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OF
DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA

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HISTORY

OF

DEKALB COUNTY

INDIANA

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Old Families

ILLUSTRATED

1914
B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY, Inc.
Indianapolis

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Nineteen Hundred Ninety Six

DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made
DeKalb County a garden of sunshine and delights.

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of DeKalb County, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of these counties whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of DeKalb county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of DeKalb County, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,
THE PUBLISHERS.

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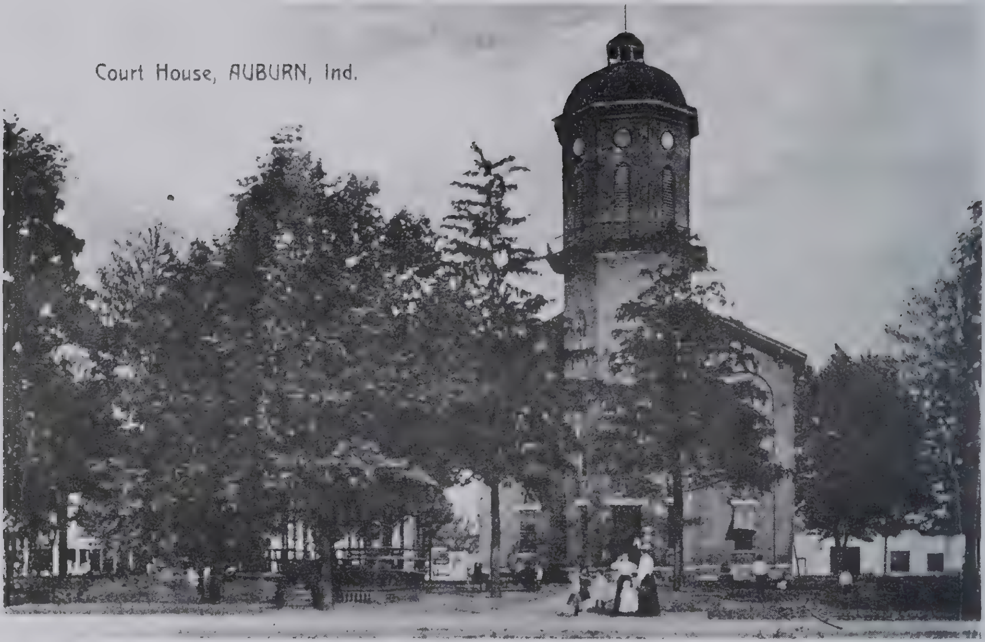
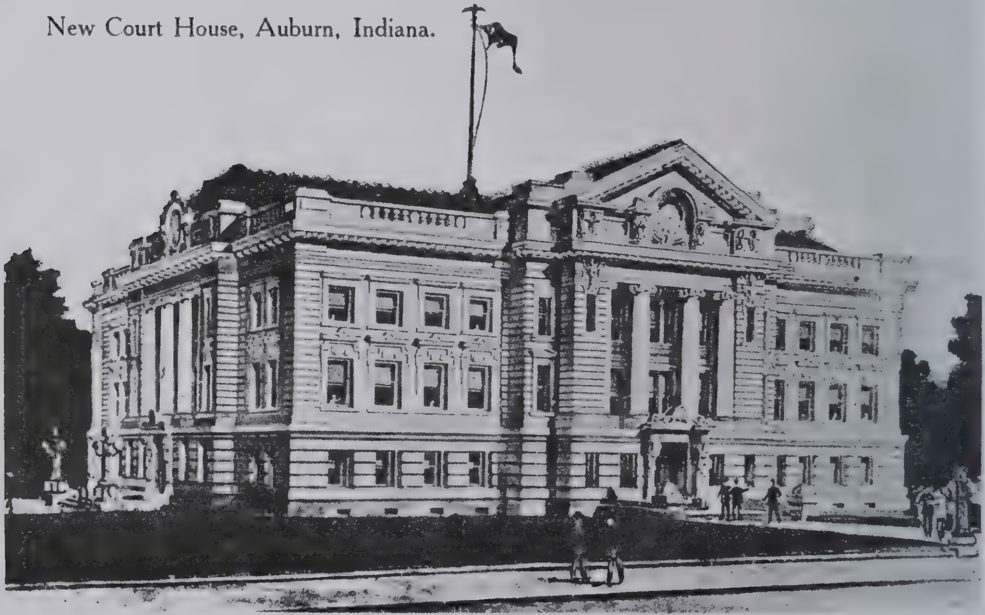

Court House, AUBURN, Ind.

OLD DEKALB COUNTY COURT HOUSE


New Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

NEW DEKALB COUNTY COURT HOUSE

HISTORICAL

RELATED STATE HISTORY.

FIRST EXPLORERS.

After the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, or, to be exact, when Columbus touched off the coast of Florida, more than one hundred and fifty years were to pass before the white explorers were to touch foot to the soil later embraced within the bounds of Indiana. Colonies were established in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia by the rival governments of Europe, but not until 1670-2 did the first white travelers venture so far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan. These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northeastern portion of Illinois and probably that portion of this state north of the Kankakee river. In the year following M. Joliet, an agent of the French colonial government, and James Marquette, a missionary stationed at Mackinaw, explored the country around Green bay, and along Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which they reached on June 17, 1673. They descended this river a short distance and returned by way of the Illinois river. At a village among the Illinois Indians, Marquette and his followers were received with friendly hospitality, and made guests at a great feast of hominy, fish, dog meat and roast buffalo. In 1682 LaSalle explored the West, but it is not known for sure whether or not he entered the territory now embraced in Indiana. He took possession, however, of the whole Mississippi region, in the name of France, and he named it in honor of the king, Louisiana. Spain at the same time claimed the region around the Gulf of Mexico. Consequently, the two nations clashed.

EARLY INDIAN INHABITANTS.

At this time the country of Indiana was held by the Miami confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper, originally the Twightwees, being the eastern and most powerful tribe. Their villages were few and scattering. These Indian settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no permanent settlement was risked by the white men. The "Five Nations," farther to the east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederation was two thousand one hundred and fifty. About 1711 the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, and the organization then became known as the "Six Nations." In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Indian tribes and the French colonists of Canada, and the following series of wars served the purpose of checking the grasping policy of Louis XIV, and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

The English, who were envious of the French, resorted to every method to extend their territory westward. Both nations secured aid from various Indian tribes, and a bloody and merciless warfare continued for many years. France continued in her effort to connect the Canadian country with the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies, which further increased the jealousy of England and really laid the foundation for the French and Indian war, which terminated in the treaty of 1763, at Paris, and by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi river, except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated. The British policy, after getting control of the Indian territory, was still unfavorable to its growth in population. In 1765 the number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern territory did not exceed six hundred. These were in settlements around Detroit, along the Wabash river, and in the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi river. Of these families eighty-five resided at Post Vincennes, fourteen at Fort Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and in the neighborhood of the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers. The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen the settlements in the interior of this country, lest they became self-supporting and independent of the mother-country. Thomas Jefferson, the wise statesman and governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and Indians.

Accordingly he engaged a corps of scientific men and sent them to the Mississippi river, to ascertain the point on that stream intersected by latitude 36 degrees thirty minutes, to the southern line of the state, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. He intrusted the military operations in that quarter to General Clark, with instructions to select a strong position near the named point, and erect a fort and garrison the same for protecting the settlers, and to extend his conquest toward the great lakes on the north. Conforming to his instructions, General Clark erected Fort Jefferson on the Mississippi, a few miles above the southern limit. The result of these operations was the addition to Virginia of the vast Northwest territory. The fact that a chain of forts was established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. During this time the minor events were transpiring outside the territory in question which later promoted the settlement in what is now known as Indiana.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK EXPEDITION.

George Rogers Clark, some time in the spring of 1776, a resident of Kentucky, but a native of Virginia, formulated a scheme of more rapid settlement in the great Northwest territory. That part of Kentucky was occupied by Henderson and Company, who pretended to own the land and set a high price on the same. Clark doubted the validity of their claim, and wished to make a test of it, and adjust the control of the country so that settlements might be fostered. He called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company, and consult with reference to the interests of the country.

This meeting was held on the day appointed and delegates elected to confer with the state of Virginia as to the propriety of attaching the new country as a county to that state. Many causes prevented a consummation of this object until the year 1778. Virginia was favorable to the enterprise, but would not take action as a state. Governor Henry and a few others, however, assisted Colonel Clark all they could. Clark organized an expedition and took in stores at Pittsburg and Wheeling, and proceeded down the Ohio to the falls, where he built some light fortifications.

At this time Post Vincennes comprised about four hundred militia. It was a daring task for Colonel Clark with his small force of men to go up against it at Kaskaskia as he had planned. Some of his men, becoming alarmed at the critical situation, deserted him. He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them, the Indians to some extent, as both were very bitter against the English who had possession of the lake region. He took Kaskaskia first, and succeeded by kindness in winning them to his side. It was difficult, however, for him to induce the French to accept his paper, continental money, in payment for provisions. Colonel Vigo, a Frenchman, who had a trading establishment there, came to the rescue, and prevailed upon the people to accept this paper. Colonel Vigo sold coffee at one dollar per pound and other goods in proportion.

The next post was Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, an important possession to gain. Father Gibault, of Kaskaskia, who also had charge of the church at Vincennes, being friendly to the Americans, used his influence with the people of the garrison, and won them to Clark's standard. They took the oath of allegiance to Virginia and became citizens of the United States. Clark had concluded treaties with several Indian tribes, and placed Captain Leonard Helm, an American, in command of Vincennes. On learning the successful termination of Clark's expedition, the general assembly of Virginia declared all of the settlers west of the Ohio organized into a county of that state, to be known as Illinois county; but before the provisions of the law could be made effective, Henry Hamilton, the British lieutenant governor of Detroit, collected an army of thirty regulars, fifty French volunteers, and four hundred Indians and moved upon and took Post Vincennes in December, 1778. Captain Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Helm was taken prisoner and the French disarmed.

Upon hearing of the taking of Post Vincennes, Clark, who was still at Kaskaskia, determined to retake the place. He gathered together about one hundred and seventy men, and on February 5th started from Kaskaskia, crossing the stream of the same name. The weather was wet and the lowlands covered with water. He had to subsist on such game as he could kill en route. The men underwent great privations, wading through acres of water to their hips, and suffering intensely with the cold. However, Colonel Clark shared all of the hardships of the men and asked nothing of them which he would not undergo himself. They reached the little Wabash on the thirteenth, and two days were occupied in crossing the swollen stream. They found the roads no better, but marched down and reached the Big Wabash on the seventeenth of the month. The next two days were consumed in attempting to cross the angry stream. Finally canoes were constructed and the entire force crossed the main stream, and then found the lowlands entirely under water and ice which had formed recently. His men refused to proceed. All of Clark's persuasions had no effect upon the half starved men. In one company was a small drummer-boy and also a sergeant who stood six feet and two inches high. Clark ordered him, the sergeant, to mount the boy on his shoulders and plunge into the water. He did so, and the small drummer beat the charge from his position, while Clark, sword in hand, followed. This maneuver was electrical, and the men, with a cheer, followed their leader. On arriving within two miles of the fort Clark halted his men and sent in a letter demanding surrender, to which he received no reply. He next ordered Lieutenant Bayley, with fourteen men, to advance and fire on the fort, while the main body of men moved in another direction and took possession of the strongest portion of the town. Clark then demanded Hamilton's immediate surrender, on penalty of being treated as a murderer. Hamilton refused indignantly. Fighting began and continued for over an hour, when Hamilton proposed a three days' truce. Clark, characteristically, sent word that nothing but unconditional surrender was satisfactory. In less than an hour the surrender was dictated by General Clark. This was on February 24, 1779.

Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, as well as of the skill and bravery of those engaged, a volume could well be written. The expedition has never been surpassed in modern warfare, when we consider that by it the whole territory now included in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the Union, and so admitted by the British commissioners in the treaty of peace in 1783. But for the result of this expedition our western boundary would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi. Clark reinstated Captain Helm in command at Vincennes, with instructions to subdue the marauding Indians, which he did, and soon comparative quiet prevailed on Indiana soil. The whole credit of this conquest belongs to Colonel Clark and Francis Vigo.

NORTHWEST GOVERNMENT.

By the conquest of Colonel Clark, Indiana came within the territory belonging to Virginia. In January, 1783, the General Assembly of the Old Dominion resolved to cede this territory to the general government of the United States. The proposition made by Virginia was accepted by the government and the transfer made early in 1784. The terms were that Virginia was to be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in exploring and protecting settlers in the territory; also that one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land should be granted to the soldiers who, with Colonel Clark, had made the famous expedition. After all these matters had been attended to, in the spring of 1784, the matter of governing this section of the west was referred to a committee of Messrs. Jefferson, of Virginia, Chase, of Maryland, and Howell, of Rhode Island, which committee, among other things, reported an ordinance prohibiting slavery in the territory after 1800, but this article of the ordinance was rejected. The Ordinance of 1787 has an interesting history. Much controversy has been indulged in as to who is really entitled to the credit of framing it. This undoubtedly belongs to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belongs the credit of having inserted the anti-slavery clause which it contained. Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwest territory excluding slavery therefrom. The South, however, invariably voted him down.

In July 1787, an organizing act without the slavery clause was pending, which was supposed to secure its passage. Congress went into session in New York City. July 5th, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came to New York in the interests of some land or speculators in the Northwest territory. He was a courtly gentleman of the old school type and had gotten into the confidence of the Southern leaders. He wished to purchase five million, five hundred thousand acres of land in the new territory. Jefferson and his administration desired to make a record on the reduction of the public debt, and this was a rare opportunity. Massachusetts' representatives could not vote against Cutler's scheme, as many of their constituents were interested in the measure personally; Southern members were almost committed. Thus, Cutler held the key to the situation, and dictated terms, which were as follows:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Providing one-thirty-sixth of all lands for public schools.
3. Be it forever remembered that this compact declares that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged.

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platfrom and would not yield, stating that unless they could procure these lands under desirable conditions and surroundings, that they did not care to purchase. July 13, 1787, the bill became a law. Thus the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. October 5, 1787, Congress elected General Arthur St. Clair governor of the Northwest territory. He assumed his official duties at Marietta and at once proceeded to treat with the Indians and organize a territorial government. He first organized a court at Marietta, consisting of three judges, himself being president of the court.

The governor, with his judges, then visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government, having previously instructed Major Hamtramck at Vincennes to present the policy of the new administration to the several Indian tribes and learn their feelings. They received the messenger with a cool indifference, which, when reported to the governor, convinced him that nothing short of military force would command compliance with the civil government. He at once proceeded to Fort Washington to consult with General Harmer as to future action. In the meantime he intrusted to the secretary of the territory, Winthrop Sargent, the settlement of the disputed land claims, who found it a hard task, and in his reports states that he found the records so falsified, vouchers destroyed, and other crookedness as to make it impossible to get at a just settlement, which but again proves that the "graft" of the twentieth century existed decades before this word had been coined.

The general court in 1790 passed stringent laws against the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians and also to soldiers within ten miles of any military post; also prohibiting any games of chance within the territory.

The consultation between St. Clair and General Harmar ended by a decision to raise a large military force and thoroughly chastise the Indians about the head of the Wabash river. Accordingly, Virginia and Pennsylvania were called upon to muster eighteen hundred men at Fort Steuben, and, with the garrison of that fort, join the forces at Vincennes under Major Hamtramck, who proceeded up the Wabash as far as the Vermillion river, destroying villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him. General Harmar, with one thousand four hundred and fifty men, marched from Fort Washington to the Maumee, and began punishing the Indians, but with little success. The expedition left Fort Washington September 30th, and returned to that place November 4th, having lost during that period one hundred and eighty-three men killed and thirty-one wounded. General Harmar's defeat alarmed as well as aroused the citizens in the frontier counties of Virginia, thinking the Indians might invade that state.

The governor of Virginia called out the militia along the upper borders of that state; at the same time Charles Scott was appointed brigadier-general of the Kentucky militia now preparing to defend the frontiers of that state. This excited Congress and a war board was appointed, consisting of five members. March 9, 1791, General Knox, secretary of war, wrote to General Scott recommending an expedition against the Indians on the Wabash. March 3, 1791, congress invested Governor St. Clair with the command of three thousand troops, and he was instructed by the secretary of war to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post. After that was accomplished he was to seek the enemy with all his available forces and make them feel the effect of the superiority of the whites.

ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE EXPEDITIONS.

Although seriously damaged, the Indians were far from subdued. The Canadians and English along the border gave them much encouragement. In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with a force of two thousand men and a number of pieces of artillery. November 3d, he reached the headwaters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was later built, and here the army camped, consisting of one thousand four hundred effective men. The following morning the army advanced and engaged a force of twelve hundred Indians. Here the American army was disastrously defeated, having thirty-nine officers and five hundred and thirty-nine men killed and missing, twenty-two officers and two hundred and thirty-two men wounded. Several pieces of artillery and all their provisions were taken from them. The property loss was estimated at thirty-two thousand dollars. There has always been some disposition to blame General St. Clair for this awful defeat, but his recent biographer, John Newton Boucher, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, proves conclusively that he was not to blame. Be that as it may, he resigned his commission after that battle and the work was taken up by General Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame, who organized his forces at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in October, 1793, moved westward at the head of an army of three thousand six hundred men. He proposed an offensive campaign. The Indians still held that the Ohio river should be the boundary line between the United States and their lands.

Major-General Scott, with about sixteen hundred volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under General Wayne on July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united force began their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee river. Arriving at the mouth of the Auglaize, they erected Fort Defiance and on August 15th the army advanced toward the British fort at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, where on the 20th, almost within reach of the British, the American army gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of the hostile Indians and a considerable number of Detroit militia. The number of the enemy was estimated at two thousand, against about nine hundred American troops actually engaged. As soon as the action began this horde of savages abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving Wayne's victorious army in full possession of the field. The Americans lost thirty-three killed and one hundred wounded; the loss of the enemy more than doubled this number.

The army remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and corn fields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the British garrison, who were compelled to remain idle spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Colonel McKee, the British Indian agent, and general stimulator of the war then existing between the United States and the savages. On the return march to Fort Defiance the villages and corn fields for about fifty miles on each side of the Maumee were destroyed as well as those for a considerable distance around that post.

ORIGIN OF FORT WAYNE.

September 14, 1794, the army under General Wayne commenced its march toward the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers, arriving October 17th, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed November 22d and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery under the command of Colonel John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of "Fort Wayne." In 1814 a new fort was built on the site of this structure. The Kentucky volunteers returned to Fort Washington, and were mustered out of service. General Wayne, with the federal troops, marched to Greenville and took up his headquarters during the winter. Here, in August, 1795, after several months of active negotiation, this gallant officer succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern territory. This treaty opened the way for the flood of immigration for many years, and ultimately made the states and territories now constituting the mighty Northwest.

Up to the organization of the Indiana territory there is but little history to record aside from those events connected with military affairs. In July, 1796, after a treaty was concluded between the United States and Spain, the British garrison, with their arms, artillery and stores, were withdrawn from the posts within the boundaries of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and the detachment of American troops consisting of sixty-five men under the command of Captain Moses Porter took possession of the evacuated post of Detroit in the same month.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indian territory until its division in 1805, when the territory of Michigan was organized.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final victory of the American army in 1796 the principal town within what is now the state of Indiana was Vincennes, which comprised only fifty houses, but presented a thrifty appearance. There was also a small settlement where now stands Lawrenceburg, and several smaller settlements around trading posts, and the total number of civilized inhabitants in the territory was estimated at four thousand eight hundred seventy-five.

Indiana territory was organized by act of Congress May 7, 1800, the material features of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force and the people were invested with all the rights and advantages granted and secured by that ordinance.

The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, William Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed governor. John Gibson, of Pennsylvania, was made secretary of the territory. General Harrison called together the first territorial legislature or council March 3, 1801. From this time to 1810 the chief questions under discussion were land speculators, African slavery and the hostile views of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the wily Prophet.

Up to this time the sixth article of the Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, had been somewhat neglected and many French settlers held slaves; many slaves had been removed to slave-holding states. A session of delegates elected by popular vote in the new territory, petitioned Congress to revoke the sixth article of the old ordinance. Congress failed to grant this as well as many other similar petitions. When it appeared from a popular vote in the territory that a majority of one hundred and thirty-eight were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Governor Harrison, on September 11, 1804, issued a proclamation, and called for an election to be held in the several counties of the territory January 3, 1805, to choose members of the House of Representatives, who should meet at Vincennes, February 1st. The delegates were duly elected and assembled as ordered, and they perfected plans for territorial organization and selected five men who should constitute the legislative council of the territory. The first General Assembly or Legislature of the territory met at Vincennes July 29, 1805.

July 30th the governor delivered his first message to the council and House of Representatives. Benjamin Park, who came from New Jersey in 1801, was the first delegate elected to Congress.

The first newspaper published within the territory of Indiana was the *Western Sun*, first issued at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first named the *Indiana Gazette*, but changed to the *Sun* July 4, 1804.

In 1810 the total population of Indiana was 24,520. There were then reported 33 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 3 horse mills, 18 tanneries, 28 distilleries, 3 powder mills, 1,256 looms, 1,300 spinning wheels; value of woolen, cotton, hemp and flax cloth, $150,059; of nails, 30,000 pounds; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

The territory of Indiana was divided in 1809, when the territory of Illinois was erected to comprise all that part of Indiana territory west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that river and Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. For the first half century after the settlement Vincennes grew slowly.

The commandants and priests governed with almost absolute power; the whites lived in peace with the Indians. The necessaries of life were easily procured; there was nothing to stimulate energy or progress. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science. Few could read and fewer still could write their own names; they were void of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity. Not until the close of the war of 1812 and 1814 did Indiana take on her vigorous growth, and since then she has kept pace with her sister states. In 1815 the total white population was sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. February 13, 1813, the Legislature in session at Vincennes changed the seat of government to Corydon. The same year Governor Posey was appointed to take Governor Harrison's place, for he was engaged in subduing the enemies of this country.

Up to 1811 a man must own at least fifty acres of land before he was entitled to cast his vote. To become a member of the council he must possess five hundred acres of land, and each member of the Legislature must needs own two hundred acres.

In 1814 the territory was divided into three judicial districts. The governor appointed the judges and the compensation was fixed at seven hundred dollars per annum. The same year two banks were authorized: the

Mechanics Bank of Madison, with seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the Bank of Vincennes, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars.

STATE ORGANIZATION—1816.

The last territorial Legislature convened at Corydon in December, 1815, and petitioned Congress for authority to adopt a state constitution and maintain a state government. The President approved the bill, and Indiana was made a state. The following May an election was held for the selection of delegates to a constitutional convention. That body met at Corydon, June 15th to 29th, John Jennings presiding, and William Hendricks acting as secretary.

The representatives in the constitutional convention were able men. The constitution they there formed for Indiana in 1816 was in no wise inferior to that of any other commonwealth in the Union to that date.

The first state election was held the first Monday in August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected governor, Christopher Harrison, lieutenant governor, and William Hendricks, representative to Congress.

The close of the war of 1812 and 1814 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the new state, and in 1820 the state had more than doubled its population, having at this time one hundred forty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-eight. From 1825 to 1830 was one of prosperity in Indiana. Immigration continued to come in rapidly, the crops were excellent, and the hopes of the people raised higher than ever before.

THE LAST OF THE INDIANS.

In 1830 there still remained on Indiana soil two tribes of Indians, the Miamis and Pottawatomies. These were much opposed to moving to territory farther west. This condition of unrest was used by the celebrated warrior, Black Hawk, who, hoping to receive aid from the discontented tribes, invaded the frontier and slaughtered the settlers. Others fled from their homes and a vast amount of property was destroyed. This was in 1832 and was known as the Black Hawk war. The invaders were driven away with severe punishment and when those who had abandoned their homes were assured that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not contemplate joining the invaders, they returned and again took up their peaceful vocations. In 1837-8 the Indians were all removed to a country west of the Mississippi, and very soon land speculations assumed large proportions.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The matter of making public improvements in Indiana began to be freely talked of as early as 1818, and continued in favor until 1830, when the people became much excited over the question of railroads.

In 1832 work on public roads and canals was really commenced, the Wabash and Erie canal being the greatest of such undertakings. Thirty-two miles of this canal were completed during that year.

During 1836 many other projected works were started, and in 1837, when the governor took the executive chair, he found a reaction among the people in regard to the gigantic plans for public improvements. The fear that a state debt was being settled on their shoulders took hold of the people from which they could never free themselves. The state had borrowed $3,820,000 for internal works, of which $1,300,000 was for the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal, the state to pay annually $200,000 interest on her public debt, and the revenue derived which could be thus be applied amounted to only $45,000 in 1838.

In 1839 all work ceased on these improvements with one or two exceptions, and the contract surrendered to the state in consequence of the act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes.

In 1840 the system of improvements embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash and Erie canal. The aggregate length of this system was one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine miles. Of this only one hundred and forty were completed. In 1840 the state debt amounted to eighteen and one-half million dollars. In 1850 the state, having abandoned public improvement, private capital and enterprise pushed forward public work, and although the canal served its day and age, it was finally superseded by the railroads, which now form a network over the state. When water transportation was in vogue Indiana had one of the most extensive and complete systems in the Union.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND ZOOLOGY.

LOCATION.

The county of DeKalb is situated directly south of Steuben county, the northeastern corner county of the state of Indiana. DeKalb county is bounded on the east by Defiance county, Ohio; on the south by Allen county, Indiana; on the west by Noble county, Indiana; and on the north, as mentioned before, by Steuben county. The county is located in the basin drained by the tributaries of Lake Erie and the Mississippi river and is also drained by the St. Joseph river, of the Maumee, including Cedar. Wells to twenty-five feet, reach a second stratum of clear, cold, and in some cases, chalybeate water. Tube wells forty-five feet deep, strike a thin stratum of clear and highly chalybeate water. Near Auburn the water of this stratum rises nearly to the surface and in cases becomes artesian. Typical of the section of the country, the surface of the county is rolling and undulating. The land was originally covered with the hard woods of northern Indiana, but has been cleared, and now is of great value for various agricultural pursuits.

THE GEOLOGY.

The history of DeKalb county, as read in the rock formation underlying the soil, proves conclusively that the county, or the land on which the county now rests, was raised out of the sea by the earth shrinkage some time immediately after the Devonian period. The carboniferous, the reptilian, and the tertiary rocks are not present in the underlying strata; the Devonian is the last, and it is in the short description of this strata that the geological history of DeKalb county may be related.

The English scientists, Murchison and Sedgwick, named the rock formation known as the Devonian. In this formation are found fossils of the first known fishes. The largest outcropping of this rock is in the region of Devonshire, England, but in Indiana, in DeKalb county, the rock is completely hidden from view, covered with drift, or disintegrated rocks. This soil was transported to this locality from other fields by the great glacier which swept down from the north ages ago. The soil is a mixture of clay, sand, gravel, pebbles, and all sorts and species of stones and boulders. These rocks have no sharp edges, but round ones, due to the wearing process of the glacial action. The scratches on their surfaces are from the same source. Rocks of foreign species are scattered over the county, from widely different localities, having been brought here by the glacier. The gently rolling mounds here and there over the surface of the county are deposits of glacial drift, formed the same as if one were rubbing a damp powdery substance over a surface. On the top of this drift there is a thin vegetable mould, which composes the rich soil of the county.

PEAT DEPOSITS.

DeKalb county ranks as one of the medium peat counties of Indiana in its amount of material, and among the first in its quality. The deposits are largely of the moss variety.

Township 33 north, ranges 12, 13, 14 and part of 15 east, have little or no place left for the development of peat beds, due to the draining of the glacial lakes by the St. Joseph river and its tributaries. Jackson and Concord townships have a ten-acre peat deposit in the southwest quarter of section 3 and the same of 4; the bed is comparatively shallow and of fair quality. On the place of S. Franks, in the southeast quarter of section 1 (33 north, 13 east), and the southwest of section 6 (33 north, 14 east), is a ten-acre bed of peat, which is shallow, but of good quality. Deposits of this extent are too small for a peat plant, being suitable for fuel only, where it is spaded out, stacked up to dry and used in the crude condition.

In Jackson township, in the northwest quarters of section 22, the southeast of 15, and the northeast of 21, is located a peat bed one mile long and one-sixth of a mile wide. Five different soundings showed an excellent thickness and a stripping of about one and one-half feet. It is a dark chocolate brown in color, and the substratum is composed largely of clay. More or less high ground is scattered through this district and deposit. In an old glacial lake basin in the northeast quarter of section 4 and the northwest of 3, is a fair bed of peat of twenty or twenty-five acres. It has a stripping of about one foot, and is a dark brown in color. In the northwest and northeast quarters of section 4 are seventy acres of peat, on the Weimer and Barnhart farms. This is of fair quality, brown color, one foot stripping, and a sub-soil of clay. A deposit, similar in quality to this one, is in the south central part of section 4. This is a bed of forty acres, with a thickness varying between six and twenty feet. This is an excellent location for a peat plant, as there are three deposits in this section, totaling about one hundred and forty acres, with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad bisecting it. On the Buchanan and Weaver places, in the northeast and northwest quarters of section 8, is a thirty-five-acre peat deposit, of good quality, being derived from the Sphagnum mosses. The bed is from five to twenty-five feet in depth, and the stripping is very light. Almost all of the material is below the ground-water level, and consequently has not been oxidized in the presence of the air. The surface is largely covered from one-half to two feet with green mosses, which would be very valuable to nurserymen. Immediately beneath these mosses are several feet of a good quality of peat moss litter, of a light and dark brown color. Under this is medium brown peat.

In Jackson and Butler townships peat beds, varying greatly in thickness and extent, are found in pockets in the muck area, which extends east and west, with a length of about two and three-quarter miles and a width of one-fifth of a mile. They are located in the northeast and northwest quarters of section 29, the northeast and northwest of 30, and the northeast and northwest of 25. The area covered by these beds will probably be more than one hundred and twenty-five acres. In the eastern portion of this area, just north of the center of section 29, is a fifteen-acre bed, which contains a good quality of peat, being derived from the sphagnum mosses. The stripping is about one-half foot, and the underlying formation is clay. The thickness of this deposit is from ten to twenty-five feet, with about one-sixth of its material above the level of the ground-water. Advancing westward from this bed, in the muck area, there are numerous patches of two or four acres, where the peat is five or more feet in depth and of good quality.

Around Duncan lake, in the southeast quarter of section 31 and the southwest of 32, are about twenty acres of peat, derived from the sphagnum mosses, and of good quality. The peat bed forms a belt about one hundred yards wide around the lake, occurring between it and the higher ground. It is almost all beneath the water level, and thus is in a very loose condition, and would shrink greatly if drained. The sub-soil is clay, and the stripping almost nothing.

On the land owned by J. Paulin and M. A. Carnahan, in the southeast quarter of section 36, is a peat bed ranging in thickness from six to twenty-five feet. Twenty acres of clayey peat occur in the north central part of section 14. The thickness of the bed is low and the stripping heavy. It is suitable for use only in the crude condition. A deposit similar in size, quality and thickness is located in the south central part of section 10 and the north central part of 15.

In the southwest quarter of section 10 are fifteen acres of peat, of varying quality, derived from sphagnum mosses. A little more than one mile south of Garrett, in the northeast quarter of section 9, is a peat bed of about seventy acres, where peat moss litter is taken out on a commercial scale. Ten or more acres of this deposit have been carefully sounded and are judged to have an average thickness of about forty-five feet. Several soundings in the remainder of the deposit show a thickness of two to twenty feet. This moss is spaded out for the market; after being dried and baled it is shipped to different points in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, where it is used as a litter for stables, fowl-houses, kennels, etc. It will absorb eight to twelve times its own weight of water, while ordinary straw cannot absorb more than three times its own weight. The state geologist in his report for 1906 on the peat deposits says: "In determining the value of peat as a fertilizer it is doubtful whether any of the analyses are of value, as the benefit derived from peat depends not so much on the chemical composition as on the mechanical effect of the peat on the soil, its effect in promoting disintegration and solution of mineral matters, and its property of absorbing ammonia. The value of peat as a direct fertilizer depends on the nitrogenous organic matter present and particularly upon the ammonia, potash, phosphoric acid and lime. As these direct fertilizing ingredients rarely form two per cent. of the mass free from water, it can not be a significant source of mineral fertilizer. The quantity of potash (K^2O) in the ash of the peats examined varies from 0.96 to 1.56%; the quantity of phosporic acid (P^2O^5) from 1.17 to 1.90%." Further description of peat as a product will be given later.

Beginning at the west side of Garrett and extending west and northwest for one and one-half miles, is a peat bed of one hundred acres. The thickness ranges from four to twenty-five feet, and the stripping will average about one foot. Probably twenty acres of peat can be found around the small lakes in the southeast quarter of section 7. The topographical position is that of an old glacial lake basin. A peat bed extends east and west through or near the centers of sections 13, 14, 15 and 18, and has a length of three miles and a width of from one-ninth to one-third of a mile. This deposit is below the ground-water level, consequently has not been affected by oxidation in the air. The thickness varies greatly.

In Union township there is an old glacial lake basin, which contains several acres of peat of varying quality. It occurs in the southeast quarter of section 33 and the southwest of 34. From about two and one-half miles northeast of Auburn to a point near Mooresville is a chain of peat beds, which will comprise several hundred acres of fair to good peat, found in the northeast quarter of section 27, the southwest and southeast of 23, and the southwest and southeast of 24. Individual deposits are from two to thirty-five acres in extent, with the thickness ranging from ten to twenty-five feet.

In Wilmington township a bed of muck, one mile long and one-third of a mile wide, containing numerous pockets of peat, appears in the southeast quarter of section 20, the southwest and southeast of 21 and the northwest of 28. The peat beds, from two to twenty acres in area, will likely aggregate two hundred acres, and have a thickness varying between four and twenty-five feet. The quality of the material is from fair to good, being partly from the sphagnum mosses and partly from the grasses and sedges. The stripping is from one-half to two feet. On the Gender farms, in an old glacial lake basin, in the southwest quarter of section 22 and the southeast of 21, are forty acres of peat, underlain by a clay sub-soil. The thickness of the bed will average five feet, and the stripping about one and one-half feet. In a twenty-five-acre muck bed in the northeast quarter of section 8 and the northwest of 7, are about forty acres of peat, more or less scattered in pockets of ten acres or less. It has clay underneath, and is derived from the sphagnum mosses. The stripping is one and one-half feet.

Ten or fifteen acres of a fair quality of peat are found in the muck bed in the northwest quarter of section 7, and the northeast quarter of section 12. Another small deposit of ten acres occurs just west of the central part of section 2. An area similar in size and quality is found in the southwest quarter of section 4.

In Troy township there is a peat deposit in the northeast and southeast quarters of section 8 and in parts of each of the quarters of section 9, which has a length of one-half of a mile and a width of one-quarter of a mile. It is of good quality. Near the top it is very fibrous and bladed, while deeper it becomes less fibrous and more compact. The very fibrous portion is a good quality of peat moss litter and occurs here in large quantities. An old glacial lake once occupied the same place that this peat bed now covers. About twenty-five acres of peat occur in the west central part of section 30, of poor quality and fair, and shallow thickness. A deposit of fifteen acres similar in quality and thickness, is found in the east central part of section 26, and the west central of 25. Another shallow bed of a rather poor quality is located in the northwest quarter of section 10.

In Franklin and Smithfield townships, in an old lake basin in the northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of section 12, Smithfield, and the southwest, northwest and northeast quarters of 7, Franklin, are about two hundred and fifty acres of peat, in several large beds, separated by the higher ground and muck. The quality ranges between poor and fair, the derivation being, to a considerable extent, from the sphagnum mosses. About one-third of the material is above the ground-water level. Fair crops of onions and corn are raised on the more decomposed portions.

Forty acres of a shallow deposit of peat are found along the Lake Shore railroad in the northeast and southeast quarters of section 3, Smithfield township. Another shallow deposit of fifteen acres is in the west central part of section 8 and the east central of 7. About four acres of fairly good peat is found around Cedar lake; another around Indian lake.

Other smaller deposits are found in divers places in the county, but are of little importance.

DEFINITON OF PEAT.

Arthur E. Taylor, in the State Geological Report, describes peat thusly: "Peat is a moist, spongy and partially carbonized vegetable matter, ranging in color from a light chocolate brown to a black. When it has remained, for some time, in a state of imperfect decomposition in the presence of water, it forms a soft, slimy mass, which is sufficiently tenacious to be molded into almost any form. When dried this mass becomes hard and somewhat darkened on the surface, from oxidation. It shows an earthy fracture, and reminds one of a black, carbonaceous clay. Where the peat has only been in this state of partial decay for a brief period it is very fibrous, incompact and often contains the roots of the plants which afford the material from which it is derived. It is lighter in color and has a lower specific gravity than the first variety. In any marsh where the process of peat formation is going on, we find these two varieties, the former comprising the lower and medium portions of the bed, while the latter lies near the surface. Between these two varieties the peat is found in various intermediate stages of incomplete preservation. Peat in many localities is commonly known by the terms 'muck,' 'turf,' and 'bog.' "

Peat is formed by the decaying of vegetable matter in the presence of water. Owing to the numerous lakes in the northern part of Indiana, the many peat beds are there found. Gradually, through the ages of time, lakes have been gradually filled up by vegetation. The mosses form around the edges of the lake, then spread out upon the surface. It slowly thickens, and the decayed matter falls from the sides and accumulates on the bottom of the lake. First this covering is very thin, but later becomes of sufficient srength for a man to place his weight thereon. Then it is called by the familiar term of "quaking bog." If the accumulation continues for a long period the lake becomes filled completely, and if sufficient decomposition beneath the ground-water level had ensued, would become a "peat bed."

The water, however, for the forming of peat beds does not have to be in the form of a lake. In Indiana there are examples of peat having been formed above the ground-water level. In an ordinary dry forest the vegetation soon becomes blackened and decomposed, the carbon passing off as carbon-dioxide and the inorganic matter being left as a residue. Near water the vegetation decays more slowly and the accumulation gains on the decomposition. This is the result of the fact that where water is present the air cannot come into free contact with the carbon, and this element is largely retained, while much of the inflammable substance is given off, thus improving the fuel quality of the vegetation.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF PEAT.

As a fuel, peat has served its purpose since a time prior to the Christian era. Pliny, in his natural history, speaks of it. In America the exhaustion of coal fields and other causes has caused peat to be used very largely as fuel. Briquettes are oblong blocks of compressed peat, and are excellent sources of heat. The value of peat as a fertilizer is discussed fully elsewhere in this work. Peat charcoal is a valuable filtering agent. Peat coke is also widely used, and the by-products from the coke are worth as much or more than the coke. As a source of producer gas, peat is of great economic worth. Peat gas is valued above coal gas in the steel industry on account of its greater freedom from sulphur and phosphorus.

The chemical analysis of DeKalb county peat is as follows: Moisture, 105°C, 17.16; volatile, air dried, 73.31; fixed carbon, air dried, 22.53; coke, air dried, 26.67; ash, air dried, 4.14; nitrogen, air dried, 2.56; sulphur, oven dried, 0.74; per cent. of P^2O^5 in ash, 1.90; per cent. of K^2O in ash, 1.56.

THE FAUNA: PAST AND PRESENT.

If one were in doubt of the existence at one time of many different species of wild animals in DeKalb county one has but to read of the days of the pioneer and Indian, when the streams were filled with fish, eager for the bait, and animals of all descriptions roamed the forest aisles, only waiting for the trapper's bullet. The pioneers' tables were well filled with wild meats in those days, but now the many beasts native to this locality have disappeared, or at least are too few to be of value. The buffalo, elk and deer were the first to fall before the white man. Twenty years ago the last deer was shot. The panther and two species of the wildcat once snarled from the trees of DeKalb county and made traveling dangerous to the settler, but it has been fifty years since one of these felines has been seen. The porcupine, beaver and black bear have forsaken their haunts for even a longer period, and the minks, weasels, skunks, for whom a diligent search was once made on account of the value of their fur, have largely disappeared. The different squirrels remain so long as there are spots of forest land in the county, but with the diminishing trees they, too, go. Moles, rabbits and bats are still existent, also muskrats. Gray wolves are extinct, and also the fox family. Groundhogs, or woodchucks, are occasionally discovered, but very rarely. Wild hogs are an animal of the past, most of this valuable species being domesticated.

The absence of large lakes and streams in DeKalb county has been a force to restrict the variety of fishes. There are, however, some interesting families for the ichthyologist.

The stickleback family are great game fish. There are many species in this family, and each has a popular name, such as black bass, green or Osage bass, big black sun-fish or rock bass, goggle-eye, and the common sun-fish. These fish have diminished greatly. There are no perch in the county, although at one time very common. Another fish that has largely disappeared is the pike, also the pickerel and gar pikes. The suckers, buffalo, red horse, and white are fish of the past. Fish of the cat-fish family are still common, but have deteriorated, the best one weighing not over a pound and a half. Among them are the channel, blue and yellow, bull-head. There are several varieties of chubs, silver sides, and minnows in the smaller streams.

Reptiles have at one time been common to DeKalb county, some twenty-three species existing. The larger ones have been exterminated. Two species, the copperhead and massanger, are venomous. The smaller species, like toads, are useful to the country, for they prey on destroying animals like mice and moles. The lizard family is represented here by such animals as the salamander, which is a useful one, having as their prey flies and other pests. There have been eighteen species of these animals here. The largest attains a length of about eight inches, and is of a black color, with large, irregular black spots. Another species is wholly of a yellow color; and yet another is a brilliant red and haunts cold springs. The second in size is the mud alligator, or water dog; and another has external gills for breathing in water. There are five species of frogs and five of toads. Four are tree toads. One species of frog is subterranean, digging backwards into the earth with its hind feet, which are shaped like a shovel. It appears on the surface of the ground in breeding time, after the thunder showers of April, and in the evening, and is recognized by the loud, discordant croak it emits.

In DeKalb county are found over two hundred and fifty different species of the bird family. The singers outnumber the others, although the really good singers are in the minority.

The thrushes are the best singing birds of the county, namely, the wood-thrush. The song of the thrush has been the inspiration of the greatest poets of the world; the thrush's song is varied and tuneful, and is unequaled by that of any other bird. The olive-backed thrush, the brown thrush, and the robin are all migratory birds, and have songs second to the wood-thrush. The hermit and olive-backed thrushes are common to the spring of the year; the robins and cat-birds haunt the gardens and orchards, preferring civilization to the wildness of the woods, perhaps feeling more secure there from the preying birds. The brown thrush is ofttimes found in the thickets of the hazel-brush, and briers, which follow old fences and brush heaps; in the latter place the nest is generally built. The food of this family consists of grasshoppers, beetles, snails, spiders, caterpillars and small fruits and berries.

The bluebird is the only species of that family in the county, and it stays from spring to fall, nesting in bird-houses, fence-posts, decayed trees and feeds on winged insects, worms, grasshoppers, spiders, and a few berries. It is a natural enemy to the song-birds, but is defeated by the English sparrow, which attack in droves.

The golden-crowned and ruby-crowned kinglets and the blue-gray gnat-snatcher are common during the spring and fall. The latter is often found in the winter, and the gnat-snatcher is here during the summer. The kinglets nest most often in the region of the lakes, but the gnat-snatcher nests here, usually building his nest high up in the oaks.

The white-bellied and red-bellied nuthatch are very common to this locality, being found in woodlands and orchards, their nests built in holes in the trees. Their food consists of ants, eggs of insects, and seeds.

The black-capped chickadee, or titmouse, the sole member of this family here, feeds upon insects, berries, seeds, crumbs and meat, and nests in the woods the whole year; during the winter is found close to the house searching for sweepings.

The Carolina wren is a rare bird, which occasionally gets this far north. However, the house wren is common. The winter wren, the long-billed marsh wren and the short-billed marsh wren are common residents of this locality. They feed on insects alone.

The horned lark is a winter resident, sometimes breeding here. Barren and gravelly fields are the abiding place of this bird, and it lives on insects and seeds. When the ground is hidden in snow these birds may be found feeding on the droppings of stock about the farm. The titlark is also a bird with similar habits to the above.

The warblers are very numerous in this county. The black and white creeper resides here in the summer, nesting on the ground, preferably beside a fallen log. The blue yellow-backed warbler, a rare migratory bird, is sometimes found in the tree-tops of the forest. The blue-winged yellow warbler is very uncommon, also the orange-crowned warbler. The blue golden-winged warbler is common, and the Nashville and Tennessee variety. The yellow, the black-throated green, the black-throated blue, the blue, the yellow-rumped, the blackburnian, the black-poll, the yellow red-poll, and the chestnut-sided warblers are all common—some of them abundant; and all of them are migratory birds. The bay-breasted, the Cape May, the prairie, the yellow-throated and Kirtland's warblers are rare. The golden-crowned thrush is rare, but uses this locality as a breeding ground. The Connecticut warbler, a good singer, is rare here. The Maryland yellow-throat is occasionally seen, and the black-capped fly-catching warbler is common during the spring and fall. The Canada fly-catching warbler and the red start are very common.

The scarlet tanager is common, but the summer red-bird is not so frequently seen. This is a large family, but little represented in this part of the country.

The swallow is a very common bird in the county. There are several species, namely: the barn, cliff or cave, white-bellied, and the bank or sand swallow. The purple martin, a member of this family, has been driven out by the sparrow. The swallows feed exclusively on winged insects.

The shrikes or butcher-birds are represented here. The great Northern shrike is rare, but the logger-head shrike is common. They are a very quarrelsome bird, particularly among themselves. Their food consists of large insects, mice and small birds and snakes. One habit of theirs is to impale their prey on thorns or twigs and leave it there for future visits.

The finch and sparrow family are very numerous. Among the species are pine grosbeak, purple finch, white-winged and red cross-bills, red-poll linnet, pine linnet, goldfinch, or yellow bird, snow-bunting, Laplong long-spur, Savannah sparrow, bay-winged bunting, yellow-winged, Henslow's and Lincoln's sparrows, swamp and song sparrows, snow-bird, mountain sparrow, chipping and field sparrows, white-throated and white-crowned sparrows, English sparrow, fox sparrow, black-throated bunting, rose-breasted grosbeak, indigo bird, towhee bunting or chewink. Except during the breeding season, birds of this family feed upon seeds, and those which are residents during the entire year eat very little during the breeding season, and feed their young almost entirely on insects. The rose-breasted grosbeak is the only bird known to feed on the potato bug and the white-crowned sparrow feeds on the grape-vine flea-beetle. The common yellow bird prefers the seeds of the thistle and lettuce. The chewee, or chewink, and the fox sparrow scratch for the hibernating insects and snails. The cross-bills feed on the seeds in the pine cones, and the English sparrow extracts the seeds contained in the droppings of animals.

The blackbird family is represented by the following species: the bobolink, a songster; the cow-bird, or cow black-bird, which frequents old pasture lands and wood edges in summer; this cow-bird builds no nest of its own, but invades the nests of smaller birds and there deposits its eggs. There is the red-winged blackbird, common in summer; meadow lark: orchard and Baltimore orioles; rusty blackbird, or grackle, is common for a few weeks in the spring; and the crow blackbird. Insects and grains constitute the food of these birds. The cow birds destroy the eggs and young of other birds, and the orioles feed on hairy caterpillars and some of the small fruits.

The common crow is a migratory bird, flying to the southward at the first approach of winter. The birds of this family are omnivorous.

Of the fly-catcher family, the king-bird is frequently seen in the summer in orchards and in the edges of the woods. The great-crested fly-catcher is abundant in the forest, and uses snake-skins in the construction of its nest. The pewee, the wood pewee, the least fly-catcher, yellow-bellied fly catcher, are others of this family common to DeKalb county. They subsist on the winged insects.

Other birds common to this locality, and of different families, are: The whippoorwill and night hawk, nocturnal birds; chimney swallow; humming-birds; king-fishers; black-billed cuckoos, or rain-crows; hairy, downy, yellow-bellied, red-bellied, red-headed and golden-winged wood-peckers; great horned, mottled, screetch, long-eared, short-eared, barn, owls; hawks, including the marsh, sharp shinned, Cooper's sparrow, red-tailed, red shouldered, broad-winged, rough-legged or black and fish. The white-tailed kite, the goshawk, the pigeon hawk, Swainson's hawk and the bald eagle are more rare. The turkey buzzard, pigeon family, wild turkey, grouse, plovers, sandpipers, herons, cranes, rails, gulls, loons, grebes are seen in this county. Ducks are represented here by the mallard type, the black, big black head, little black head, ring-necked, red-head, golden-eye, butter-ball, ruddy and fish ducks, brant and Canada geese, widgeon, golden-winged and blue-winged teal and the hooded merganser. The pintail, gadwall, shoveler, wood duck, canvas-back, long-tailed and red-breasted merganser are very rare.

GAME PRESERVE.

The game preserve in DeKalb county contains five thousand seven hundred and ninety-four acres of rolling and level land, lying in the southwestern part of Smithfield township and extending into Grant township. One-tenth of the preserve is woodland and there is much copse and young wood throughout the remainder. The water supply consists of Cedar Lake and Cedar creek, with its tributaries.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF COUNTY.

Pioneer history, at its best, is an elusive subject. Records in the days when our fathers hewed their homes from the wilderness were not preserved, and consequently the few sources of information in regard to the faraway days are treasures which must be guarded zealously by the future men and women of the county, lest the tales and deeds of the sturdy settlers be lost from view. Pioneer history grows with the telling; there is glamour and interest centering around the hardships and hard-fought battles of the early day which will bear the retelling numberless times. What if bits of imagination are introduced in the retelling? Any life is prosaic in the stern reality, and narrative beauty is added by the coloration of the pure facts; of course, adherence to the facts is a prime requisite.

Settlements were miles apart in the early nineteenth century, and social intercourse was difficult. Log rollings, husking bees, barbecues, cabin buildings, and other pioneer entertainments afforded the only opportunities for the people to congregate together, and these periods were generally months apart. So the pioneer lived alone with his family, in the silent and mighty forest, sallying out before dawn to shoot the game for the day's food supply or to cast a line in the stream nearby. The clothes were manufactured by the woman who sat for days before the loom; linsey-woolsey and homespun, adorned with skins of small animals, were the popular weaves. A hardiness of soul and body was the result of this life, and men were steel-cast. Today's civilization is deteriorating, but the effects of money and luxuries are too near to us to merit discussion in a work such as this volume. It is to the first men of the county and their influence upon the building up of the county, that this chapter must serve.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settler known to have entered the bounds of DeKalb county to make a permanent settlement was John Houlton. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, on September 21, 1804. He built the first house in the county here on section 1, Franklin township, where he resided until his death, June

2, 1875. Having married Miss Sarah Fee on February 5, 1833, Houlton, in September of the same year, took three hired men, a yoke of oxen, a cross-cut saw and a fro, came on to forty acres which he had entered and in four days had cut the logs for, and raised and covered a house. Settlers prior to 1840 were presented with canes made from the timbers of this first cabin.

Houlton hauled out and buried twenty bushels of potatoes, and left them until he moved on a month later, and the Indians, then numerous, left the vegetables undisturbed. Here, then, in 1833, we find the log cabin of John Houlton alone in the wilderness, its occupants ten miles from Denmark, the nearest settlement. Grain was brought from the prairies, ground at White Pidgeon, and then with many struggles in mire-holes, creeks and sloughs, this heroic pioneer journeyed homeward. Night after night passed at the little cabin, where devoted wife and sister and daughter awaited his return, the howling of the wolves and the half-human scream of the panther awaking their solicitude for the dear one absent.

In 1834, John Fee entered land to the amount of over five hundred acres, partly in DeKalb and partly in Steuben. He was followed by Charles Boyer and later by Luther Keep, Charles Crain, and Peter Boyer. During the year 1834, eight pioneers moved into the county by way of Fort Wayne. Their names are: Peter Fair, and his sons Abram and Charles; Charles F. Crouse, George Delong, and Andrus, Jacob and John Surface. On October 1st, they entered Butler township, with a four-horse team and a wagon. They cut their road from Squire Caswell's in Allen county, beyond Huntertown, five miles to the place where they settled, and also a good share of the way from Fort Wayne, as the track was too narrow and crooked for a four-horse team. Our plan, said Abram Fair, was to come out, build cabins, make a beginning, and then return to winter in our old homes in Montgomery county, Ohio, and bring on the families in the spring. Provisions for the trip were brought along, excepting meat which was expected to be obtained by killing deer, but deer were found quite scarce that season, and there was a consequent disappointment. One day Andrew Surface found a hollow tree on Black Creek; a bear had gnawed a hole and helped himself to the store of honey, but upon chopping into the tree six gallons of honey were obtained. Bee trees were soon found afterwards, and a supply obtained to last the entire party twenty days, and on their return to Ohio, they took along twenty-one gallons of strained honey. The honey-bee is seen to have preceded the settlement of the county, and bee hunters were successful. Then the bee-moth threatened to exterminate the insect, but later S. Rogers and I. Diehl had large apiaries, and made bee culture a success. During the following year, settlers entered land in different parts of the county, and soon the work of brush burning, log rolling, rail splitting, and cabin raising was under headway. Clearings were met with at wide intervals, and the dense forest of the county re-echoed to the stroke of the ax, as trees came crashing and thundering down.

In the early part of the year 1836 comparatively few settlers were located within the bounds of what is now DeKalb county. Homer Blake, below Spencerville; David Butler; Samuel Wasson; John Mathews; Mr. Yates, near Spencerville; Mr. Rhodes and sons; Jeremiah Rhodes; Mr. Brandt and Crannel Rood, also near Spencerville; William Mathews; George and David Mathews; Mr. Lytle and Jared Ball, near Orangeville; Washington Robinson, on the present site of Newville; and William Rodgers and Jacob Platter, near Newville; were those who resided here before the year 1836, most of them in the southern part of the present area known as DeKalb county. This was before the formal organization of the county of DeKalb. A portion of the territory was attached to Lagrange and a portion to Allen county.

Early in the year 1836, John Blair settled on a farm, on which place he lived his entire life. Charles Wilber, near Orangeville; William Burley, in the same locality; Joseph Ludwig; Judge Walden and Ariel Rood, farther up the river. Toward the end of the year Judge Samuel Widney located on the farm where he spent the rest of his days, and John P. Widney on the farm owned now by A. I. Richmond; Benjamin Alton on the farm which was later the Dr. Herrington place; Dr. Babcock on another farm; and Asher Coburn and relatives, in the Coburn settlement. During the same season Wesley Park settled on the site of Auburn, and laid out the town.

EARLY LIFE.

The pioneer, in his journey to the county, met with many reverses, in one form or another. He traveled through untrodden forests, poled and rowed his boat along swollen streams, and often was delayed for days by accidents. Roads had to be cut through the forest and improvised bridges constructed over the larger streams. A good illustration of the method of pioneer travel is the experience of Judge Widney, from central Pennsylvania.

From his home in the last mentioned state, Judge Widney came by canal to the Allegheny mountains, over the mountains by steam road, then again by canal to Dayton, Ohio, thence by wagons through the black swamp to Fort Wayne, Indiana. On horseback he and his wife came up the Indian trail along the St. Joseph river, while his family, in care of John P. Widney and wife, came in the pirogue of Judge Walden and Thomas Gorrell, who had come down for provisions. The pirogue was "poled" along the river, and everything went well until they reached a ripple near David Butler's home, when the boat, having turned broadside against the current, was capsized, precipitating the occupants in the stream. The goods floated down stream and the people floundered around in the water which was, at that point, three or four feet deep. Some of the larger children succeeded in getting ashore, while the wife of John P. Widney grasped a five-year-old child (afterward Mr. Widney's second wife) and helped her to the bank. The men scattered down the river to retain the luggage which had floated down. One trunk containing a considerable sum of money, was recovered fully a mile from the scene of the accident.

Joseph Miller, the first surveyor of DeKalb county, and his father transported their goods by way of Fort Wayne to Shryock's mill, and from thence to the farm about a mile below Auburn. They were forced to cut their path through the dense forest. They left the most of their goods and their families on the Maumee, and penetrated the woods, going east, by means of a small pocket compass, to the St. Joseph, circling the worst and impassable swamps. They cut a road back, a distance of twelve miles, in order that their wagons might pass, and also had to bridge a tamarack swamp on the route. This road was afterward known as "Miller's trace," and served as a highway for many emigrants. It was located where the road now runs westward from the St. Joseph river, at the place of Judge Widney's.

The closest mill and market to the DeKalb county settlement was at Fort Wayne, about twenty-six miles from the center of the river colony by land, and nearly as far by the meandering river. There were no wagon-roads then, consequently the river was mostly utilized as a highway. Pirogues—large canoes hollowed from a tree trunk, preferably the poplar—were used as vehicles of navigation. They were generally three or four feet wide, and seventy to eighty feet long, thus would carry quite an amount of merchandise and provisions. Poles and paddles furnished the motive power. The task of poling these cumbersome boats up the river, especially when the water was too high for the poles to touch bottom, can easily be imagined.

Mr. Rhodes, of Newville, and Samuel Wasson, of Spencerville, were at one time compelled to pole, or pull, a loaded pirogue all the way from Fort Wayne to Spencerville by holding to the willows and other bushes along the river bank. It took them a full week to make the journey. Late in November, 1836, John P. Widney and a party came up with a load of provisions. The river was swollen from the fall rains, and the "slush ice" was running. Whenever the men drew their poles from the water the water turned to ice on the poles, and these had to be handled with bare hands, as gloves or mittens could not be used. This journey also required a full week.

Provisions at Fort Wayne at this time were not very plentiful. Flour sold for fourteen dollars per barrel, and was of an inferior grade at that. Corn in the ear was one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and salt was two dollars and twenty-five cents per bushel. Other necessities were correspondingly high in value.

Thus, the early settlers of DeKalb county were frequently in a predicament in regard to their necessary provisions. The distance was great and the prices almost prohibitive. In fact, many families went hungry, with no means to supply themselves with adequate provisions. Potatoes were used for everything at times, even for bread, and then, some families considered themselves fortunate to get a few potatoes. Other families lived on wild vegetables gathered from the surrounding forest, and cooked as greens, with milk and beech bark. Fever and ague often visited one of these homes, and the utmost energy and strategy was required to prevent a complete loss of the home.

THE LOG HOME.

The log cabin of the early settler has practically disappeared from the state. It is interesting to note how these primitive homes were built, and the material used in their construction. The average cabin was about sixteen by eighteen feet in size, and just high enough for the joists below the first rib. The logs are cut one day and hauled to the site of the proposed cabin, where they are laid out. The next day the neighbors from miles around come in and assist in the work of throwing up the logs. Puncheons are split for the floors, one side being dressed off even with the axe, altogether about two inches thick. The heavy ribs are fastened to the logs, and clapboards put on the top, overlapping a third over each other. Heavy weight poles are laid along these clapboards to keep them in place. Butting poles are placed on the eave-bearer, projecting some two feet from the wall line of the cabin. A back wall is built of clay in the end of the cabin in which the owner intends to have his fireplace. The chimney, supported by sapling uprights, is built of alternate layers of mud and sticks. The windows are cut from the logs, and greased paper fastened over the aperture to permit light to enter. This constitutes the structure of the cabin itself, but there still remains the problem of furnishing the interior. Puncheons are used to make the tables, rough chairs, benches and beds.

EARLY LABOR.

Horses were very scarce in the early days, and consequently a great deal of the labor incident to farming had to be done by hand. Heavy timber was chopped, brush burned, logs rolled, rails split, and fields cleared without the aid of a team. The wife would often "pitch in" and help the husband, she clearing off the brush. The corn was planted, of course, by hand. William Mathews planted a fairly good crop of corn with a handspike, and tended it with a hoe. He inserted the sharp handspike diagonally into the soil, then dropped the seed into the aperture formed, and then pressed down the soil by stepping on it as he passed to the next hill.

Often the crop planting season came before the settler had cleared the brush from his land, and then he planted between the log heaps, frequently arranging the logs in windrows and leaving them to be burned when the crop was gathered.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first wedding to occur among the residents of the DeKalb county settlement was that of Jared Ball and Melinda Slater. The wedding did not occur in the county, but in Williams county, Ohio, near Edgerton, the home of the bride's father. Ball paid the minister his fee in pumpkins. The first marriage to actually occur in DeKalb county, was that of Nelson Ulm and Elvira Lockwood, in the summer of 1837. The bride had to be assisted to the altar, and when there was too weak to stand up. The first marriage licenses taken out in the county were those of Francis Smith and Maria Gunsenhouser, and of John Platter and Ann Emmeline Walden. Both licenses were issued on September 5, 1837, and both marriages were performed by Washington Robinson, of Concord township, the first justice of the peace in the county.

The first funeral in the county was that of a Mrs. Barker, who lived just above the present site of Newville. Judge Widney was sent to deliver the funeral oration, there being no minister close enough. The Judge sang some hymns, prayed and talked in general about the subject of death.

The little village of Orangeville was the scene of the opening of the first store in DeKalb county, in the spring of 1837. John Platter, William Rogers, and a Mr. Savage and another man contributed two hundred dollars each, and put in a stock of merchandise, consisting of the articles most needed by the settlers at that time. John P. Widney was employed to cut logs for the store house, receiving the sum of two dollars for his services, performing the job in half a day. The house was sixteen by eighteen feet in size, and was built of round logs.

The first grist mill, or corn cracker, in the county was built and owned by William Mathews, on Bear creek, in the east part of the school section of Concord township. The mill was a very small affair, the stones were about two feet in diameter, and were turned by means of a flutter-wheeel on an upright post, set in a tub, through one side of which the water passed. The whole machinery was installed in a bare frame, without a semblance of weather-boarding or other protection. The corn dropped one grain at a time from the small hopper, and the best yield, when conditions were good, was eight bushels in twenty-four hours. Mr. Widney carried a half bushel of corn a distance of four miles to get it ground, and had to wait a half day.

OTHER PIONEERS.

Other prominent settlers along the St. Joseph river were: Solomon Delong, Daniel Strong, H. Fusselman, Christian and Samuel Wanemaker, Lott Herrick, who was the first probate judge of DeKalb county, Joseph E. Sawtell was the second merchant of the county, Rev. N. L. Thomas was the first to open a store in Newville, George Barney was one of the first justices of Concord, James Hadsell, Cornelius Woodcox, and Judge R. J. Dawson, who later filled many important positions in the county.

Colin Robinson and his brother, Henry, came to the Maumee, near Brunersburg, in 1833, and soon after their arrival, journeyed up the Maumee to where William Rogers then lived, a little below the future site of the village of Antwerp. From there they struck across the woods, guided by a pocket-compass, some fifteen or twenty miles, through the forest, to the St. Joseph river. When in the midst of the wilderness they were so unfortunate as to lose the needle from their small compass, and were forced to search for quite a time in the leaves before they found it. About dark they struck the bluff of the St. Joseph, and from there made their way, in the light of dusk, down the river for a mile. Mr. Lytle then lived in a cabin over the river, and the object of the Robinsons was to reach it and procure foor, for they had had nothing since early morning. The time was on the 24th of December, and upon reaching the river, they discovered that ice had formed about a quarter of the way across, making it necessary to camp immediately, and thus spend the night. By the side of a fallen walnut tree they "struck up" their fire and rested.

The night was a very uncomfortable one to the travelers. On the next morning, which was Christmas day, 1833, they cut down a dry stump of a tree, which broke in twain when it fell. The men lashed the two pieces together with basswood bark, and launched it, after breaking the ice at the margin of the river. On this crude buoy they crossed the river, expecting to find a warm fire at the cabin. No one was at home at the Lytle cabin but the children, and nothing to eat but a single rabbit, which the men devoured, after losing half of it to the family cat. The Robinsons were there with the purpose of entering land, but finding provisions so scarce, returned to their starting point.

In the summer of 1834 or 1835 Solomon Delong and John Platter crossed this same wilderness, and losing their way in the midst, without water, were forced to camp for the night. They dug a hole in the swamp with their axes and discovered water, but it had such a disagreeable taste that they could scarcely drink it. The mosquitoes descended upon them in droves, and made sleep an impossibility. Delong and Platter cut bushes and covered them with green leaves. The men then crawled under these, and were comfortable for the rest of the night.

A PIONEER HONEYMOON.

In the winter of 1836-7, in the month of January, Colin Robinson, recently married, started on a bridal tour from the Maumee to the cabin built on his land along the St. Joseph, the bride on horseback and Colin on foot. Arriving at the "Mer-del-arm," a large creek between the rivers, running through cottonwood swamps, he found it swollen by rains and melted snow, until it had overflown the swamps for a mile on each side. He waded through the water, his wife following on horseback, until they came to the main channel of the creek which he found covered with thick ice, and raised up several feet by the high waters. Mr. Robinson persuaded his wife to dismount and stand upon a stump, while he made the horse mount the ice and cross to the other side. He then, by means of a pole placed from the stump to the ice, got Mrs. Robinson on the ice, and from the ice on the other side to her saddle again, he wading out as he had entered. The following summer Robinson and his brother went down the St. Joseph to Fort Wayne, and then down the Maumee to where Defiance now is, for the purpose of getting seed wheat, and corn to get ground. They traveled in a large pirogue; loaded it with sixty bushels of grain and started back, but, being green hands at piroguing, they had considerable difficulty. Reaching Bull Rapids, near the state line, about eight miles below Fort Wayne, they ran on the rocks and stuck fast. The wind had ruffled the water so that they could not see bottom, consequently had impaled themselves on the rock shelf. They were forced to crawl out of the pirogue and push the boat from the rocks. Once more they started in the normal fashion, and succeeded very well until they reached Cole's dam, one mile below Fort Wayne. Here they had to unload the boat, and carry the grain on their shoulders up a steep bank about thirty feet high, go more than a half mile after a rope, and tying it to the boat, pulled it over the dam, very nearly losing it in the execution of the job. They reloaded, and again were on their way, but were halted again by the coming of night, at the mouth of the St. Joseph. From there to John's mill they had much trouble from the darkness and shallow water. They finally reached the mill, and unloaded their grain. Their lodging that night was made upon the bare ground, with no covering but the canopy of stars. On the final leg of the journey, to their home, they had to stop at every ripple and unload the boat, so that it would cross, then reload. Colin Robinson was seized with a violent sickness as the result of this hazardous trip. This was the pleasure of pioneering.

FAMILY MILLS.

An interesting feature of pioneer life, showing the versatility of the early settler, was the family mills. The regular grist mills were very far and with long distance between, so it behooved the settler to provide some way to grind his own corn. Every settler, in time, came to own a small family mill, which was built along the following lines: A log of beech or cedar, some twenty inches in diameter, was first secured. This log was sawed off to about three feet in length. The log was placed on end, and an inch augur bored diagonally from the circumference toward the center. This operation was continued around the circumference, with all the holes meeting in the center. With a chisel, the block bored under is pried out; it was shaped like a cone. The funnel-shaped hole was trimmed out with the chisel, and a fire of coals built therein to harden the wood. A thick stick, with an iron wedge inserted in the end, was used as a pestle. The corn was beaten until as fine as possible, and then was sifted, leaving corn-meal. The bran was blown out of the balance, and then it was used as hominy.

EXTRACTS ON EARLY HISTORY.

J. E. Rose, one of the pioneers of DeKalb county, writes the following:

"The pioneer merchants (store-keepers as we called them) were N. L. Thomas, of Newville, whom we familiarly called 'Uncle Ladd,' and Thomas

J. Freeman, of Auburn; both men, of some consequence in their time, have long since gone to that country from which no traveler returns. * * * The pioneer store in the eastern part of the county, the one kept by Ladd Thomas, occupied a room about fifteen feet square, and two hundred dollars would have purchased every article he had to sell. He made his regular trips to Fort Wayne at stated periods, riding an old black horse, familiarly known as 'Old Jack' by all the early settlers, and carrying with him his purchases of produce, consisting of deer and coon skins, beeswax and ginseng roots. These he exchanged for such articles as he kept for sale, and freighted Old Jack with his purchases on his return trip.

"I said Old Jack was familiarly known to the settlers. Uncle Ladd, as he was called, was a Methodist preacher, and, in addition to his business as a merchant and his services in the pulpit, he preached funerals and solemnized marriages for all the settlers in the east part of the county, and when he went from home to attend to these duties Old Jack was his only mode of conveyance. The old horse seemed to have the ability to determine the difference between a funeral and a wedding, and it is not strange that he had, when we consider the fact that when Uncle Ladd attended a funeral he went alone; but when called to officiate at a wedding the whole family went with him, and Old Jack's burden, like Job's, was grievous to be borne, and like one of olden times, he might have exclaimed: 'It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting.' I have often seen Old Jack, on Sunday mornings, passing my father's cabin home, on his way to a wedding, with the whole family, consisting of Uncle Ladd, his wife, two sons (David, who died at early manhood, and Newton, afterward a prominent lawyer in a western city), all perched upon his back. Pardon my digression, but as the old horse will be remembered by so many persons, he deserves a passing notice.

"The store-keepers in the pioneer days were required to procure a license from the county commissioners before commencing business, and in their applications for their license they were required to enumerate the articles they proposed to sell, and state the amount of capital invested in the business. And in compliance with the law, Thomas J. Freeman, the first merchant of Auburn, on March 7, 1838, applied for a license to sell foreign merchandise and domestic groceries, with a capital of $175; and was required to pay for that privilege the sum of $5; and his traffic in time-pieces was restricted to one dozen for the year. The opinions of the people have changed greatly since then, for at that time Mr. Freeman was permitted to sell intoxicating liquor without a license, but was not allowed to sell tea, coffee and sugar without a permit. Now the dealer may sell the latter without a license, but must pay for the privilege of engaging in the liquor traffic.

"Then the shoemaker, following the example of the itinerant preacher, went from house to house with his kit of tools and made the shoes for the several families comprising his list of patrons. The ladies had not then acquired the habit of crowding a number four foot into a number three French kid shoe; but the shoes were manufactured to fit the foot and not the eye, and were made of substantial material, impervious to wet and cold. And equipped with a pair of these shoes, the pioneer's wife could walk a mile through the snow without being placed under the doctor's care for weeks following. But these pioneer customs together with the log cabin homes and log school houses have passed away and now live only in the fond recollections of the few old settlers who survive. The wilderness we then loved for its native grandeur has disappeared, and in its stead the cultivated fields with their waving grain, the beautiful homes and pleasant little towns have sprung up.

"The winding wagon road, meandering around the swamps and creeks, through the woods, can no longer be traced by the oldest inhabitant. The old Indian trail can be no longer found, but the commodious highways permeating every part of the county furnish a comfortable route for every man to travel upon. Th mail carrier, with his horn and saddle-bags, bringing us the news of important events, at the rate of three miles per hour, has been supplanted by the elegantly equipped mail coach, carrying the news of the world at the rate of sixty miles per hour. And not contented with even that rate of speed, science now supplies us with the telegraph; and later with the telephone, by which we may converse with our friends at a distance of what was in pioneer days, a four days' journey."

JOHN HOULTON'S TALE.

John Houlton was the first settler of Franklin township, and accredited with being the first in the county. He penned a series of reminiscences in 1859, for Mr. Widney. Houlton was a fine type of the hardy pioneer, and naturally was not a literateur, but his significant and poignant manner of stating the facts lends unusual interest to the reading of them. The following is a portion of his memoir:

"Mr. Widney: Since you are writing sketches concerning the early settlers of the various townships of this county, for the benefit of posterity, I feel it a duty to add my mite; so please have patience as I must go out of the bounds of the county, and also note some things that happened before any settlement of DeKalb, though they are inseparably connected with its settlement.

"Samuel Houlton, my oldest brother, and Isaach Hughes, went into copartnership to build a saw mill in the wilderness of Fish creek in February, 1827. The firm hired David Williamson, John Kilgore, Francis A. Blair and myself to work for them. They gave us axes, a little provision, and fireworks, and started us where Brunersburg later stood, to cut a road through northwest to the Indian village on the St. Joseph (the present site of Denmark). We started and the firm was to follow with the team the next day. We cut on till dark; and when we stopped to build a fire, behold the flint which I had put in my pocket to strike a fire was not to be found. We were all wet to our knees, and it being very cold, we all expected to perish without fire.

A DANGEROUS PREDICAMENT.

"The boys threatened to whip me, as they said it was my d——d carelessness for losing the flint. Said I, 'The night will be dark as Egypt; we must make our fire or perish. Let us all hunt and if possible find a stone to strike fire with.' They said I was a fool to think of finding flint in those swamps. We had worked hard all day and were tired and hungry, but I well knew that there was not a moment to be lost; so I started to hunt for a stone while they went to eating. It was growing dark rapidly.

"I struck a small ravine, followed it and at last found a little stone near the ground, with no sharp edge. Feeling along awhile and finding no other, I went back, got the spunk, and knife, and after a few strokes, had the satisfaction to see it take fire; and soon we had a good blazing fire. The boys who cursed me and were almost ready to kill me for losing the flint, now with tears rolling down their cheeks, asked my pardon. Such is the instability of poor feeble man.

LACK OF PROVISIONS.

"We cut the road to the mouth of Fish creek and the team came on. We then went to work and made a pirogue of about two tons' burden, and, crossing the river, built a cabin of about twenty feet square. When our provisions began to fail, Samuel Houlton took Blair and went down the river in the pirogue. They started to go east of the state line on the Maumee. Hughes, Williamson, Kilgore and myself stayed. The boat was to be back in eight days. Twelve days passed and no boat appeared. It had rained heavily; the river rose high, the weather turned quite cold, and our provisions entirely failed, except a half bushel of dried peaches.

"Williamson and Kilgore concluded to leave for the settlement. We all made a raft of logs for the boys to cross the river, and the next morning they started with empty stomachs. Hughes and I went to see them cross. They went aboard the raft and started across the river, the water being high and the slush ice running. At first the raft bore them up; but before they got across, they were three feet deep in the freezing water. They had flint and spunk, but the latter getting wet in their pockets, was of course useless. They scrambled up the other bank, and there they were, their clothes freezing in two minutes, twenty-seven miles from the settlement, without food in their stomachs, without any means to strike fire, and the snow four inches deep. I shuddered for their fate, and told them to start at a good "turkey trot," so as not to freeze, and not too fast, lest they should tire out before getting through; and on the peril of their lives not to sit down. They got through, but so exhausted that Judge Perkins had to help them into his door.

"Hughes and I stayed fourteen days after the boys left, during which time we had nothing under the heavens to eat but a few dried peaches. We had a gun and went out often with it, to try to kill something; but there was neither animal nor bird to be seen; no, not even so much as an Indian. On the morning of the fourteenth day, I told Hughes that I would make a raft of logs that day and leave the next morning. I did so. Next morning Hughes accompanied me to the river to see me start. We both felt sure that Houlton and Blair were coming up the river with the pirogue, and I was in great hopes to meet them in two or three hours. The river was yet high, and the slush ice running very thickly.

"I got some fire and wood on the raft. Hughes loosed the cable and was in the act of handing it to me when lo! my brother, Samuel Houlton, called to us from about a hundred yards up the river. He knew we must be starving and came across from the Maumee with a yoke of oxen and sled. He tried hard to reach us the day before, but lacked five miles when darkness overtook him. He drove on until he could follow the road no longer and then struck fire and camped for the night. It was fortunate for me, indeed, that he came just when he did, for if I had got one hour's start, I should as surely have lost my life as I now live. For there was no human habitation till within four miles of Fort Wayne. The slush ice would have so adhered to the raft as soon to render it unmanageable; so that it must have stove, and I would have been compelled to swim or drown. Had I swam out I must have frozen to death very soon.

"Now, kind reader, you would think it pretty hard fare to have nothing to eat for fourteen days but dried peaches. I tell you it kept body and soul together and that was all it did.

"Hughes, Samuel Houlton and myself stayed about two weeks, then Samuel took an Indian canoe and went down the river to get his pirogue load of pork, flour, potatoes, corn and whiskey (for Hughes must have his dram). At Fort Wayne, Samuel hired a man by the name of Avery and went a little below where Antwerp now is, where they loaded the pirogue and returned without anything happening worthy of note. We four worked on some time, and in May got the mill ready to raise. Without any further help we went to putting it up, without ropes or tackle. The size was eighteen by forty-five feet. There were five swamp-oak sills, forty-five feet long, and thirteen inches square, and two plates ten inches square; but the middle bent with the fender beam, fourteen inches square, was the heaviest.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

"At that time there was a large Indian village where Denmark now is, and some traders came among them with whiskey, and made then drunk, so they came to rob us. We had worked hard all day, until nearly sundown, when we went to the house to eat supper. The Indians came yelling and soon filled the house. They then drew their knives, bows and arrows, and tomahawks, stuck their hands into our supper pot, and our supper was gone in a trice. Samuel Houlton drew a large poker, and was about to strike when Avery exclaimed, 'Don't strike, Sam, or they will kill us all!' Hughes also told him not strike, but let them take what they wanted, and he would go to the Indian agent at Fort Wayne and make them pay for it. They then acted as true lords of the soil.

"They poured out their whiskey into their camp kettles, knocked in the head of a flour barrel, and also of a pork barrel, and in fifteen minutes flour, pork and whiskey were gone. They crossed the creek about twelve rods off, and camped for the night. While they were making their fires and drinking the whiskey, we rolled out our last barrel of flour and hid it in a brush heap. We had also about thirty pounds of pork up in the chamber, they did not get, and that was all that saved us from starvation. The two hundred Indians fought and screamed all night. A better sample of the infernal regions never could be gotten up in this world.

"As soon as we had secured our barrel of flour, we next resolved that when they had generally got drunk, we would alight on them with a vengeance, and kill the last one of them. So we loaded our four guns with slugs and then got two tomahawks and two hand-axes, and waited until they would become more drunk. In this, however, we were disappointed. They did not seem to get more intoxicated. After drinking twenty gallons of whiskey, eating two hundred and thirty pounds of pork, and using up two hundred and fifty pounds of flour, with several bushels of potatoes, they started off about eight in the morning, well satisfied with what they had done.

"We made application to the Indian agent at Fort Wayne, but never got any compensation for the articles taken. Every time I think of Indian tragedy, I feel thankful that we were prevented from imbruing our hands in their life blood. It was the traders, with their whiskey, that made all this trouble.

"Whiskey, whiskey, bane of life,—
Spring of tumult,—source of strife;—
Could I but half thy curses tell,
The wise would wish thee safe in hell.

TRIP TO THE PRAIRIES.

"I will now give you the narrative of a danger that I and three others passed through. The escape was almost miraculous; and do not forget that all this has something to do with the settlement of DeKalb county.

"In the summer of 1831, Samuel Holton sent me and the widow Fee sent her son, John Fee, with me, out to the prairies with two yoke of oxen and a large Pennsylvania wagon, to buy a load of provisions. They let Moses Fee, a boy seven or eight years old, go with us. Before this Sarah and Cynthia Fee were working on the prairies to help support the family, and the old lady sent word for the girls to come home. So we went out and got our load ready to return, when John Fee got a good chance to work awhile, and accordingly stayed, leaving me and the girls and the little boy to get home through the woods and swamps with the team and wagon as best we could.

"We were three days and a half getting home, miring down several times on the way. The road being narrow and very crooked, I got fast frequently against the trees, and finally told the girls that one of them would have to drive the forward cattle, so Sarah came and drove the team. As we were thus driving along, we came to a dead cherry tree, that had partly fallen and lodged on another tree. The wagon ran over one of the large roots of this dead tree, and it broke suddenly about fifty feet from the root. The top part fell back on the wagon within about six inches of the heads of Cynthia and the boy, smashing the boy's hand severely.

"The body of the tree fell along the road in the direction in which we were driving. By suddenly throwing myself back, I got barely out of its way, and having screamed to Sarah when I first saw it coming, to run for life, she ran with all her speed, the top of the broken tree just brushing her head and clothes. Cynthia Fee later married William Bender. I married Sarah, the girl that drove the oxen and outran the falling tree, on the 5th of February, 1833.

"In September of the same year, I took three hired men, a yoke of oxen, a cross cut saw and fro, and came on to forty acres I had entered, and in four days, we four cut the logs for, and raised and covered the house where I yet live in Franklin township, DeKalb county. I also hauled out and buried twenty bushels of potatoes on my land, and left them until we moved on, about a month later, and though the Indians were thick around, my potatoes were not disturbed—proving that they were more honest than some of their white brethren.

"And now I want to show how the Hughes and Houlton mill, though in Williams county, Ohio, had a bearing on the settlement of DeKalb county. When the mill had been in operation some years, the people had begun to settle on the St. Joseph, and would come and get lumber, often on credit, to build with, and thus the mill aided greatly the settlement of this county, though a few miles over the county and state line.

JOHN FEE'S TRACK.

"In 1834 John Fee entered the large and excellent farm of 500 or 600 acres on which he later lived, and which lies on each side of the line between Steuben and DeKalb counties. Indulge me in telling an anecdote of him. He had been out to the prairies for grain, and froze his feet badly, so that for a long time he could not wear boots or shoes. So he got the Indians to make him a very large pair of moccasins which he wore. One day, after his feet got better, he went out hunting, and after sauntering through the woods awhile, he crossed the largest moccasin track he ever saw. He looked with astonishment at the monster track, and said to himself: 'What an almighty big Indian has been along here! It's the d——dest big Indian that has ever been in these woods.' About the time that his astonishment and curiosity got to its highest, he chanced to look behind him, and lo! *it was his own track!*

INCIDENTS OF HUMOR.

"We had a large fireplace in one end of our cabin and the main thing for us in the winter was to get in a big, back log every evening to last all night and the next day, and then make a big fire. After the rest of the folks had gone to bed I would stay up and parch about a peck of corn in the big skillet for the next day. I could live on it, honey and jerked venison, and call it 'high life' in America. A hunter can live longer on parched corn without water than anything else. Sometimes when parching corn or baking Johnny-cakes, on a smooth clapboard, I would play Daniel Boone and imagine myself camped out in the woods by a big fire, and living on roasted corn. We moved to this country in a covered wagon, and camped out, and then is when I first fell in love with camping out and running wild; and it is hard for me now to go back on my first love and keep from following off every covered wagon that comes along.

"We had a newcomer who had moved so often that he declared that whenever a covered wagon drove up or passed his cabin his chickens would fall in line, march over the fence, lay down and cross their legs ready to be tied, thinking that they were going to move again.

"At night, after we had gone to bed, the ground squirrels would come up through the puncheon floor, and it was fun to see them play hide and go-seek, blindman's buff, or whatever their innocent games are in their language. They were so plentiful that we had to watch our corn patch when it was first planted, or they would dig it all up and eat it.

"One night I woke up and saw something lying on the floor by the fire that looked very bright and glistening. I thought perhaps I was dreaming about Aladdin and the wonderful lamp, or Cinderella and the glass slipper, but come to look closer it was a huge rattlesnake that had come up through the floor to warm himself. The gun stood within reach and was always loaded, and I drew a bead on him, fired, and shot his head off. A gun shot off in a room makes an awful noise, and it scared the rest of the folks almost to death. Father wanted to know what in the world was the matter, and I told him that I had killed a boa constrictor, or an anaconda, and that I had saved the whole family. The snake was very fat, and we saved the oil for rheumatism and weak back, and always found it a sure cure.

"One day Tom and George Hollenback, father and myself were out hunting, and the dogs made a big fuss in the thicket, and we rushed in to see what was the matter, and found that they had come across the den of young wolves and the old one was not at home. There were six of them, about a quarter grown, but very active and ferocious; and we had hard work to catch them, as they had such a careless way of feeling around for a fellow's fingers and would snap at you like a steel trap. At last we got a forked stick and held their necks down while we tied them. One of the boys had a big pocket in his coat, and concluded to carry one in it. We got ready and started home with our menagerie, when all at once the wolf in the pocket grabbed the boy by the hind part of his leg and held on like grim death. The poor fellow ran around and howled. We tried to break the animal's hold, but it would not let go. We could not beat or choke it off, and we had to cut its head off.

"That made the boys so mad that they killed all the wolves but one, which I took home and tied by a chain to a stake in the yard. In five minutes he could dig a hole in the sand big enough to hide himself, and then he would lay with his nose sticking out and let on that he was asleep; and the chickens would come around to investigate the subject, and woe unto the chickens that came within the length of his chain. He could figure on it to an inch; and then when they got within reach he went for them like lightning, and would gobble them up, pick them and eat them before you could say, 'Jack Robinson.'

"One morning he came up missing. He was out and gone, chain and all. I did not care anything about him, as he had eaten most all of our chickens, except an old setting hen that he did not relish; but I did not like to lose my chain. In the fall, while out hunting in the woods, and the wind was blowing very hard, I heard a rattling noise like a horse-fiddle and went to see what it was; and lo and behold, there was my chain hanging to the limb of a tree with a bunch of bones to it and the wind was making music on them. It was the remains of my wolf; but I could never tell if it was a case of intentional suicide or he had got fast and hung himself accidentally. As he was already dead, I cut him down, took my chain, and left him for the wild winds to mourn his requiem.

A SEARCHING PARTY.

"It was in the spring, the time to plow for corn, and in the dark of the moon, when you could not see your nose before you. One evening some of the neighbor boys saw a big black bear going north. They came down with dogs to stay all night with me, and get an early start in the morning after the bear. We had camped out on the floor, and in the night we heard a rattle at our clapboard door, and I asked, 'Who goes there?' An answer, in a musical voice, said, 'Mingo.' On opening the door in stepped an Indian boy well known to us. He said that a little girl seven or eight years old, who belonged to Mr. Tobby, living about eight miles north of us, had gotten lost in the morning, and that they had hunted for her all day and had not found her; and that they wanted us to go over and help hunt for her.

"I told the boys that was our best hold and that we would let the bear go until we had found the little girl. We got up long before day and made our breakfast off of a wild goose and a sand-hill crane, that we had killed the day before, and barbecued them by the fire. We were off early on a trail, and arrived at Tobby's about nine o'clock in the morning; and oh, such a sight. There was the mother crying and weeping, nearly heart-broken, and calling for Mary, the lost child.

"There were two or three women with her, trying to console her. The men were all out looking for Mary, and nothing had been heard from the child up to this time, one day and one night out. They had an old-fashioned dinner horn four or five feet long and as big as a saucer at the lower end, and it could be heard for miles. It was understood that when anyone brought in any news or found the child the horn should be sounded. It appears that on the morning that little Mary was lost her father was plowing a piece of ground for corn, and she started to go to him, but never reached him; and that Obbenobbe, an old Indian from the Tippecanoe, and Mingo, his grandson, had come over to Mr. Tobby's, and while he went out to hunt for the child sent Mingo over after us.

"Just then Obbenobbe came in with a little piece of yellow calico that he said he had found on a bush about three miles east of there. Mrs. Tobby said at once that it was a piece of the dress that Mary had worn, and it had been torn off by the bush. That gave her some hopes; but the terrible thought was whether she was alive or not. The country was then full of wolves and the chances were against her, but we hoped and hoped ever. We then made the woods and prairies ring with the old horn, and then we agreed that not a gun should be fired until Mary was found, dead or alive, and broke for the place where Obbenobbe had found the piece of her dress. We made good time and soon reached the spot, and began to look for more signs. After looking around for a long time we found her little footprints in the sand and also in the mud, going from home. She was barefooted and from that day to this I have never forgotten those little tracks in the sand and mud. We hunted all day and found no other trace and our hearts began to sink. We were tired and hungry, having had nothing to eat all day. We could have killed deer, but had resolved not to fire our guns off. We had a large greyhound that could catch a deer any time and two coon dogs. As night was coming on we prepared to camp. While we were fixing our camp two dogs barked up a hollow tree and we supposed there was a coon in it. We made an Indian ladder and Obbenobbe climbed up and put some fire in the tree and came down. As the tree was dry it soon began to burn, and made a bright light from the top.

"At last two coons rolled out, pretty well singed. We killed and skinned them and were getting ready to roast them. It was not dark yet and we heard a noise, and looking up we found that something had scared two deer, and they came running right to camp. We put the dogs after them and a short distance from us was the creek. In jumping in, one of the deer fell back in the creek; in a minute the dogs were on him, and we ran in and pulled him out and killed him, and in fifteen minutes from the time we first drew blood everyone of us had a piece of the meat on a stick and roasting it, and such a feast we did have. The body wanted more food than the soul did, and for the time being we forgot our troubles.

"Night came on and a dark one it was and the wolves were howling around us. The worst of all, it began to rain, and our only thought was, 'Where was Mary Tobby?' We had listened all day for the big horn or the report of a gun, but all in vain. Remember, my dear friends, that this is a true story. Remember, too, that this was the second day and second night that she was lost, and how could the heroine live so long among the wolves with nothing to eat and nothing to protect her from the weather but a little calico dress. We did not sleep much that night, and were up early and started on our search. We hunted all day up and down, backward and forward, as the grasses and bushes were very thick, calling and listening, but all in vain.

"At last, about three o'clock, we gave it up and hope died within us, and we turned out faces homeward with heavy hearts. There is something in man called the dormant or latent powers or energies. For instance, I had been hunting all day and was returning tired and weary, hardly able to lift one foot before the other, and game would start up before me, and I could run for hours and forget that I was tired. Now hold your breath.. We had given up and started for home, and away off north of us we heard a gun's discharge. So then our dormant powers and hope went up, and we all broke and ran, and reaching the edge of a prairie we saw a man on horseback in his shirt sleeves with something wrapped up in his coat before him. It was Bridge Ward, and he had found Mary Tobby in this way: He, too had given up and started home in despair. As he was riding along he saw a grove north of him, in the bend of the creek, and somthing told him or influenced him to take a last look there. He turned his horse to the right and through the grove, and then on the edge of the creek, and there he found Mary Tobby, who had lain down for her last sleep; but thank God, she was still alive.

"Her little feet, limbs and hands were all torn and bleeding from the briars and grass, and her golden hair was all matted together. He picked her up gently and wrapped her in his coat and started for home. But how had she lived and escaped so long from wild animals? Although Obbenobbe was the oldest, he was still the best runner, and we started him on the wings of wind to carry the glorious news to Mary's home, that she was found and still alive. It was not long before we heard the guns firing and the horn blowing, as the rest of them had all given up and retired to the house. As Mary was weak we had to go slow, and as we neared the house they all came out to meet us, and the mother was frantic with joy. I thought she would kill the child by hugging and kissing it. Mary was very weak, but after careful nursing soon got strong again, grew to womanhood, married and raised a family.

BEAR HUNT RESUMED.

"Now for the bear. After going north, we turned east, and killed a couple of hogs in the neighborhood of Brunks and then turned northwest and killed a calf near Stephen Jons's, the bee hunter. We sounded the tocsin, called in our forces, and with the Forrence and Hollenback boys, started on the warpath, resolved to do or die for the rising generation. We were provided with guns and five dogs, including the big greyhound given to my father by Samuel Matlock, of Lancaster, Ohio, which money could not buy. We soon got on the bear's track, crossing the sand ridges and soft places in the prairie. He was a smasher, and made a track more like the human family than any animal we had ever seen. We were almost led to believe in Darwin, who teaches that man came up from the lower orders of animals, and this bear's track did look as if he might be a connecting link between man and the monkey. The bear had a kind of elephant trot and traveled fast. The dogs would run way ahead of him for miles and then come back pretty well 'chawed up.' They at last became frightened and would not follow him. The greyhound was game and wanted to pitch in, but we kept him back, as we did not want him to get hurt. Several times we got sight of the old fellow crossing the prairie, from one side ridge to another. He made good time and we had hard work to keep anywhere near him.

A DIVERSION.

"While crossing a ridge we saw a deer coming right toward us, with tongue out and very tired. One of the boys was going to shoot, but I told him to hold on as there was something the matter with it. We kept the dogs in and it came right up to us. Just then five or six big grey wolves, and a big black one, the only one we ever saw, came running after it. We opened fire on them and killed the black and one grey one, and wounded another, which got away with the rest. As we had heard that a black wolf skin was very valuable, we skinned them. While doing so we heard a noise, and looking around, saw an old she-wolf and four young ones coming in on the home stretch, to be at the death and feast of the deer. We fired at them, but without effect, and they ran one way and the deer another without saying good-bye.

"We hung up the wolf skins in a safe place and followed up bruin, who had gotten the start of us and had come across bees in an old hollow tree and tore the honey out; he had made a mess of it, but had left enough for us. Bears are great for honey or anything sweet, and do not mind the sting of bees more than we would a mosquito bite. Along toward night his tracks became most too fresh, and we were afraid; so we concluded to camp on his track. While preparing to camp a couple of the boys went out to get some game for supper, and in about an hour came in with a fine, fat buck, from which we had a feast. We sat by the camp fire and ate roasted ribs and broiled venison, and thought how the old fellows who dressed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day, but had lost their appetite and digestive powers and got the gout and dyspepsia, would give a million if they could eat just such a meal as we did. There are some who live only to eat, but in those days we ate to live and keep soul and body together and were happy. I long for those days again. The night was dark and we made two big fires, one on each side of us, as we had heard that wild animals would not go through fire for a meal of victuals. Several times we were badly frightened in the night and even our dogs were afraid. We kept out a picket guard, but it was hard to get anyone to leave the fire very far, as we were afraid that the bear would make a raid and gobble us up before we could say our prayers.

"The morning came and found us with our scalps all right, and we were soon off on the trail. He had turned east and gone north of Fletcher's Lake, and by Mud Lake, and then west near the Indian camp, where Obbenobbe and Mingo were. Through the day we found where he had made a meal off a dead or wounded deer, as bear cannot catch a sound deer. As it was nearly night we concluded to stay with the Indians, and they agreed to go with us in the morning. After a good night's sleep we were off early, with Indians, guns, and a new supply of dogs, and with their aid soon found the trail. After following him until almost noon we saw him go into a swamp filled with thick elbow brush. The Indians said he would make his last fight there. We prepared to give battle, surrounded the swamp, and then sent the dogs in.

"One of the Indians who had a rifle that carried an ounce ball got sight of him, fired, and broke one of his fore legs and that brought him to bay. He stood up on his hind legs and looked like a big gorilla, and I almost thought that Darwin was right. We all closed in on him, but could not fire for fear of killing the dogs, they were so close around him. After he had killed or wounded four or five dogs the greyhound broke loose and went in. The bear grabbed him with his well fore leg and was about to crush and kill him when Obbenobbe rushed in with a big knife and struck the bear under the shoulder, and that settled his case. He let the dog go and gave up the ghost.

"The Indians said he was the largest they had seen for many years. They supposed that he was a wanderer from the far north on an exploring expedition. We skinned him and gave the hide to Obbenobbe, as it was he who struck the fatal blow, and saved my father's dog. He was not very fat, and tasted like a mixture of coon, pork, shad and codfish. We took a scout around and got our wolf skins and returned home well satisfied with our bear hunt, which was the last and only one in my life."

PIONEER SOCIETY.

In those pioneer days when settlements were far apart and neighbors distant, acquaintance was widespread and neighborly offices cheerfully bestowed. The latch-string was always hung out and the rough cabin could always accommodate the stray traveler and the family of a settler moving to his entry. The pioneer was prompt to help in peril or need, and none so heartily enjoyed a good joke as he. While the settlers, like Isaac B. Smith and Wesley Park, kept emigrants' hotel, and the right hand of fellowship was extended to all, yet the regulators were not slow to punish the thief and blackleg who found their way into the community.

MILLS AND MILL TRIPS.

Prominent in the history of early settlement appears the erection of mills and the trials of their patrons. Mill builders were recognized as men of prominence, and first roads were cut to the mills which were scarce and distant. Primarily, the pioneers were compelled to use the family hand mill. In brief, this was a three foot piece of log from a beech or a maple, hollowed from one end by chisel and augur, in form of a cone. This hollow made smooth and hard by a fire of coals kindled therein, is scraped clean and the mortar prepared. A stick, wrist thick, split at one end, holding an iron wedge, with edge to the slit, and kept in place by an iron ring, is the pestle. Corn is placed in the mortar and beaten by the pestle. The finest sifted is corn meal; the balance, minus the bran, is hominy.

Amos Stearns, a settler in Troy township, went thirty miles to the Union mills in Lagrange county, and there are those whose experience exceeded this distance. On Fish creek, a stream second to Cedar in the county, were built several grist mills, one by A. S. Casebeer; another higher up by Samuel Kepler. In time water mills at Orangeville and Spencerville, and later steam mills at Auburn, Butler and Waterloo and other points have so improved upon the olden times that a single instance of many, of hard times, in going to mill, will show a truth stranger than fiction.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The lands of which DeKalb county was formed were regularly surveyed at national expense into townships six miles square. The office for the sale of lands was located at Fort Wayne, and purchasers obtained their title direct from the general government. Much of the land was taken up by speculators, and this, for some years, operated to delay actual settlement. As a measure of justice a system of taxation was adopted by the early settlers which compelled a sale of land to actual settlers and a clearing of the dense forest and a utilization of the fertile soil.

LAND HUNTING.

Isaac B. Smith ranged the woods of Smithfield township to find vacant land for a home. Three times he had made a selection and gone afoot to Fort Wayne, about thirty-two miles distant, and there found his pieces entered. A fourth time he reached the land office only to be disappointed.

Weary and nearly despairing, he made another fruitless journey to an entry which he found to be in a swamp, boot-deep in water. Returning to Fort Wayne, he secured as a witness to the unfitness of the entry for settlement, Wilber Powell, with whom he traced the lines of the quarter section. A sixth time at the land office he secured a new plat of the township, and with two others had just found a good tract, when they met three other men on the same quest. A race ensued between the parties. Thirty miles were traveled on a trot, and reaching the office, Smith's party found their pieces entered, but enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing that their competitors, who arrived an hour later, had raced in vain. Assisted by Wesley Park, Smith at last found vacant land, and hastened to Fort Wayne finally, after eight journeys, and secured his future home.

CYCLONE.

In the summer or fall of 1841 a dark, swift-moving, wildly-confused mass of clouds sped over the country. The wind accompanying demolished houses, scattered fences like feathers, and leveled the forests, rushing forward with demoniac fury, laying devastation in its course. Limbs of trees darkened the air; the timber fell with a continual roar, and bed clothing from Henry Brown's house was carried two miles. The pathway of this tornado was a half mile wide and three miles long, and passed mostly along the road from Auburn to Spencerville.

HYDROPHOBIA.

During 1838 hydrophobia alarmingly prevailed, and cattle, hogs and even wild foxes "went mad." In this connection it is related that Daniel Coats, of Wilmington, was attacked by a rabid fox while passing through the woods and succeeded, after a well-contested race, in securing a club and slaying his pursuer. A drop of blood from the head of the fox alighting on Coats' cheek burned like fire. Such is the power of imagination, and the interest of the old tales that enlivened the pioneer firesides.

PIONEER FARE.

Food in the early day was neither abundant nor of high quality. Appetite controlled and made edible a fare which in these days would seem impossible. The families of Daniel Altenburg and Walsworth, while en route to Auburn, regaled themselves for a breakfast in the new county upon the flesh of a raccoon which they had caught on the previous day. Wesley Park and Joseph Miller, passing a rainy night in the woods of Butler township, made a meal upon "new milk fresh from the cow," and the pioneers of that locality in 1834 ate heartily of "coon steak" prepared by their cook, Charley Crouse, not even John Surface being excepted since he, impelled by hunger, finished what the others had left over after breakfast.

MOUND BUILDERS.

The presence, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, of numerous earthen tumuli—the memorials of an age long past—indicates the existence of a pre-historic race. There are claimed to be several mounds in this county, but the facts have not been learned, yet the presence of stont axes, flint arrowheads, spear-points and other mementoes of this singular people, prove that at least they were accustomed to traverse this section.

INDIANS.

The lands of which DeKalb county forms a part originally belonged to the Pottawatomies, whose title was procured by treaties made with them from time to time by officers of the United States government. The energetic Jesuit came among them towards the commencement of the eighteenth century, and found plastic material. The Pottawatomies of Northern Indiana numbered about four thousand. The Catholic priest who first came among them paid the price for his temerity with his life, but when finally converted, these Indians became firm Christians. In compliance with an order from the general government, the tribe was removed to the Indian territory beyond the Mississippi. With a grief akin to despair they took their melancholy journey and many deaths along the route proved their love of the home of their fathers. By 1840 most had departed, and save a few who lingered, their lands were left to the incoming whites.

AN EXPENSIVE 'COON.

In an early day 'coon hunts were numerous, but later, after the lands of the county were all under private ownership, it was sometimes a hazardous pastime. A crowd of young fellows near Newville in 1876 engaged in one of these 'coon hunts. They "treed" an animal in a dry oak tree on the premises of Dr. Emanuel, and, in customary fashion, cut down the tree. The doctor immediately entered suit in the circuit court for satisfaction and damages. The defendants compromised during the trial by the payment of seventy-five dollars in the way of costs, lawyers' fees and damages.

FOX HUNTS.

In the early part of 1875 for hunts became the vogue, and many were organized among the citizens of the county. Marshals and other field officers were chosen, hunters were detailed on the different lines prescribed, no fire arms were allowed, and all dogs were loosed at the appointed time. One of the first hunts was held at Corunna on Saturday, January 23, 1875, and six foxes were caught. An immense crowd was present. February 6th, following, another hunt was held in Richland and Fairfield townships. Only three foxes were caught, but a number escaped from the lines. The trophies were sold at auction, and the proceeds given to the poor.

THE LAST BEAR.

As late as October, 1874, a bear was killed in Richland township. The following account is from the *Waterloo Press* of October 29, 1874: "On Sunday last a black bear was seen coming out of the Baughman marshes, southeast of town. It was fired upon by several parties, but none of them seem to have injured it. Monday morning early large parties of men, with dogs and guns, turned out to hunt the game. The animal was followed to the swamps south of Sedan, where the dogs brought it to bay, and it was shot to death by Messrs. Charles Rempis, James Booth and others."

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT OF COUNTY.

ORGANIZATION.

In the winter of 1836-7 the act was passed by the Legislature organizing DeKalb county and immediately a strenuous competition began for the location of the county seat. The legislative act named the boundaries of the county as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of township 33 north of range 12 east, thence east to the east line of the state, thence north with the state line dividing townships 35 and 36, hence west to the line dividing ranges 11 and 12, thence south to the place of beginning." The county was named DeKalb in honor of Baron DeKalb, a German noble, who espoused the cause of colonial independence, joined the American army, and was commissioned a general. He fell at the battle of Camden, fought near Sanders creek, South Carolina, on August 6, 1780.

DeKalb county is a part of the thirteenth congressional district. In the state Legislature DeKalb and Steuben counties constitute the tenth judicial district. The length of DeKalb county from east to west is twenty and one-half miles, comprising an area of three thousand six hundred and ninety acres. The length from north to south is eighteen miles. When organized the county had a population of nearly one thousand.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

As mentioned before, the competition for the location of a county seat grew very strong. Messrs. Rogers and Hamilton, on one side, and Park and Howe, on the other, were the contending forces. The former bought up land, laid out a town plat, staked off lots and named the site Centerville. The site laid out by Park and Howe was on the west bank of Cedar creek, two miles south and three miles west of the center of the new county. This location seemed to carry the most favor, and when Littlefield, of Lagrange, Gilmore, of Steuben, and Robert Work, of Allen, were appointed commissioners to select the site of the new county seat, Auburn was promptly chosen. Centerville passed to her death after the defeat.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election in DeKalb county was held in July, 1837. The river settlers voted at the home of Washington Robinson, at Vienna, or later called Newville. Three county commissioners, two associate judges, and a clerk and a recorder were to be elected. A bit of humor came to the surface when the ballots were being counted out. One voter, evidently of poetic propensities, had cast his ballot thusly:

"For Commissioners
I'll tell you,sirs;
The old Major—
Or Johnny Blair;
William Roger
And Peter Fair.
For Clerk and Recorder, too,
John F. Coburn, sure, will do;
Arial Waldon for a judge,
And James Bowman for a drudge."

FIRST COMMISSIONERS' MEETINGS.

On July 25, 1837, the first meeting of the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, consisting of Peter Fair and Samuel Widney, was held at the house of Wesley Park at Auburn. The meetings were held at this place for several years afterward. The first official step of the board was to appoint Wesley Park clerk pro tem, also county treasurer for a year. Byron Bunnel was selected as county agent; John Blair was made assessor; and Lanslot Ingman was named collector of taxes. The first legislative act was then executed, naming the boundaries of Franklin township, as follows: "Commencing at the northeast corner of said county (DeKalb); thence west to the corners of ranges 13 and 14 east, townships 35 and 36 north; then south six miles to township 34 north, ranges 13 and 14 east; thence east on the town line to the east line of the said county; thence north to the place of beginning; the above shall constitute the first township in DeKalb county." Provision was made for organizing the township by an election to be held the first Monday in August following, and Peter Boyer was appointed inspector of elections, Isaac T. Aldrich, constable, and John Holton, supervisor.

The office of judge was a singular one. Some of the judges of the day could not carry on court unless they had, at stated intervals, a little dram of whiskey. The drudge acted as an accommodation: he kept the judge supplied with the spirits. Samuel Widney, Peter Fair and Isaac F. Beecher were elected county commissioners; Arial Waldon and Thomas L. Yates, judges of the court; and John F. Coburn, clerk and recorder. John P. Widney carried the returns of the election to Auburn, as the cabins of Wesley Park and others were called. The journey was made on foot, following an old Indian trail, as there was no road. En route all the swamps were waded. Thomas L. Yates, one of the judges elected, was a very peculiar character. He wore a coarse huntin'-shirt and fox-skin cap when he took his seat on the bench, but for all his eccentricities, made an excellent judge.

The "second session but first regular" was held at the same place, September 4, 1837. A full board was present, including Peter Fair, Samuel Widney and Isaac F. Beecher. John F. Coburn was clerk and Wesley Park sheriff. "Being detained by unavoidable circumstances from transacting business," they adjourned until the next day. On reassembling Samuel Eakright was chosen road commissioner for the county; after which an order was passed "that the congressional township 34 north, range 13 east, be organized as a township for judicial purposes, to be known as the name of Union township, and that townships 34 and 35 north, range 12 east, and townships 33 and 35 north, range 13 east, be attached thereto." It was also "ordered that Wesley Park be appointed supervisor for the road district No. 1, comprising the whole of Union township, and all the lands lying within said township are allotted to said district."

Further, it was "ordered that the congressional township 34 north, range 14 east, be, and it is hereby organized as a civil township, to be known by the name of Wilmington township." Byron Bunnel was appointed supervisor.

And again it was "ordered that the congressional township 33 north, range 12 east, be, and it is hereby organized as a civil township, to be known by the name of Butler township." Andrew Surface was appointed supervisor.

It was at this meeting that money was first appropriated for current expenses of the county. The first order drawn was for $50.84, in favor of Wesley Park, and was to pay for these items: $8.00 for services as sheriff previous to the first session of the board, and as clerk during that session; $16.69 for services as commissioner in laying out the Fort Wayne and Coldwater state road, and $26.15 for services as commissioner in laying out the Goshen and Defiance state road. Wesley McCan was allowed $2.96 for services as axman in laying out the road: Martin Van Fleet, $2.96 for acting as chairman at the same time; Lanslot Ingman, 31¼ cents for similar work; William Park, 31¼ cents as chainman, and $4.75 for laying out the Goshen and Defiance state road; Seth W. Murray, $7.23 for service as commissioner in laying out the Fort Wayne and Coldwater state road; and Joseph Miller, $26.21½ for surveying both the above mentioned roads. Joseph Miller was appointed the first county surveyor.

The only other business transacted at this first regular meeting was the allowance of the commissioners per diem, an item which comes up as regularly as the board meetings, several times each year. While the present system seems to cost quite a sum in the course of a year, it nevertheless is much less expensive than that in practice in Michigan, Illinois and other states, where, instead of three commissioners, there are from fifteen to twenty-five supervisors to draw mileage and pay.

The second regular session of the board was held in November, and, the governmental machinery of the county being now fairly set in motion, was pretty much like the sessions that have since been held at the appointed times for the transactions of routine business. At this second meeting Wesley Park was appointed school commissioner for the county.

At the January session, 1838, Jackson township was erected out of township 33 north, range 13 east, and John Watson was named as inspector of elections. An unique scale of licenses was adopted, fixing a tavern license at $20.00; each license to vend wooden clocks, $60; each license to exhibit a caravan, menagerie or other collection of animals, or show of wax figures or circus for each day, $40. The license of $60 for selling wooden clocks seems strangely large to us, who can go to any jewelry store and buy a clock for a dollar and a half, as far superior in value as inferior in price to the sort distributed by the shrewd Yankee peddler of three-quarters of a century ago.

During the latter part of 1837 DeKalb county was organized, including the present township of Concord, and the fractional townships of Stafford and Newville. In March, 1838, the fractional township 34 north, range 15 east (now Stafford), was detached from DeKalb and annexed to Wilmington for civil purposes, and the name of DeKalb was changed to Concord.

In those days nearly all business men were obliged to pay licenses of various amounts, in addition to their ordinary taxes. Grocers, even, were laid under contribution, for March 7, 1838, in the commissioners' record an order was entered that the tax assessed to Thomas J. Freeman, for a license to vend foreign merchandise and foreign and domestic groceries for the current year be 85 cents, it appearing that the amount of his capital employed therein is $170.

Wesley Park, resigning the office of school commissioner, Robert Work was appointed his successor.

At the May session, 1838, the amount of bond for each constable in the county was fixed at five hundred dollars. The sum of two thousand dollars was also appropriated from the three per cent. fund for roads, as follows: Eight hundred dollars for the Goshen and Defiance state road; eight hundred dollars for the Fort Wayne and Coldwater state road; and four hundred dollars for the state road on the northwest side of the St. Joseph river. Several bridges were also ordered built. At the same session the commissioners fixed the poll tax for 1838 at seventy-five cents, and the property tax at a dollar thirty-five on each one hundred dollar valuation. Of this one dollar and thirty-five cents, eighty-five cents was for county revenue, and fifty cents for road purposes.

COUNTY JAIL.

Byron Bunnel, county agent, on May 9, 1838, was authorized by the commissioners to contract for the building of a jail at Auburn, if he could sell enough of the county lots, which had been deeded to the county by Wesley Park, to pay for the work. The following is the plan of the proposed jail: "Said jail to consist of one ground room, sixteen feet square inside of the walls. The upper soil where the jail stands shall be removed and three sticks of timber one foot square and twenty feet long shall be bedded ten inches into the ground, twenty feet apart from the outside of the two extremes, upon which a floor shall be laid of timber, a foot thick and eight to sixteen inches wide, making a floor twenty feet square, upon which said jail shall be built of double walls on each side two feet thick. The inside wall shall be eight feet high between floors." The jail was to have a shingle roof and be lighted by one four-light window of eight by ten glass. It was to be secured by iron grates of inch-square bars running at right angles, three inches apart.

Bunnel proceeded to erect a jail, but he did not please the board by his methods. He was accused of selling the town lots at too low prices, and contracting debts before having the money to settle them. So, in March, 1839, he was summarily dismissed, and Thomas J. Freeman appointed in his place. All orders for selling town lots and for building a jail were rescinded, although Bunnel was paid for what he had done. Freeman, Wesley Park and Nelson Payne were appointed as a building committee for the jail. This jail was completed on time, and was used by the county authorities for about twelve years.

On December 5, 1851, Jefferson Wallace contracted to build a county jail, gave bond, and was authorized to draw on the county funds to the extent of one thousand dollars. B. G. Cosgrove was the architect, and was allowed thirty dollars for his plan. In December, 1852, the board of commissioners examined the completed building and accepted it. W. K. Streight, then sheriff, was instructed to bank the jail. Joshua R. Steves, later a resident of Auburn, acting for Wallace, did the painting required and the county had a fairly secure place. Many notorious criminals were confined in this building, such as Mrs. Knapp, who murdered her husband, and while in jail attempted to kill herself by the "hara kari" method; "Michigan Bill," who made good his escape from the jail.

When the next jail was contracted for in 1875, the old building was moved east to the northeast corner of Cedar and Ninth streets, and was fitted up for fire quarters, and a meeting place for the town board.

The next jail was contracted for on January 16, 1875, by William Crane, James R. Duncan and Harmon Lydecker. T. J. Tolan & Son, of Toledo, were the architects. The structure was completed at a total cost of $28,-647.78, and was equipped with triple grates, and the most modern Scandinavian locks. Twenty-nine thousand dollars worth of ten per cent. short time bonds were issued by the county, to cover the expense of building. The first man imprisoned in this jail was George Hobnich, then serving a term of ninety days for larceny. Lewis Abbott, who murdered Francis Houlton on March 18, 1878, was incarcerated here prior to his trial, and conviction, and sentence for life in prison. Levi Kessler, who murdered Alexius T. Harner on December 14, 1885 was also kept here.

Upon the erection of the new DeKalb county court house, arrangements are being made to remove the old jail from the court yard, and on the lot just north of the new city hall to construct a new and modern jail. Appropriations have not yet been made, but plans have been asked for, and active work will soon begin.

COURT HOUSE HISTORY.

The first court of DeKalb county has already been described as being held in the cabin owned by Wesley Park, the pioneer of the town of Auburn. A schoolhouse was afterward erected, and for a time court was held in this building. A dilapidated stove in this place supplied the heat, and a rough platform of boards was built at one end, and given the name of the "bar."

FIRST COURT HOUSE.

At the May session, 1840, of the commissioners court, the county officials having determined to build a court house on the public square, Thomas J. Freeman, Wesley Park and Nelson Payne were appointed superintendents for the construction of such a building. Its dimensions were to be "thirty feet north and south, and forty feet east and west, six feet of which shall be a portico, four feet to stairs and wood rooms, leaving court house thirty feet long. Two front doors and an alley from each to circle fronting the judge's bench which was to be elevated a few feet above the floor. The clerk's seat and table to be in front of the bench. The criminal's box also to be in front of the bench. The rooms to be lighted by eleven twenty-four-light windows above and below. The front of the portico to be supported by four turned pillars fifteen inches in diameter." The cost of this building was to be defrayed by the sale of lots belonging to the county, excepting those required to pay for the jail or set aside for other reasons. In the commissioners session, 1841, the plan of the court house was received, entered into detail of structure, and date of July 1, 1842, selected as the time to begin work on the structure. Bids were called for, and James Hite, a carpenter, living southeast of Auburn, took the contract for eight hundred dollars. He was assisted by Lyman Chidsey to put up the frame. The work seems to have dragged, as Judge Mott said that when he came here, in the summer of 1843, the public square around the court house was partially logged, but burned off, and the frame of the court house was up, but not inclosed. In the fall of this year the frame was completed, and on April 29, 1844, the court held their first session in the new structure.

SECOND COURT HOUSE.

On June 4, 1863, the contract for the second court house was awarded to A. Wheelock, William Valleau and John A. McKay. The consideration was $23,372, half in cash and the balance in county orders, and it was to be completed December 1, 1864.

Nothing much was done until the spring of 1864, at which time work on the building was resumed, and was pushed forward rapidly. On July 1st, the bell, weighing six hundred pounds, was brought by rail to Waterloo, thence by team to Auburn. It was manufactured by B. W. Coffin & Company, at the Buckeye Bell Foundry, Cincinnati, Ohio. By the last of July, the dome of the court house neared completion, and on contract time the work was finished and accepted by the county commissioners. The building completed, contained six hundred thousand brick, three thousand perch of field stone, or boulders, one thousand superficial feet of cut stone, thirty-three thousand six hundred pounds of iron joists. The foundation was laid to the top of the ground with common field stone, and faced with Sandusky limestone. The building was divided on the first floor into four offices, twenty-one by twenty-four feet, each with fireproof vaults. The court-room was in the second story. The tower was eighty feet high, and surmounted by a flagstaff, supporting a metallic eagle at one hundred and fifteen feet above the sidewalk.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

Now in the process of erection, and to be finished during the early months of 1914, the county of DeKalb has a truly magnificent court house. The building, architecturally, is worthy of the ancient Greek and Roman art. The beauty of design, richness of ornament, and quality of material, is unsurpassed in the state of Indiana.

The old court house had been for many years deemed unfit for use, and the floor space inadequate for the increasing need. In 1910, the subject of a new court house, one that might stand for decade after decade, combining the most modern and efficient features, was talked of by the county officials and inhabitants.

The first appropriation for the new structure was made on September 9, 1910, when two hundred dollars was set aside for use in inspecting buildings in other counties of the state, with the view that a court house best suited to the needs of DeKalb county might be secured. The county commissioners duly set forth on a tour of inspection through Indiana. Several of the leading cities were visited on the trip. On February 13th, the board met with several architects, and after thoroughly going over with them the proposed plans, Mahurin & Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, were decided on for the drafting of the plan. On February 15, 1910, the plans were formally accepted, and filed with the county auditor. At the August meeting, 1910, a requisition for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was made for the construction of the new court house. Bids were asked for on May 4, 1911, and there were ten different bidders for the work. J. B. Goodall, of Peru, was successful, having bid one hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars, with an allowance of three hundred dollars for the old court house.

On May 8th, the workmen began to raze the old court house, using dynamite in places. This work of destruction was completed in two weeks.

The corner-stone was laid with fitting ceremonies on July 27, 1911. Thomas R. Marshall, then governor of the state, delivered a pleasing address.

The court house dimensions are: North and south, one hundred and forty-six feet; east and west, one hundred and thirty-two feet; height, eighty feet. The stone used in the construction of the building is Bedford oolitic limestone, quarried near the city of Bloomington, Indiana. The handsome marble used in the interior of the structure is Vermont marble of number one quality, not a slab of number two being in use. Grenito floors, composed of cement and marble chips, are laid and in the lobbies and rotundas there is a well designed tile floor. The court room, commissioners' room, and libraries, are laid with a cork floor, to heighten the accoustic properties, and at the same time insure silence. The dome is capped with art glass, illuminated by sixty electric lights in a surrounding trough at the base. The woodwork in the building is all of quarter-sawed oak; this includes the paneling in the courtroom. The court room is decorated with pure leaf gold, and is constructed with the aid of the most modern accoustic arrangements with a minimum of silence. Electric light, gas, water, and the latest vacuum cleaning apparatus are installed. Lavatories are on each floor, and washstands in every room of the building.

There are forty-six rooms in the court house, exclusive of lobbies, corridors, and rotunda. On the third floor are: two waiting-rooms for witnesses; attorney's consultation room, large court room, jury room, court stenographer's room, judge's private room, law library, attorneys' second consultation room, grand jury room, ladies' witness room, gentlemens' witness room, Grand Army of the Republic and relic room, small court room, judges' consultation room, county superintendent's examination room, also his office; on the second floor are the officers' toilet, recorder's record room, office, and workroom, clerk's record room, office, and workroom, commissioners' room, also a private room, auditor's two rooms, auditor's and treasurer's room with metal grill between, treasurer's office, ladies' toilet; the basement or first floor has ladies' and gentlemen's toilet, mothers' room, ladies' rest room, surveyor's office, also workroom, sheriff's office, prisoner's cage, stale record room, county assessor's office, assembly room, and two annexes.

Two beautiful mural paintings form a part of the decoration, placed on the walls adjoining the stairway at the third floor. One represents "The Spirit of Industry" and inscribed in gold letters below the painting are the words: "The center group, a sitting female figure, allegorical of the state of Indiana, her right hand resting upon the constitution and her left hand holding the great seal of the state, giving protection to the agricultural and industrial endeavors of the county, assisted and counselled by a male figure, allegorical of the finest spiritual qualities of the human mind. At the base of the center group a figure symbolic of education, a woman teacher instructing a future citizen, on the left different manufactures are portrayed and on the right agriculture is represented by a great field of golden wheat, with harvesters in the distance, and in the foreground, cows and sheep, implying domestic industries of the county." The painting on the opposite wall represents "The Spirit of Progress," with the following inscription below: "The center group represents a monumental figure of Baron DeKalb, being crowned by the Goddess of Victory as one of the bravest heroes of the Revolution. His horse being killed under him, he has regained his feet and although badly wounded, is setting a fine example to his soldiers in attacking the enemy again and again, until mortally wounded. To the left in the background scenes from the wars with the Indians, which were unavoidable before a final peaceful settlement of the country was possible. At the right, Columbia is proclaiming Peace and Liberty to the country. In the foreground, starting on the trail, is one of the earliest pathfinders, and in the distance, a settler with his family, tilling the soil of the county."

These paintings were executed by Arthur Thomas, an artist of New York City, and were submitted by the William F. Behreng Company, of Cincinnati, and were approved by the commissioners on May 30, 1913.

The superior system of natural lighting in the DeKalb county court house is unsurpassed in the state, and is a model of twentieth century progress in designing.

The total cost of the structure will fall close to the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. A bond issue of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars has been made.

Plans are made to beautify the extensive lawn surrounding the structure, which occupies the space of a city block, and the many shade trees are being carefully preserved. Cement walks and arc lights will decorate the court yard, and at each of four entrances has been placed a sanitary drinking fountain.

The citizens' committee for the erection of the court house is composed of Rev. Augustus Young of Garrett, Sam G. Stone of Butler, and Albert W. Howalter of Helmer.

THE DEKALB COUNTY ASYLUM.

The DeKalb County Asylum is one of the best in the state, in equipment, space, methods, and as a comfortable home for the unfortunate people who are compelled to seek refuge there. The establishment of a home such as this one is charity and humanity of the highest. A man has a right to be protected by his fellows, and he has the right to demand it, but pride and dread of dependence together prevent him from doing so in almost every instance. In the case of the county asylum, the individual does not have to seek help, the county seeks him who needs it, and gives it with open hand. Such is the beneficence of this institution.

The present asylum is a magnificent structure of brick and stone, containing in the main building sixty-four rooms for the inmates. The former asylum was a two-story frame building, and, although adequate to the immediate needs, was supplanted by the present building. The farm belonging to the institution contains three hundred and twenty acres, and active farming is conducted thereon by the inmates who are able and qualified to work. Steam heat from a private plant is supplied to all of the buildings, and the place is wired for electricity, although at this date the current has not been sent out from Auburn. There are commodious barns, out houses, store houses, bakery, and shops connected, and a diversity of labor may be given to the inmate. Three girls and two men are employed on the farm besides the proprietor, Alva Grogg, and his wife. Good, substantial food is obtained, and comfortable living quarters are furnished. The building was constructed in 1908. At this date there are forty-one inmates, eleven of whom are women. The county supports the institution, although the farm itself brings in some revenue.

ASSESSMENT FOR DEKALB COUNTY, 1913.

The following list shows the value of the lands, lots and improvements; the value of personal and corporation property; and total net value of taxables in the townships, and larger towns; for the year 1913, prepared from the county auditor's tax duplicates:

The town of Butler: value of lands, lots and improvements, $4,565.30; value personal and corporation property, $3,788.50; total net value of taxables, $8,133.90. Using this same system of listing, the town of Waterloo presents the following figures: $1,702.80; $2,753.10; $4,382.70. Richland township, $5,201.20; $6,224.80; $11,063.10. The town of Corunna: $538.50; $1,173.60; $1,694.50. Fairfield township: $7,211.80; $2,617.10; $9,410.00. Smithfield township: $6,988.90; $3,278.50; $9,947.60. Ashley township: $964.50; $424.70; $1,328.20. Franklin township, $7,382.30; $2,208.50; $9,193.70. Troy township: $3,053.70; $2,056.90; $4,850.30. Grant township: $3,759.70; $5,576.90; $9,161.50. Butler township, $5,005.60; $2,401.50; $7,061.30. Jackson township: $7,311.80; $5,149.30; $12,002.70. Concord township: $3,630.50; $4,178.80; $7,566.50. The town of St. Joe: $694.30; $1,366.60; $2,047.90. Spencer township: $3,728.80; $2,651.70; $6,218.00. Newville township: $2,949.08; $1,848.20; $4,575.70. Stafford township: $3,017.40; $868.90; $3,761.10. Wilmington township: $7,432.40; $8,136.10; $15,140.90. Union township: $4,788.60; $2,385.80; $6,891.70. The city of Auburn: $12,452.00; $9,875.30; $21,240.70. Keyser township: $3,016.40; $3,192.00; $6,084.20. City of Garrett: $9,337.90; $4,710.50; $12,488.90.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The officers of the county of DeKalb for the year of 1913 are as follows: Glen Van Auken, joint senator; E. M. McKennan, representative; Frank A. Powers, judge circuit court; Hubert Hartman, prosecuting attorney; John Hebel, clerk circuit court; A. W. Madden, auditor; Warren McNabb (deceased), Harvey O. Williams, recorder; J. J. Oberlin, treasurer; John Hoff, sheriff; Alva L. Link, surveyor; Lida Leasure, county school superintendent; Alva Grogg, superintendent of county asylum; Ed. Kelham, E. A. Bordner, W. A. Dannels, commissioners; Leonard Shipe, ditch commissioner. The county council is composed of Luther Knisely, Charles Arford, Wesley D. Miller, Charles Eckhart, John S. Potts, William Mercia and Gustave D. Beeber. The trustees are: George W. Burtzner, Butler; S. H. Nugen, Jackson; Samuel Mumaw, Concord; John Whitehurst, Newville; C. W. Webster, Stafford; F. W. Nimmons, Wilmington; Frank Pyle, Union; George Shaffer, Richland; Clark Hemstreet, Fairfield; Jerry Mortorff, Smithfield; Oliver Oberlin, Franklin; Daniel Burkhart, Troy; S. H. Downend, Keyser; J. H. Reed, Grant; William Erick, Spencer. The assessors are as follows: David Heitz, Butler; A. E. Culbertson, Jackson; John Smith, Concord; Neff Cullers, Newville; Henry Shaffer, Stafford; Henry A. Winslow, Union; A. D. Brunson, Wilmington; Frank Devinney, Richland; Henry Deetz, Fairfield; Brown Albright, Smithfield; Benjamin Lowe, Franklin; Frank Gunsenhouser, Troy; D. S. Haag, Keyser; D. E. Newcomer, Grant; George W. Wade, Spencer; George Scattergood, county assessor. County attorneys are: Daniel M. Link and Edgar W. Atkinson.

FINANCES OF COUNTY, 1913.

The last financial exhibit by the county auditor, showing receipts and disbursements to county fund is: Receipts, $282,720.65; disbursements, $177,979.85; balance in county fund, $104,740.80; balance in county bond fund, $22,789.37, making a total balance of $127,530.17.

The statement of the county including receipts and disbursements of several funds is: receipts, $643,990.63; disbursements, $495,062.92; balance, $148,927.71. The latter figure is the balance in the county treasury.

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The county of DeKalb, like all other counties, is justly proud of the heroic part played by her sons in the great drama of the sixties. Enshrined in the hearts of the people, these men who resolutely faced the terrors of the South, risking life, home, health, and everything that was dear to them, in order that a Union might be preserved, truly deserve more than a few scattering words to their memory. It is true that monuments may be erected, the deeds of the brave sung in immortal verse and ennobled in the national literature, but yet the true memorial, the sanctity of the heart will enfold, and by word of mouth from generation to generation will the courage, fortitude, and sublime self-sacrifice of the "boys in blue" be transmitted in enduring form. History has a purpose: it is to preserve, fairly and justly, the records of the past, so that a guide may be supplied to the thoughts and conceptions of future men and women who live when these white pages have grown sear and yellow with age. Simple statement of fact is far better than fulsome encomium in the narration of the big story of fifty years' ago; it is by these direct, forceful means, that history will serve its true purpose.

DeKalb county people at the beginning, when the first dark mutterings of war were heard, held different opinions, and so did other parts of the North. There were many who believed that war was needless, and consequently refused to take one side or the other. Others were frankly of the "butter-nut" tinge, but they were in the minority. The big mass of the citizens favored a suppression of the iniquitous South and her dreaded institution of slavery. The twentieth century reader does not know the scope of that word "slavery," that is, the general reader. The true meaning has mercifully been expurgated from the pages of modern literature. We have the term "white slavery" today, and the meaning of the expression brings to us a feeling of loathing and indignation, that a country should have individuals who veritably fight the growth of civilization. The slavery of the South was little better. In the main, different in character, it yet embodied deeds and motives similar to the modern slavery. Rome and the Latin countries had their slavery, and their ideas of that institution are not written in disguised form. So, in America during the later fifties, there was a need, a pressing one, that coercive measures be taken to exterminate the "terror of the South."

Notwithstanding the various causes that have been attributed to the outbreak of the Civil war, the sole cause was slavery. In reading this deduction, many will disagree, for even at this late day there is incontrovertible argument on each side of the question. Slavery was distinctly out of tune with the times; the attitude of the Southern people was falsely artistocratic; and the North, with saner customs, resolved itself into a unit. The stirring times that followed the Mexican territory acquisition, the fugitive slave law, the Missouri Compromise, the struggle in congress, the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and Lincoln's election to the presidency, cannot be detailed in a work of this scope, but a discussion is worthy as a preface to the part DeKalb county played later.

A greater appreciation of Abraham Lincoln's worth is gained when we comprehend the arena into which he was forced to step in 1860. The utter confusion, the threatening war clouds, and the attitude of the people, who spoke silently, "Let's see what you can do," supplied a stern test for the "backwoods lawyer." The opportunity was provided for him, and his accomplishments are history.

War might have been avoided had the North recognized the slaves upon the same basis as cattle or any other common property, or, on the other hand, had the South reverted to the sentiment of the North, and pronounced slavery an evil. It is evident, however, when the tenor of the day is considered, that these two theories were impossible. The mass of people, of both sides, were eager for the actual conflict; mob spirit prevailed; but the greater minds, the leaders, entered the struggle with heavy hearts. Lincoln, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Meade and Longstreet, and other of the great minds of the conflict, were sad with the weight of unjust and useless carnage. The four years' strife, the early success of the Confederate host, the high tide at Gettysburg, and then the slow, merciless pounding of Grant's machine on the depleted Army of Northern Virginia, and the final chapter at Appomattox, cannot be more than mentioned, but this is appropriate and adequate.

LINCOLN'S NOMINATION.

The news of Lincoln's nomination by the Republican party for the presidency of the United States was received with great rejoicing in DeKalb, and particularly in Auburn, the county seat. Processions, music and meetings were the order of the day, and the people were very enthusiastic and—noisy. Samuel W. Widney and S. B. Ward were the chief orators of the day, and their stirring sentences served to increase the loyalty and patriotism of those assembled.

THE FIRST CALL.

When Abraham Lincoln first sent forth his call for seventy-five thousand men, many volunteers from DeKalb county offered their services. However, they were not organized into companies, but those who were accepted for the service were assigned to other commands, and many were thus credited to other counties of the state. The number of men at this period was sufficient for two full companies. The first company to receive a large number of DeKalb men was G, of the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. People in various parts of the county held celebrations in honor of the men who were leaving to join this company and others. At Waterloo, on July 10, 1861, a very sad incident occurred, which dimmed the ardor of the people.

THE WATERLOO TRAGEDY.

A cannon belonging to the citizens of Waterloo was being fired in honor of the volunteers belonging to Captain Clark's company who were leaving on the express train at 3:55. Two rounds had been fired, and the third and fatal one was reserved until the departure of the troop train. The gun had been heavily charged, and was wadded with green leather shavings from the tannery, to within a few inches of the muzzle, and as the train pulled out, the gun was discharged. The result was a terrific explosion, bursting the gun to atoms and scattering the fragments of iron in all directions, over houses and tree tops, carrying some pieces a distance of eighty rods.

J. H. Shoemaker, who had assisted in loading the gun and who applied the match, was struck by a piece of iron, and a frightful gash cut in his side, near the lower ribs, and completely severing the spinal column. He died instantly. About to fire the piece, he was heard to remark that "those boys over there," pointing to the crowd at the depot, "said they would not touch it off for five hundred dollars"; another instant and he was dead.

Singularly, not another person in the crowd was injured, although the narrow escapes were many.

DEKALB COUNTY GUARDS.

The first company to be raised in this county entirely, and officered by DeKalb men, was Captain Hawley's, which company entered the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Some of the best citizens of the county joined this regiment. After the organization, the ladies of Auburn met together and evolved plans for showing their admiration of the men, and decided upon a banner. Accordingly, one was made of silk, and presented it to the company. The men were overjoyed by the tribute, and wrote a letter to the editor of the *New Era,* to be published. The letter was as follows:

"Camp Allen, Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 9, 1861.

"*Editor Era*—At a meeting of the DeKalb County Guards, while on duty in company drill, in Camp Allen, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The citizens of DeKalb County have, by their energetic efforts, been instrumental in effecting the organization of the DeKalb County Guards, and in contributing to their aid and comfort, in both physical and social wants, therefore be it resolved,

"1. That we tender to the citizens of said county, one and all, who have so contributed to our wants, our heartfelt thanks, as a testimonial on our part for their kind aid and sympathy.

"2. That words fail to give expression to the feelings we experienced on receiving the warm and kind pressure of the hand, in seeing the eyes of our friends dimmed with the tear of regret, and in hearing the fervent 'God bless you,' at our departure from our homes, to join in sustaining the Government from foes without and traitors within.

"3. That the ladies of Auburn are particularly entitled to our thanks for the bountiful collation prepared by them for us on the day of our departure from that place; and we also owe our grateful thanks to those who accompanied to this camp.

"4. That as it would be impossible to specify all the acts of individual kindness which have helped to contribute to our relief, we will only say, with true feeling, that they are all duly appreciated, and will never be forgotten.

"5. That the flag we have received will not be disgraced by any act of ours, but that in its defense we will imperil our lives, and never bring reproach upon the name of DeKalb.

"6. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the commissioned officers of our company, a copy be forwarded to the *Era* at Auburn and the *Press* at Waterloo, for publication.

"CAPT. CYRUS HAWLEY,
"FIRST LIEUT. W. W. GRISWOLD,
"SECOND LIEUT. J. C. SMITH."

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS OF 1861.

The general preparedness of the country is evidenced by the following editorial from the *Waterloo Press* of September 20, 1861:

"Two special trains, laden with cannon, powder, balls, shells, etc., have passed here this week. The cannon were of large size, and destined for fortifying the Mississippi Valley. The following is the 'bill of goods': Ten 64-pounders; twenty 32-pounders; 2,467 32-pound balls; 147 64-pound balls; and sixty-four 96-pound balls; and aggregate of 91,840 pounds of shot, shell and ball."

The *Waterloo Press,* one of the loyal Union papers in the county, in the issue of October 4, 1861, publishes the following:

"The instrinsic value of virtue is measured by the effort made to acquire and maintain it. Probably there is no county in the north half of the state where so much opposition of various characters has been met as in this goodly county of ours. From the first many manly and brave hearts have been ready to respond to the call to defend our government. Our citizens have gone forth in twos, fives, tens, twenties and forties to fill up vacant places in other counties and states; then came one full company, Captain Hawley's, and it is so written on the pages of history and tablets of many observers.

"Now two more companies are being formed, already in camp, Captain Merrill's and Captain Park's. The latter is too favorably known in this county to add to his character by further notice here; it commends itself; but the former is not so well known. But he has recommendations from those who are acquainted and qualified to judge, which command a favorable consideration. He has been a military man for a number of years, and was once elected captain of Company A, Toledo Guards, which post he resigned when he came among us.

"Patriots, will you at once heed the call, and within four days fill up these companies? You may still be further called upon to place more men in the field. The prompt response to the calls already made upon you is a sure guarantee that your patriotism is equal to the demand. These companies cannot fail of being filled by the brave boys of DeKalb. Do I overestimate your patriotism? Time will tell.

"Newville is thus the banner township. The voters of that town number one hundred and seventy, and forty of them are volunteers in the government service. What township speaks for the banner next?

"Everything for the cause."

The *New Era* of March, 1861, just before the breaking out of hostilities, prints the following, which shows plainly the position of the peace advocates:

"Coercion stands boldly out in the inaugural, and coercion carried into effect will no doubt lead to war. The Southern Confederacy has thirty thousand troops encamped in the field ready to resist coercion. Virginia and Kentucky declare that if the President sends an army South to take the forts, and compel submission to the laws, that they will join the seceded states and resist such coercion; and the remainder of the border slave states would in all probability do the same, and then we will have war, but Mr. Lincoln would not be to blame; he is bound by his official oath to sustain the Constitution and execute the laws, and we would not give a straw for a President who does not regard the sacred obligations of his oath, and who will not do his duty. If we get into trouble, simply by the chief magistrate discharging his duty, the fault will not attach to him, but to those Republican and secession members of Congress who, in defiance of the will of the people, refuse to vote for compromises that would have given peace to the country."

This same paper, in August, 1861, said:

"What we most wish is the present and future sacred observance of the Constitution. We are strong enough to maintain the Union and the Constitution, too. What is past cannot be remedied, and we need not stop at present to discuss. We are in the midst of war—a war begun by reckless rebels at Charleston. The President had lawful power to call out troops to serve until thirty days after the meeting of Congress. He did so, and we urged the enlistment of troops. The capital was in danger, and its capture by the Confederates would have curtailed on us everlasting disgrace and incalculable evils.

"Since then other acts have been done by the Executive, which we could not approve. But let them pass, and let us look at matters as they now stand. Congress has authorized the raising of troops, and the capital is probably at this moment in greater danger than ever before. What is to be done? Why, troops must be raised at once for its defense and for the preservation of the Union. We hold it to be the duty of every loyal citizen to do all in his power to aid the speedy enlistment of troops, and accordingly we have exerted all our influence to this end, although bitterly denounced therefor by some misguided friend. But at the same time that we would do all in our power to increase our power to meet the present exigency—and while we invoke all patriotic young men who can possibly leave home to enlist at once in some of the regiments now recruiting, and to rush to the rescue of our country's flag, we also would extend the olive branch with one hand, while keeping the sword firmly grasped in the other."

Thus, the newspaper seemed to have an indefinite opinion of affairs in general. From the tone of their editorials printed above, one is lead to believe that they were against war, but afraid to say so. When the struggle was on in full force it thus spoke:

"Our nation is now passing its fiery ordeal. It will come from the contest a power among the nations, or it will sink to a disunited conglommeration of petty states. Nothing so vital to every citizen can be conceived as the decision of the question, Have we a government? Shall we maintain it despite domestic dissension and foreign intervention? To fail would be to sink millions of property as well as to cover the face of each patriot with chagrin, and to ruin the hope of a government like ours ever becoming permanent.

"But we know no such word as fail. Sooner than this, the loyal states would see twice five hundred thousand more brave men spring to the aid of the gallant army who are now winning laurels upon the field, and who are fast regaining our soil from the grasp of the traitors."

In August, 1862, came the following in the same paper:

"It is truly gratifying to know that this county can show so proud a record—prouder than any other county of its size and population in the state—in the cause of the government. Her page in the history of this revolution will shine bright among the brighest, her name live forever. When the present companies forming under the late calls go into camp, which they will have done before this item reaches our readers, DeKalb county will have sent out six full companies, and enough men have gone out of the county and enlisted to number at least two more, making in all eight companies, or eight hundred and eight men. The fact is, the people of little DeKalb are a union, a loyal people. They desire to see the rebellion put down, the Constitution preserved and the glorious old Union restored. For this purpose they are sacrificing their lives and their means, and for this object they will toil, if necessary, to the bitter end."

MASS MEETINGS.

For the first few years of the war, enthusiasm did not abate in DeKalb county, and frequent meetings were held, resulting in added enlistments and more interest in the success of the Union. Even in the fateful year of 1863, when the gray host seemed to have the upper hand and the cause of the Union lost, the people of the county maintained their hearty spirit, and the meetings increased in number, every village and town in the county proclaiming their loyalty, holding assemblies in school houses, churches and residences, anywhere that the people might congregate and conduct a celebration.

On February 20, 1863, at the Methodist church in Auburn, a meeting was held. The meeting was called to order by Rev. S. W. Widney, and Capt. L. J. Blair, of the Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was chosen president; Capt. F. F. Smith, of the United States Navy, was selected as secretary, and the following were named as vice-presidents: Capt. Cyrus Hawley, Corp. J. McMillen, and Lieut. James McKay, of the Thirtieth Indiana; Solomon Delong, R. Lockwood, L. Hoodlemire, I. Ditmars, J. Hoffman, and J. Link of the Forty-fourth Indiana; C. Carr, of the Forty-eighth Indiana; A. McClellan, of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; and William Fisher, of the Seventeenth Michigan. Dr. J. N. Chamberlain, Rev. Widney, and John McCune were appointed as a committee on resolutions, and while they were forming a report, W. S. Smith, of Fort Wayne, addressed the audience in stirring words. The committee brought in a series of resolutions commending the action of the government in using every available means of suppressing the seceding states, and expressed themselves as willing to make every sacrifice to maintain the armies in the field, praising the boys of the state of Indiana, mourning the ones whose lives had been sacrificed on the field of battle, and thanking those at home who gave up their loved ones for the cause. These resolutions were published in the *Chicago Tribune, Indiana State Journal,* and the *Waterloo Press.* They were also adopted verbatim by subsequent meetings in the county. Democrats joined with Republicans in supporting the party of the North, and there was but one party, the Union.

The citizens of Concord township held a meeting at Spencerville, to take into consideration the state of the country and to express their opinions. George Barney was in the chair, and John F. Coburn was chosen secretary.

John P. Widney, Newton Thomas and Newton Arkew were named as a committee to draw up a set of resolutions, which they did, while Robert Johnson addressed the crowd. The resolutions drawn up, favored each state and neighborhood as well should define their exact position, that the Union should be maintained at any cost, that if necessary every citizen would offer his life in battle, and repudiating the right of seccession. After the proceedings, a roll of minute-men was presented, and the people called upon to enlist in their country's cause.

ENLISTMENTS.

At Auburn, Marquis L. Rhodes, using his little red brick store on the southeast corner of Main and Ninth streets, opened a recruiting office. He succeeded in raising a full company and was chosen captain himself. They were mustered in as Company A, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and on September 10, 1862, left Fort Wayne for Memphis, Tennessee. With this regiment went Rev. Charles A. Munn, as chaplain, and David J. Swarts as assistant surgeon. The former resigned on August 10, 1863, and the latter served until his command was mustered from the service. During its service, Company A had five captains, namely: Captain Rhodes, Ezra D. Hartman, Lucius Barney, John H. Moore, and Eli J. Sherlock. Moore died of wounds received in the Atlanta campaign.

DRAFTING.

Not until the last two years of the war was the draft resorted to in this county. Enlistments had fallen short of the quotas demanded at that time, and the draft was necessary, but taken in good spirit by the people, despite the hardship wrought in many families. The following quotation from the *New Era* of August, 1863, portrays one of the drafting scenes, and shows the humorous side:

"Late Tuesday was the day appointed by the militia enrolling commissioner for this county 'to hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty.' The morning opened out brightly, and at an early hour in the day the debilitated came pouring into town in wagons, on horse-back, and by every conceivable mode of conveyance, until the streets were literally packed with the lame, the halt and the blind. To the eye of the stranger, it would seem that the government had located a military hospital at this point, and that the battle-scarred veterans of the present crisis had come here to receive the care and attention due the brave soldier of the bloody field. The sight was painful to behold, and the most hardened wretch could not do otherwise than blow his nose and weep. We passed more than one philanthropic 'cuss' on the street that day, with eyes swollen from excessive weeping, and out from beneath whose coat there plainly protuded the neck of a bottle. It would not have taken long to have recruited men enough for the Crutch Brigade out of the crowd, and officered the same by Old Age and General Debility. The 'menagerie' will be continued on next Monday."

Wilmington, Stafford and Newville townships were never brought under the draft, as they always furnished their full quotas when demanded. Troy township had eight men drafted; Franklin, twenty-two; Richland, forty-one; Union, two; Jackson, twelve; Butler, eight; Concord, one; Smithfield, twenty-five; and Fairfield, thirty, making a total for DeKalb county, of one hundred and forty-nine.

BIG CELEBRATION.

In June of the year 1865, most of the veterans of the regiments and batteries, who were from DeKalb county, returned home, and a big celebration was held in the town of Auburn. Feasting, a monster parade, and speech-making occupied the day. This was a gala day for people and soldiers alike, and precluded the joyful and successful reunions held afterward in the county.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

On October 6, 1862 the number of volunteers credited to DeKalb county was seven hundred and fifty-eight. Under the call of October 17, 1863, the quota of the county was one hundred and fifty-five, which was filled by recruiting. Under the calls of 1864, there were sixty veterans and six hundred new recruits credited to the county, and fifty-four men were drafted, making a total of seven hundred and fourteen, a greater number of whom were three years' men. The last call of December 19, 1864 supplied sixty-three enlistments and one hundred and seventy-two conscripts, or two hundred and thirty-five men, for periods of one and two years. A summary of the preceding, making no allowance for reenlistments, credits this county with a total of eighteen hundred and sixty-two men.

BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

The county of DeKalb not only sent her sons to the field in the war for the Union, but those who remained at home did not forget their share in the struggle. Necessities and little luxuries were sent to the men of the army, in order that the hardships might be mitigated slightly. Women met in clubs and formed plans for procuring foods, hospital supplies, clothing, shoes, and every article necessary. Many a housewife's needle was busy during the four years, that a son or husband might be eased and comforted. Meetings were held in public, fairs and festivals were held, entertainments, and private donations, all the profits going into a common fund for the relief of the soldiers. The families at home who were dependent upon some brave fellow in the field were also supplied with necessities, and not a one was allowed to suffer during those trying times. The total amount subscribed for bounty in DeKalb was $139,250; the amount for relief was $24,481.63; making a total of $163,731.63.

NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company A and Company E of this regiment were represented in DeKalb county by James Brownlee and David Culver in the former company and John W. Butcher, David H. Renner and Orin Stansbro. These men served until the later years of the war, with the exception of Brownlee, who died; and Culver, who deserted.

ELEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Three men from DeKalb, John B. Knight, Elijah Rhodes, and Hiram Zimmerman, were in Company E of this regiment. Robert Lock was a member of Company A of the Twelfth Indiana Infantry.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company A of this regiment had the following men from DeKalb: Benjamin Alton, Alvin D. Beggs, Frederick D. Carr, Edward Casebeer, Daniel M. Faunce, Benjamin Hamilton, Harvey D. Hathaway, Benjamin Hoyt, George H. Huffman, Nathan Johnson, Thomas Johnson, died May 27, 1865, from wounds received at Fort Fisher; Isaac N. Snively, and James Stafford. Company B had Henry Hull, William Noles, Isaiah Overhalzer, Daniel Reisner, Gilbert Rodensbaugh, Israel Shearer and James L. Stewart. Company C had Oscar Smith, Charles Tousley and Nathan Wyatt. Company D had Frederick Horney; George C. Ferguson was killed by an explosion at Fort Fisher. Others in this regiment were Luther St. Clair, Frederick Craw, George Inghum. This regiment saw much hard service in the war, and the ranks were thinned many times by Confederate bullets. The regiment campaigned mostly in the South.

NINETEENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The following men served in Company G of this regiment: Charles K. Baxter, Johnston D. Curd, Elias Fisk, Warren Fisk, Alvin Serry, Michael Shirts and Moses Smith. Baxter was mustered in as first sergeant, commissioned second lieutenant, and afterward lieutenant. The last five men named were afterward transferred to the Twentieth Indiana.

TWENTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Ithamar Hague, William L. Balsch, John A. Burn was captured at the Wilderness, Benjamin Turner, and those mentioned as being transferred from the Nineteenth. This regiment took part in all of the engagements on the left of the Army of the Potomac, from Hatcher's Run to the fall of Richmond, and took part in all the battles up to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Its last engagement with the enemy was at Clover Hill on April 9, 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company A had upon its roll the following men from DeKalb county: David Smith, Caspar Altenburg, Isaiah Baughman, Lewis Brown, James K. Culbertson, James Draggoo, Owen Dixon, George Hay, John Jones, John W. Jones, Osborn Knight, John C. Reed and Burton Smith. Company M had Daniel W. and Isaac L. Altenburg. John T. Rush was unassigned. This regiment was with Buell in the South, took part in the siege of Corinth, and otherwise campaigned in the southern territory.

TWENTY-NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company A of the Twenty-ninth enrolled Robert H. Garrett, Stephen E. Healy, Frederick High, James McNabb, Noah Martorff, Lewis Y. Newhouse, Henry Snook, William C. Sweeney. David Smith belonged to Company H. Nathan Watson and Jeremiah Walker joined Company I. Ed. A. Stone was a member of Company K.

The Twenty-ninth was organized at Laporte, Indiana, for the three years' service. As a member of General Rousseau's brigade the regiment was assigned McCook's division, in Buell's army, and marched to the Tennessee river. At Shiloh the regiment suffered heavily. The men were in the siege of Corinth, pursued Bragg through Kentucky into Tennessee, participated in the battle of Stone's River, Tullahoma. At Chickamauga the regiment was a part of the Second brigade, under Col. Joseph B. Dodge. At Chickamauga the regiment took an active part and bore her share of the tremendous losses. After this battle the regiment was sent to Alabama, where it remained until 1864, when it veteranized and returned to Indiana on furlough. After the return to service, Decatur, Alabama, was the first battle, next Dalton, Georgia, and on December 2, 1865, was mustered from the service at Marietta, Georgia.

THIRTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company H of this regiment was composed almost wholly of DeKalb county men, and was captained by Cyrus Hawley. W. W. Griswold was commissioned first lieutenant, then captain, transferred to Company C, Residuary Battalion, commissioned major on December 3, 1864, colonel One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry on March 9, 1865. Joshua Eberly was mustered in as first sergeant and reached the rank of first lieutenant, and was killed at Chickamauga. Leander F. Welden was mustered in as sergeant and reached the rank of major. Job C. Smith, Joseph McKay, Jeremiah D. Likens were second lieutenants during the service. Perry Hodges was sergeant and discharged for disability. Cyrus C. Hodges, William H. Phelps, Lorenzo D. Conner, Philip Noel, William Miller, Henry M. Stoner, John C. Whysong, Martin V. Snyder were corporals. Other members of the company follow: William Feagler was captured at Chickamauga; James F. Johnson, Joseph S. Murry, David S. Arthur, Caspar Altenburg, Isaiah Baughman, Peter Barnhart died from wounds at Stone River, William H. H. Beard, Adna Brown, Florence Buchanan, Henry Bolinger, George Baltsley, Israel Church, George Cole, Alvin Collar, Zephania B. Culbertson, William Connaway, William Crusan, Abel Crusan, William H. Cox, Mathew Crooks, Ebenezer Delong, Charles Delong, Lester Dilno, Colvert J. Drury, John N. Eberly, Robert Feagler, Leslie

Fisher, Lewis Fisher, John Furney, Samuel Ford, William C. Ford, Nathan Frederickson, William Freeman, William Franks, William Fike, Jesse Gingerick, Samuel George, George W. Hamilton, Marquis L. Hoose, John High, Henry Healey, Peleg Hull, Amos Hull, Isaac Hornberger, James S. Hughey, David Highes, Benton Hoover, Robert H. Johnson, David Knowderer, Philip Kennedy, St. George Lightner, John Lawrence, Asbury J. Long, Joseph Lockmire, John P. McMillen, Perry Mullen, John Marcum, James C. Myers, Dexter Munger, Reason McCush, Samuel L. Musser, Nathaniel Osburn, Henry J. Park, Hezekiah Plummer, John A. Provines, David Rigby, Eli Rigby, Riley Rickles, Albert Reed, Levi Rutan, Benjamin F. Sponhower, Alfred G. Showers, Nathan M. Showers, Ephraim Shull, Ephraim Shaffstall, Alexander Skinner, James Skinner, Samuel Ulem, John W. Watson, Jesse Wallace, John C. Weeks, Henry Wagner, James Weir and Jonas Zimmerman, Joseph Teegarden, Jacob Kyle, Abraham Weaver, Charles Roberts, Robert H. Johnston were members of Companies D, E, F and G. Charles W. Campbell was a member of Company D, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

The Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry was organized at Fort Wayne, Indiana, for the three years' service. With McCook's division in Buell's army, the regiment fought bravely at Shiloh, where it lost its colonel, Bass; siege of Corinth, the pursuit of Bragg into Tennessee, was with Rosecran's army in the movement from Nashville to Murfreesboro, battle of Tullahoma, and as a part of the Second brigade, participated in the sanguinary conflict at Chickamauga. In the battle of Chickamauga this regiment came on to the field about noon of September 19, 1863, and went into action first at the Brock field east of the Brotherton house, and was engaged all afternoon in assisting in driving the enemy the distance of about a mile east of where they first went into action, and was there on the afternoon and again in the night fight with Dodge's brigade, on the Alexander and Reed's Bridge road immediately south of the Winfrey field line. After the battle of Chickamauga and the return of the army to Chattanooga, the regiment remained at different stations in Tennessee, and a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Blue Springs, that state, in January, 1864. The non-veterans remained at Blue Springs until April, 1864, the veterans having returned to the field, the entire regiment rejoining the Army of the Cumberland under command of Major-General George H. Thomas, and took part in the following battles: Catoosa Springs, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Oostenaula River, Kingston, Pumpkin Vine Creek, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's

Station. After the fall of Atlanta the non-veterans were sent home to Indiana and mustered out, while the veterans and recruits were attached to the Fourth Army Corps and engaged in the battles of Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin. The regiment fought Hood at Nashville, joined in the pursuit of him, and after the surrender at Appomattox was a part of the army of occupation which was sent to Texas.

THIRTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

James Abel, Uriah Blue, John Bloomfield, Isaac Farver, Israel Horn, Henry M. Horner, Joseph Koch, Richard Kester, Daniel S. Kimes, Henry J. Kline, John Leighty, William Monroe, David A. Miller, Judson S. Miller, Byron Woodcock, and Jacob Yarnell were members of Company C of this regiment. This regiment campaigned through the South about the same as the Thirtieth. The regiment was in the battle of Chickamauga, and sustained unusually heavy losses. At Kenesaw Mountain later, the regiment again underwent a baptism of fire, and a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy. Many others gave up their lives here, including Major John P. Dufficy.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

In Company D of this regiment were the following men from DeKalb county: George H. Burns, Jacob Brown, John Bruner, William Bryan, James C. Carrell, James C. Delong, Alex. Fountain, Noah Miller and Alexander Shanks. In Company E were Robert Cochran, George Delano, Daniel F. Hammond, Joseph Hose, Solomon Hose, Elijah Imhoff, Thomas J. Jones, Adolphus G. Jones, Stephen Larkens, Joseph Pennick, Frank B. Sandy, Henry J. Sandy, Silas W. Sinclair. In Company F were Henry Crooks, Alonzo Concklin, Erastus Finney, Henry Milleman, Francis M. Stout, John Freeman, John W. Wood.

The Thirty-eighth was mustered into the three years' service at New Albany, Indiana, on September 18, 1861, with Benjamin F. Scribner, of New Albany, as colonel. The regiment was assigned with Buell's division, and campaigned through Kentucky and Tennessee in pursuit of Bragg and his Confederates. In the battle of Perryville the regiment took a conspicuous part, and lost twenty-seven men, besides those wounded and made prisoners.

The regiment was with Rosecrans in the Murfreesboro campaign and participated in the engagement at Stone's River, losing one hundred men in killed and wounded. The regiment was at Hoover's Gap and also at Chickamauga, where it took part in the engagement at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. In December, 1863, many of the men veteranized, and returned to Indiana on veteran furloughs. At the opening of the Atlanta campaign, May 7, 1864, this regiment marched with Sherman's army, and was engaged in all of the skirmishes and battles of the campaign, namely: Buzzard Roost, Snake Creek Gap, New Hope Church or Pickett's Mills, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Charrahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, and entered Atlanta with Sherman's troops. The regiment was mustered out in July, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

In Company B of this regiment were the following from this county: William Gobal, Ralph Goodrich, Isaac Harrison, Peter Huffman, Clinton Scobey, John H. Barnes, James W. Briggs, Joshua Ballinger, Samuel Cummins, Joseph H. Corder, Francis M. Cox, Isaac R. Cary, Isaac C. Havens, John L. Walters. In Company D were Joshua Lounsberry, Francis Bartlett, Frederick Bruner, Henry I. Collier, Jacob H. McClellan, David McCord, Norman Luce and Henry Luce. In Company F were Captain George W. Merrill, Captain Thomas C. Kinmont, Captain John Gunsenhouser, Captain Irvin N. Thomas, Captain George H. Casper, Lieutenant James Colgrove, Lieutenant Alexander Kinmont, Lieutenant James M. Thomas, Captain Solomon Delong, Lieutenant Alfred Rose, James H. Obell, Wilson Nichols, Nathan P. Fuller were sergeants; James G. Dirrim, Willis Andrews, Francis S. Chandler, Andrew J. Stole, Marshall Hadsell, James M. Williman were corporals; Simeon Aldrick and Trusterman B. Totten were musicians; Nathan Mathews was wagoner; Henry J. Abell, David Andrews, Hollis B. Aikens, Michael Brubaker, Otis Blood, Lewis Baird, Wilson S. Barden, Isaac Brubaker, William Collier, Joseph Craig, Edward R. Coburn, Daniel W. Cole, Calvin Caseber, John G. Casebeer, Oscar I. Crain, Peter Countryman, Ludwig Countryman, George H. Casper, William Cochran, William Diehil, Ezra Dickinson, Richard Dirrim, Isaac Ditmar, Charles O. Danks, James Flora, William Friend, Daniel Greenwalt, Hiram Gaff, Frederick Ginter, Henry Gunsenhouser, Chester D. Greemyer, Alexander Hart, John H. Hart, David N. Hart, Jacob Hoffman, Allen S. Headley, John Hunbarger, Samuel Jacques, Leonard Kirby, Jacob Myers, Henry Milliman, Warren Milliman, Henry L. Monroe, Robert Matthews, Harvey Nichols, Alexander L. Nichols, Orlando Oberlin, George W. Palmer, Henry C. Pryor, Bennett

S. Robe, James Revett, George E. Revett, Samuel R. Rickell, William M. Smith, Robert S. Schamp, Thomas O. Sloan, John M. Scott, Nathan Stockwell, Lewis R. Tiffany, Albert P. Totten, Henry L. Wallace, John H. Webster, Hiram B. Williams, George W. Wallace, George W. Weeks, David N. Yarrell, Samuel Anderson, Mumford Ashley, James S. Ashley, John Brown, James Brubaker, Usury Bowlan, John C. Baum, Henry A. Bailey, Hiram Bright, Abraham T. Banta, Andrew J. Banta, George W. Brown, Seth C. Burris, James Carnahan, William J. Carr, Amos Camfeld, Nelson Cobell, William H. Carr, William A. Deihl, Robert W. Ewbanks, Rawlin E. Ford, William Fisher, John W. Forbes, Samuel Goodman, David and Alonzo E. Goff, George W. Groves, George W. Goff, William R. Goff, Benjamin Gilley, Robert Gilley, John W. Goldsmith, John W. Gibson, William F. Green, Michael Gibbons, Wilson Hyatt, Asoph Harwood, John Harris, Roswell Hunter, Thomas Hendrickson, Anthony Hamm, Alexander C. Huffman, George G. Hopkins, Jacob Hicks, James W. Hyatt, Jerritt W. Hall, William A. Hood, John Hall, William H. H. Joy, Julius Johann, David Jacques, Charles Kooster, William B. Knowles, Wesley W. Lowry, John Livingstone, Covert Lucas, Joseph E. Lough, Basil Lamb, Stephen McCurdy, Resin Maples, William W. McClintock, William Morris, George Mayers, Ezekiel Marquis, William E. McFarlan, John Noatestine, Samuel Oberlin, Adam Oberlin, Thomas Overton, William H. Potts, David G. Robinson, Franklin J. Ritsell, Isaac Rumble, Henry S. Reid, William P. Robb, Jacob Sleutz, Henry Sleutz Frederick Shock, George T. Shick, John H. Smith, Taylor Stewart, Charles Stanke, Alexander Sloan, John C. Smith, John L. Smith, John Smith, William C. Spaulding, George P. Sharp, William F. Stewart, Lorenzo Syphert, William H. Stoy, Simon H. Stewart, George W. Stallings, William Straine, John Shroder, Jason H. Thruston, William H. Thomas, Isom Tull, George W. Townsend, Leander Vale, Sidney N. Welch, Henry C. White, David Weatherford, Thomas Wakeman, Caswell York. In Company K were Captain Wesley Park, Captain John H. Wilson, Captain Moses B. Willis, Lieutenant Nicholas Ensley, Corporals Hiram Smith, W. H. H. Cornell, Cabb Clark, Musicians John M. Kimsey and William T. Kimsey, Privates Benjamin F. Cornell, John M. Chilcoat, James M. Chilcoat, Jacob Casebeer, Samuel Ensley, John J. Frampton, William Greenamyer, Jerad F. Housel, Robert Hall, John H. C. Hoffman, Leonard Hudlemyer, Reuben Lockwood, Charles Lockwood, Elijah Lock, Jacob Link, William Middleton, Samuel E. Mease, George W. McDorman, Philip Parnell, James E. Pearse, Lemuel Rickey, Daniel W. Squier, David Smith, John L. Shatto, Colfenous

Surface, Joseph Thompson, George F. Wilson, O. A. Whipple, Isaac M. Wood, James G. Wiseman, Franklin W. Willis, Levi Wallack, James Arnold, Fearless Arnold, Samuel E. Anderson, James C. Benson, Shurban Bullard, Henry I. Barekman, William H. Boran, John Barnes, John Chilcoat, Daniel G. Cook, Joseph Connell, Archibald Curry, John W. Chance, Francis M. Chamberlin, William H. Clark, Jeremiah Cullison, William Cannon, William Clark, Fielding Catt, John Diersch, Andrew F. Dull, Isaac Dunwiddie, John D. Elliott, John Englebright, Andrew Ernst, Isaac Ebert, James A. Fair, David Frazer, James Foster, Richard Foster, Hiram L. Fanning, Levi Guthrie, Alexander D. Green, James Glass, Simon Gerard, Martin L. Holcomb, James H. Harkrader, John Hay, William A. Harris, Irwin C. Harroll, Leonard Hoodlemeyer, Albert Hensler, Charles Hickson, Victor D. Hodshire, Abraham W. Hooker, Henry J. Imboden, James Jones, William M. Jordan, Milton Jackson, William H. Javins, Jediah Killum, George W. H. Keith, William H. Kynett, August Koehler, Lyman Lockwood, William Lynch, David C. Lorch, Jerome Morse, John A. J. Michael, James Montgomery, Joab Moffatt, Silas Morehouse, William H. Malott, Samuel Moore, Thomas J. Moore, Joseph Muckenstrom, Jacob Newman, George F. O'Byrne, Albert Pepple, DeForrest Parker, Isaac F. Purcell, William A. Ross, Reuben E. Reynolds, Matt. Rustan, Francis M. Rust, John M. Ryan, Zachariah Rosell, Emmanuel Rex, Joel Smith, Benjamin Sodder, Ambrose Smith, Isaiah Smith, Christopher C. Simon, Isaac Snyder, John L. Stacy, George Segur, William F. Smart, Adam Stutsman, David R. Thompson, Samuel Thomas, Dillard White, Robert White, Charles Westfall, Andrew Welton, John Witman, Martin Whittig, David Williams, James E. Washington, Isaac Washington, Rufus Webb, Moses B. Willis.

The Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry was organized at Fort Wayne and was mustered in on October 24, 1861, with Hugh B. Reed as colonel. In December it was sent to Henderson, Kentucky, and reported to Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, and by him assigned to Cruft's brigade. The regiment participated in the siege of Fort Donelson, where it suffered heavy loss. It was engaged both days at Shiloh, losing thirty-three killed and one hundred and seventy-seven wounded. The Confederate general, Albert Sidney Johnson, was killed in front of this regiment at Shiloh. The regiment next marched to Corinth, participated in Buell's pursuit of Bragg, engaging in the conflict at Perryville. Returning with the army through Kentucky, it again marched into Tennessee and was in the battle of Silver Spring. When the Army of the Cumberland entered upon the Murfreesboro campaign, under Rosecrans, this regiment participated in the battle of Stone's River, losing heavily. This was on December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863. The regiment was actively engaged in the battle at Chickamauga. On the afternoon of the first day in this battle, the regiment supported Wilder's brigade; on the second day, after having assisted in meeting one of the severest charges of Stewart's divisions, the regiment retired and held off the enemy until four o'clock, when a flanking movement compelled their further retirement. On the third and last day the regiment fought in line with its division until the break in the center of the Union lines, when it repaired to Thomas' line and fought against Harker's brigade until ordered from the field at five o'clock. Later it engaged at Missionary Ridge. In October, 1863, the regiment was assigned to provost duty, re-enlisting as veterans. On September 14, 1865, the regiment was mustered out. During the war the regiment lost by death, wounds and disease, four hundred and eight men.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

With the Eighty-eighth were William D. Myers as surgeon and Henry W. Willard, hospital steward, Captains Jensen P. Beers, James H. Steele and Elam B. Cutter, Lieutenants Samuel L. Stough, Walter E. Boley, Royal H. Edgerly andWilliam A. Fisher, Sergeants George Sharp, David Woods, Josiah C. Smith, Corporals Calvin W. McQueen, George Jones, Matthew E. Rathburn, George W. Sanders, Josiah Baughman, Musicians George W. Edinger and Franklin N. Beidler, Wagoner Thomas H. Rogers. Recruits as follows: Charles Bowman, Ira S. Bailey, Lewis Brown, Thomas Brown, George W. Baughman, John Bromley, George E. Blaker, Harvey D. Bigelow, John Bruner, Emanuel Beck, John L. Cotrill, Ezra Crain, John V. Collins, Charles H. Chittenden, Abram L. Canon, George Daniels, Archibald Daniels, William Duck, Kinsey Daniels, Samuel Day, George W. Everett, John Ferriman, Henry Frick, Lawrence Fetters, John H. Franks, William H. Gonser, George Gundrum, David Goodrich, William Hornberger, Franklin B. Hendricks, Jacob Humbarger, Jesse Hively, Daniel F. Hamon, Simeon F. Hammon, John P. Hale, Allen Johnson Levi Ingle, Daniel B. Keller, Alonzo A. Kester, William Krontz, John P. Kester, George J. Link, Amos Lower, Isaiah Lykins, Daniel Lidy, Robert A. Matthews, Sheridan E. Mott, Elijah Mudge, James G. Morrow, John T. McAdams, Francis Mills, Joseph T. Martin, Jacob North, Christopher Nugen, Seneca Nodine, Truman J. Needham, John Packer, Thomas J. Reynolds, Frank W. Railing, Jonathan Steward, John M. Steward, Uriah Smith, Park Seberts, George R. Smith, Jacob Showalter, William Shoup, John K. Sinn, Thomas Tomlinson, George Teutsch, Lemonsky R. Willard, Henry L. Williams, James D. Woods, Henry W. Willard, Israel Yoh, John A. Zimmerman, Jacob Brown, John Bruner, George W. Burns, William A. Bryan, Oscar P. Carver, Charles C. Corill, James C. Delong, Joseph C. Dickson, Alexander Fountain, Daniel F. Hammond, Marcus L. Hoose, Benjamin F. Leasure, Noah Miller, John H. Reese, Emile Sholtze, Albert B. Shirts, Andrew E. Shanks, Silas K. Sinclair, John H. Smith, David Woods. In Company C was Philip W. Silver. In Company D there were Milton Horn, William Johnson, George Keith, John C. Stafford. In Company E was John R. Lyon; in Company G, William A. Goodrich.

In Company H were Captain Lewis J. Blair, afterward major, lieutenant-colonel and brigadier-general; Captain Dexter L. Thomas; Lieutenants Philander Smith, Joseph Rainer, William Dillworth, Andrew Yeagley, George F. Delong; Sergeants Hiram W. Hatch, Samuel Headley, William A. Rex; Corporals Alexander Bailey, Washington Testison, Harvey C. Platter, Joseph A. Coats, William Robertson, Alanzo Conklin, John Hull, Thomas F. Benjamin; Musicians Edwin M. Smurr, Jacob Danor; Wagoner Henry May. Recruits were: James Armstrong, Stillman Akins, William A. Boyer, Alvin D. Beggs, William Brownlee, Leroy Blood, Elias Blood, Austin Conklin, Wesley V. Cosper, Andrew Cole, William Crooks, William Deemes, Daniel D. Diehl, Samuel Duck, Abraham Emminger, William Evey, Michael Fusselman, David Franks, Robert Goodwin, Lawrence Gibson, John Hamilton, Joseph M. Hart, Isaac Hart, Albert Henry, George Henry, Michael Johnson, Thomas Krise, Daniel Krise, David Lee, Henry K. Lawrence, Isaac Meese, Albin Melton, Dyer R. Mathews, William Meek, John Melton, Samuel C. Osborn, John Packer, William O. Packer, Charles S. Pryor, Ira W. Pryor, Jacob Pressler, Simeon Rose, Samuel R. Stanfer, Jacob S. Stout, Benjamin Suly, William Sawyer, Henry Saylor, Francis Shrull, John Swangood, Levi Stoy, Jonathan Snively, Isaac Seely, Levi Smith, Franklin Stout, Chockly W. Thomas, Henry S. Vestal, Walter T. Watkins, Oliver H. Widney, Jacob Wineland, Joseph Widney, Edwin D. White, Eli M. Welch, Elmore Wyatt, Philip Yarnell, Christopher Yader, John H. Yohe, William Yeagley, John Yocum, Benjamin F. Zigler, John Bills, Alonzo Conklin, Robert Cochran, Henry Crooks, George Delano, Isaac G. Dohner, Joseph Hose, Solomon Hose, Dewitt C. Headley, Elijah Imhoff, Thomas I. Jones, Stephen Likens, Henry Milliman, Daniel S. McNabb, Henry M. Rockwell, Joseph Penicks, Frank B. Sandy, Henry J. Sandy, Francis M. Stout, Luther Smith, Thomas Stafford, John Treman, John W. Woods.

The Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry was rendezvoused at Fort Wayne, Indiana, mustered in on August 29, 1862, with George Humphrey as colonel. Immediately the regiment was ordered to Louisville to defend that city against the supposed advance of General Kirby Smith. The regiment next was assigned to the Seventeenth brigade, Rousseau's division, and marched in pursuit of Bragg. At Perryville the regiment won their colors by meritorious conduct and underwent heavy losses. The regiment moved with Rosecrans' army in the campaign against Murfreesboro, culminating in the battle of Stone's River. Fifty-six men were lost in this latter engagement. The regiment next, as a part of the Army of the Cumberland, went through middle Tennessee, participating in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Hillsboro and Elk River. On September 19 and 20, 1863, the regiment took part in the bloody engagement at Chickamauga, being on the first day in the vicinity of Glass Mill, where, with its brigade, it supported Bridge's and a part of Shultz's batteries in an engagement with the enemy. In the evening it moved to the Brotherton place and bivouacked. On Sunday morning, September 20, it moved to position on the west side of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, south of the McDonald house, where its brigade, being assailed by the brigades of Adams and Stovall, was broken, and the regiment forced southwestward toward Snodgrass Hill. It there took position in support of General Negley's artillery, and afterward accompanied this officer to Rossville. With Hooker, on the night of November 24, this regiment took part in the scaling of Lookout Mountain and the "Battle Among the Clouds." On the 25th it was in the charge on Missionary Ridge. Later the men fought at Graysville and Ringgold, Georgia. When Sherman started his campaign against Atlanta this regiment was a part of the troops and was notably engaged at Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Utoy Creek. The regiment continued with Sherman's long campaign, performing well the various duties imposed; it fought at the bloody conflict of Bentonville on March 19. 1865. After the surrender of the Confederate armies the regiment was transported to Washington, D. C., and marched in the grand review at that place. The regiment was mustered out on June 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDREDTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Charles A. Munn was a chaplain, and David J. Swartz an assistant surgeon in this regiment. In Company A were: Captains Marquis L. Rhodes, Ezra D. Hartman, Lucius Barney, John H. Moore and Eli J. Sherlock;

Lieutenants David J. Swartz and Albert A. Waters; Sergeants John S. Kindell, William C. Lockhart; Corporals Cleveland A. Klien, Daniel DeWitt, John M. Hall, Albert Robbins, Allen Devilbiss, James P. Walker; Musicians David C. Bodine, George Shuman, Joseph C. Durbin. Recruits were: Abraham Anthony, Martin Arthur, George Beams, John W. Boren, Irving Butler, Artemus Boyles, Reason Buchanan, George Buchanan, John A. Buchanan, Harrison Culver, Jonathan Critchet, William H. Dimmitt, James Davis, John Davis, William H. Fair, Samuel Frees, Hammond Frees, John Fiant, Henry Friedt, Lemuel Farver, William H. Graham, Simeon Guthrie, Abel R. Goodenough, John Grubb, Napoleon A. Haines, Jonathan Houser, Gideon Houser, John Hursh, Benjamin Hursh, James Hammond, Samuel Holden, Wesley J. Jones, Harrison Long, William Likens, John McNabb, William B. Maxwell, George W. Melvin, Wallace J. Melvin, John R. Mohler, Benjamin P. McGoon, John McConnell, Silas C. Miller, George Noel, Enos Osburn, John S. Olinger, Daniel Olinger, Lewis F. Penry, Daniel Piffer, Joseph Piffer, Levi B. Powell, Hiram Palmer, Joseph C. Prosser, Charles T. Rogers, John B. Raub, John C. Symonds, John Sevander, Asher Squires, Nathan Squires, Ansel M. Shaw, Isaac Smith, Orlander Skinner, Jeremiah Ulm, John D. Vanlier, Benjamin S. Wiltrout, Calvin J. Wearley, Henry Wolf, Richard Wyatt, Walter Cordery, Alden Nickerson, Moses Whitcomb was in Company E. In Company K were Louis B. Burdick, George J. Haswell, Andrew Haynes, Frank Haynes, Jacob D. Jackson, Benjamin Phillips, John T. Stouffer, William A. Vanwormer, George Barntrager, Lewis R. Haswell, George Simons.

The One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry was recruited from the eighth and tenth congressional districts, under Col. Sandford J. Stoughton, and mustered into the service on the 10th of September, 1862, left for the front on the 11th of November and became attached to the Army of the Tennessee on the 26th. The regiment participated in as many as twenty-five battles, together with skirmishes during fully one-third of its term of service, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to four hundred and sixty-four. It was mustered out of service at Washington on the 9th of June and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 14th of June, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—SIX MONTHS.

In Company F of this regiment were: Captain Manius Buchanan; Lieutenants Cyrus F. Mosier and George L. Farnum; Sergeants Chalon D. Cogswell, Oliver H. Widney, George N. Cornell, Henry S. Hartley, Amos R. Walters, Erastus Pyle; Corporals John T. Fickas, Samuel Tanner, George Beckley, Alvin Campbell, Howard S. McNabb, Albert M. Alton, Erastus Finney; Musician Leander J. Diehl; Wagoner Ethan Anderson. Recruits in this company were: Squire Admire, Jesse F. Atcheson, Elzy Andrews, William B. Brown, Benjamin C. Bohn, Charles Bohn, Thomas W. Baker, Jasper Barmour, Martin Castleman, Robert E. Cherry, Loudon Cronk, William Crain, Thomas Campbell, William Campbell, Humphrey E. Chilcoat, Henry Crooks, John E. Chasey, Robert Cochran, Oscar P. Carver, James Delong, Philip E. Emery, Joseph W. Franklin, James Fike, Abraham Fike, William Fisher, Augustus C. Fisher, Franklin C. Finch, David Fry, Jeremiah Goodwell, William Guirer, Anthony Grite, David E. Hardin, John Hillis, Ami Higby, Jacob Huffman, Thomas Hefflinger, Stephen Hughey, Solomon Hartman, Francis Hart, Lewis Imhoff, David Jacques, James Johnson, Alexander Jarvis, George Kreger, John Kreger, Augustus C. Kane, John W. Kane, James Louthan, James McCool, William McClure, Thomas Moore, Josephus Oliver, Cyrus Olinger, Thomas Rawson, Henry Rich, Francis M. Remington, Wallace Robbins, William H. Richardson, Elias Shull, Leonard Shull, Isaiah Smith, William Stafford, James H. Sandy, David A. Stone, Rufus Taylor, Jonathan J. Totten, Amos R. Walters, David K. Williams, Emanuel Wright, James Woods, Sidney Welch, Alson Woodward, Irvin Waters, John Wallace, Almond Wilkinson, John T. Young.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Col. George W. Jackson, joined the One Hundred and Sixteenth at Nicholasville, and sharing in its fortunes, being in the movement on Cumberland Gap, returning to the state capital on the fourteenth of February, 1864. The casualties were comprised of a list of fifteen killed and wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—SIX MONTHS.

Solomon Delong was a major, afterward lieutenant-colonel, in this regiment. In Company A were: Lewis Dunn, Thaddeus S. Bonney, John A. Mason, William Brown, George Casebeer, Ephraim Enzer, William Fisher, Alonzo Lower, James Myers, Ira Nelson, Charles Nelson, Daniel Nelson, John C. Steeley, William H. Taylor, Josiah B. Veley. In Company C were: Hiram Baer, John W. Cordry, Noah Hively, Cyrus Martin, Jacob Swartz, Amos Swartz. In Company F were: Solomon DeLong, Obadiah Baer, Philander Smith, Henry C. Beckley, John O. McNabb, Gideon Cogsdill, Samuel Williams, Alva Brown, Thomas O. Sloan, John Clark, Uriah J. Shirts, Alexander B. Dowell, Newton M. Adams, Edward Rupert, Milo F. Calkins, Leslie Knaff, Walter Abel, David W. Adams, John M. Amrine, George A. Bishop, Cyrus Beard, John Brubaker, John Crouse, Madison I. Chilson, Chalon D. Cogsdill, George Cole, Daniel Chilcoat, David Delong, Henry Delong, Alfred Delong, Samuel Depew, Manlius E. Dyke, Abraham Erl, William N. Faurot, Nelson Fusselman, Samuel A. Fowler, Gustin Flint, Clark W. Griffith, Lorenzo Haynes, David J. Hively, Henry Herman, John B. Hawkins, Wilson S. Headley, Joseph Hosler, Daniel, John and Samuel Hosler, Lewis D. Hosler, Henry W. Hobnic, Alexander Hart. J. H. Houser, Paul A. Joray, Andrew I. Kimes, David Kroh, Drayton Loomis, Martin Luttman, Henry P. McConnell, Judson S. Moody, Jacob S. Morrow, Joel A. Milliman, Edward Mathews, Volney F. Mathews, Charles Proctor, Edward Rawson, Isaac Reed, Henry Revert, Jacob Revert, George Smith, David A. Sloan, Abraham Staley, John W. Squires, Samuel G. Shook, Horace Shoemaker, Peter Shirey, David Williams, James Weir, John C. Wilson, Abraham H. Whirley, David A. Wiley, John R. Wendell, William Wert, William R. Wiltrout, Newman Whiffle, Moses Yater, Frederick Zubrook. In Company H were Jacob North, John H. Freeby, John K. Sleutz. In Company I were Delos Lockwood, Francis B. Shaver, Harrison Wellington.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry was mustered in at Michigan City in March, 1864, under Col. Charles Case. The regiment moved to the front on April 7, 1864, and was assigned to Schofield's division. The battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Brentwood Hills, Nashville, and the six days' skirmish of Columbia were all participated in by this regiment. On August 29, 1865, the men were disbanded at Charlotte, North Carolina.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—HUNDRED DAYS.

In Company A of this short term regiment were: Henry Frick, James C. Mills, Emmett Baxter, George Baxter, William Campbell, Abraham Gindlesparger, William Gindlesparger, George Kreger, John Kreger, Aaron Rigby, David Rigby, Eli Rigby, Elzie Speer, Robinson E. Speer, Isaac Treesh, Levi, Treesh, Jacob Vail and Albertus Widener. In Company D were: John W. Bowman, James Balenline, John Debelbus, Benjamin Funk, Anthony Palmer, John Pifer, John Worden. In Company F was Samuel Oberholtzer. In Company G were: John Hettinger and George H. Points.

This regiment was recruited at Fort Wayne under Col. I. M. Comparet, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis in November, 1864. After a steady and effective service it returned to Indianapolis on the 16th of July, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—HUNDRED DAYS.

In this regiment Whedon W. Griswold was commissioned a colonel. James N. Chamberlain was a surgeon and William M. Mercer assistant surgeon with the troops. In Company B were: J. O. Casebeer, Jacob W. Casebeer, Albert M. Casebeer, Andrew C. Fuller, William M. Fuller, John G. McClellan. In Company C were: William Lemasters, Humphrey E. Chilcoat, Loami C. Bair, William H. Coats, Edward C. Drowley, David Jennings, David McGrady, Henry H. Rheineohl, Uriah Swager, James W. Wycoff, William Wycoff, George Wanemaker. In Company H were: Holland K. Moss, Riley Rickets, Newton Boyles, James Bryan, Albert Crooks, Abraham Fike, Jacob Furney, Calvin P. Houser, Edward Jones, Uriah E. Johnson, James Knight, George Michaels, Philip Nussdorfer, Owen W. Rummell, Hiram Summerlot, John W. Shore. In Company K Orville Squires was enrolled.

This regiment was recruited at Indianapolis under Col. W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March, 1865. It was attached to the provisional divisions of the Shenandoah army, and engaged until the first of September, when it was discharged at Indianapolis.

OTHER ENLISTMENTS.

Robert Lock was enrolled in the Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Orville Stout was in the Seventeenth. Henry Bungard and Samuel Hart were in Company C of the Forty-second. Joseph Hacker was in the Forty-eighth. John R. Hamacher, Isaac Ball, Henry Mills, Asa Carter, Pleasant R. Cravens, Pleasant A. Cravens, John A. Cravens, William A. Whitson, William H. Cravens, George F. McClough, William U. Fitch were in the Forty-ninth. Hamacher was a major. Thomas Lypsett, Joseph G. Chacey, William Seberts, Edward Boren, Philip Cobler, John Link, Preston Rawson, Samuel J. Tarney, Curtis Lochemeyer were in the Seventy-fourth. William Wernce, Marcus M. Baird, Benjamin Ensign and John Presler were in the Eighty-seventh. Zyra H. Conley was in the Ninety-first. In the One Hundred and Nineteenth, Seventh Cavalry, were: Eli Dahuff, Moses Fostnaucht, John Fitch, Richard Guthrie, Samuel D. Hoffman, George Hamlin and Robert E. Cherry. In the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, Twelfth Cavalry, were: George Austin, Alexander Bailey, John H. Boley, Israel Church, John Deetz, John W. Griffith, Sidney P. Jones, Franklin T. Johnson, Milton C. Jones, George Kirkendall, Joseph Myers, David Nounnem, Joseph Roberts, John Shaw, Joseph Werrich, Samuel Cramer, Isaac C. Dirrim, Samuel Duck, Henry W. Gondy, Albert J. Gondy, Clement Gillespie, William Wilkins, Alfred J. Britton, Alva N. Carpenter, Jacob Finch, Charles H. Haywood, Hugh McClellan, Joseph Pulver, Charles Swan, Willard G. Story. Isaac Wright was in the One Hundred and Fortieth.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, 1898, the National Guard of Indiana consisted of forty-one companies of infantry and three batteries of artillery, with an aggregate of twenty-eight hundred and twenty-two men. On or about April 1, 1898, war between the United States and Spain being imminent, company commanders were instructed to recruit their companies up to the maximum number of eighty-four. Meanwhile the clouds of war were growing darker and darker, until April 19th, when Congress passed resolutions of intervention, which were approved on the 22d, and on the 23d the President issued his proclamation, calling for one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers to serve in the army of the United States for two years.

On April 25, 1898, the declaration of war was passed by Congress and the President empowered to use the full land and naval forces of the United States to carry the declaration into effect. At 6:15 p. m. on April 25, the following telegram was received from the secretary of war to the governor of Indiana, James A. Mount:

"Washington, D. C., April 25, 1898.

"The Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

"The number of troops from your state under the call of the President dated April 23, 1898, will be four (4) regiments of infantry and two (2) light batteries of artillery. It is the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or state militia shall be used as far as their numbers will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped and drilled. Please wire as early as possible what equipments, ammunition, arms, blankets, tents, etc., you will require.

"Please also state what troops will be ready for muster into United States service. Details to follow by mail.

"R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

Immediately Governor Mount issued his call for the required quota. In numbering the regiments after being mustered into the United States service it was determined to begin the numbers where the war of the rebellion left off. The Third Regiment, being the first ready to be mustered, was designated as the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh. The Second was next, and was made the One Hundred and Fifth-eighth. The First came third, and the Fourth, fourth. This system has again reverted to the primal numbers at present.

DEKALB COUNTY MILITIA.

Company K, of the Third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was raised in Auburn, DeKalb county, on January 12, 1892, and on the outbreak of war was assigned as K, of the Third Infantry. James F. Lahnum was captain; Othello B. Rufner, first lieutenant; John J. Wolf, second lieutenant; Morton Hilkey, first sergeant; John W. Brown, quartermaster-sergeant; Irwin E. Rader, Benjamin F. Jolliff, Worthy E. Keller, Charles A. Picker, sergeants; Phillip Holman, Charles T. Elson, Alexander McDonald, James Williamson, George W. Wolf, Charles Martin, corporals; Dick McNany and John R. McDowell, musicians; Wilson Feagler, artificer, and William O. Leighty, wagoner. There were eighty-four privates in this company from this county.

Company I was organized at Waterloo, DeKalb county, on September 15, 1879, and was assigned as Company A, Third Infantry, afterward as Company I, Third Infantry, Indiana National Guard. Levi L. Denison was captain; Charles V. Barr, first lieutenant; Wilson H. Denison, second lieutenant; Daniel W. Rohrbough, first sergeant; Freeman Moore, quartermaster-sergeant; Charles A. McCague, Pearl J. Greeting, sergeants; Maynard F. Hine, Harry W. Beidler, Frederick G. Beidler, corporals; also Edward D. Willis and George W. Getts; Dell B. Ackley and William A. Beecher, musicians; Harley Thomas, artificer; Peter F. Ankney, wagoner. There were fifty recruits from this county and many from outside territory.

A. L. Kuhlman was a major of the Third, or One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, and Clyde L. Hine was a sergeant-major.

PERIOD OF SERVICE.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, arrived at Camp Mount, Indianapolis, on April 26, 1898, under orders from the governor, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States. Companies of this regiment came from Knox, Fort Wayne, Goshen, North Manchester, Elkhart, South Bend, Angola, Waterloo, Auburn, Ligonier, and Plymouth. The work of preparing for muster was necessarily slow, as all officers and men had to pass a physical examination, and be accepted by the surgeons, before they would be accepted by the United States officers.

The regiment was mustered into the volunteer service on May 10, 1898, and left for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, on Sunday, May 15th, and on arriving there on May 17th went into camp; left Camp Thomas June 1st, for Port Tampa City, Florida, and arrived there on June 3d; left Port Tampa City, July 29th, for Fernandina, Florida, arriving there on July 30th; remained at Fernandina until August 30th, when it was ordered to Indianapolis, for muster out of service, where it arrived on September 2d, was furloughed for thirty days on September 10th, and was finally mustered out and discharged November 1, 1898.

CHAPTER VI.

REMINISCENCES.

WESLEY PARK'S TALE.

For the readers of this history there is preserved the personal narrative of Wesley Park, the first settler and founder of the city of Auburn, the present county seat. His account runs as follows:

"In the fall of 1835 George Stone, Hiram Johnston and myself left Licking county, Ohio, in a two-horse buggy to seek a home in what was then called the West. We went by way of Columbus, Sandusky, Maumee, Defiance, Fish Creek and Lima, to South Bend. We then returned to Lima, where Johnston and Stone settled and started a tannery. I returned to Fish Creek and entered land adjoining John Houlton's. I then returned to Ohio and stayed until February, 1836. Started to Indiana then with a drove of cattle and load of dried fruits, got to Lima, sold out and started, in company with John D. Howe, Esq., to the center of the new county, afterward called DeKalb, to locate a site for a county seat.

"We got to Pigeon river, and the same canoe upsetting, I swam over the stream. Howe came over in the canoe, swimming his horse alongside. Stayed all night at Glover's. Started in the morning on our journey and that night reached section 13, township 34 north, range 13 east (Union township now), and lay out in the woods. The snow was four inches deep. We kindled a fire and I peeled bark to lie down on, but Howe, being tired or lazy, or both, laid down on the snow. In the morning he had melted his whole length in the snow and was wet, but I was dry. I lay all night with my rifle by my side to be prepared for the wolves that howled around continually. After hunting a day for the best site, decided on the piece of land where Auburn now is. Entered the land, and laid out the town. I then put up a shanty, ten by twelve feet and cut a road through to Pleasant Lake; brought through a cart load of goods with a yoke of oxen and a milk cow. Afterward Joseph Miller and I started from William Miller's, I with my cart and oxen and he with me to help cut the road, being nothing but a trace with the logs still in and too narrow for a cart, as will be hereafter noticed.

"My object was to get through by the way of Blair's mill to Fort Wayne for a load of provisions. It was afternoon before we started, and night overtook us near the little creek that crosses the Fort Wayne road near Mr. John Grube's. We had no provisions along, as we expected to get through to Blair's. The cow, however, that I brought through from Pleasant Lake, being used to following the team, was fortunately with us, and I milked her and told Miller that milk was good enough for me. Miller did not like to drink the new milk, but there was no alternative, so he took a good draught. It did not lie well on his stomach, and he soon threw it up. The next morning, after lying out through the night, we cut through to the mill and I went on to Fort Wayne and Miller returned to get his breakfast, no doubt with a good appetite.

"Getting back with my provisions, I set up tavern in my shanty. I did my own cooking, and was crowded with travelers and land hunters, who came to have me show them land to enter. One night I kept fifteen men who very nearly filled my hotel. Some lay on a shelf, and the rest on the ground under it, so that there was plenty of bed room. After eating up the first load of provisions, I went to Fort Wayne for another. On my return, the Little Cedar was so high that I had to swim my oxen and carry the load and cart by pieces over the creek on a log, as I had adopted as my motto: 'Go ahead.' Got back again finally to the hotel.

ARRIVED AT THE SITE OF AUBURN.

"I kept travelers, showed land, and erected a cabin eighteen by twenty feet, one and a half stories high, with a roof of rafters and clapboards. It stood on the lot close to the old water saw-mill. I then returned to Ohio and brought out my wife, Sophia, and my son, Amos, then a child. Launcelot Jugman and family also came with me. We all arrived at Auburn on the sixth day of August, 1836. We laid down a few puncheons, and went to housekeeping. A few days' work completed our cabin.

"In the winter of 1836 the act passed the Legislature to organize DeKalb county. Littlefield, of Lagrange, Gilmore, of Steuben, and Robert Work, of Allen, were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat. I was appointed by the governor, sheriff of the new county, with authority to appoint the place for the elections in the few precincts in the county, and to receive and forward the returns. The result of the election is stated elsewhere.

"After the organization of the county my house served as court house, jail, hotel, church, cooking room, sleeping apartment, etc.

"As sheriff appointed, and afterward elected, I had no jail but the upper chamber of my cabin. I used to put prisoners up and then take away the ladder and tell them to stay there, and they always did so.

"The lower chamber was the court house. During the sitting of court it had to suspend until dinner was cooked. This gave the judge time for a nap, which was very desirable, as he was generally fatigued and sometimes rather boozy. Charles Ewing was the president judge. He was a brother to the celebrated fur traders, W. G. and G. W. Ewing. Judge Yates has been spoken of as an odd genus of a backwoodsman. One day he got 'tight,' and sentenced Jo. Bashford to receive a whipping and swore that as he was the court and had passed sentence, he would inflict the penalty. As the judge was making toward the criminal with this avowed intention, I seized him and gave him a whirl, told him plainly that if the court persisted in inflicting the penalty threatened, the sheriff would put the court 'up the ladder.' Upon this, the court acknowledged the authority of the sheriff, and adjourned peacefully.

TRYING TIMES.

"Will you allow me now to go back to the winter of 1836 and 1837 and relate some instances of that hard winter? There were now about thirty families in the county and many of them suffered severely, having to bring all of their provisions from Fort Wayne or the northern prairies, with scarcely anything that could be called roads. At one time our corn cost us three dollars per bushel. I saw teams that had to travel seventy-five miles for provisions. I never drove more than sixty miles for corn, beyond Fort Wayne up the St. Mary's river. It was a trying time for me and my wife, but she was always cheerful. I took the rheumaitsm and lay several weeks. In December the snow fell two feet deep.

"Emigrants were still coming in. A man, woman and child left Pleasant Lake with a wagon and a yoke of cattle to go ten miles south of Auburn. One of their oxen mired down in Smithfield township, eight miles north of Auburn. There was then no house between Steubenville and Auburn. The mired ox died, and they turned the other loose and started for Auburn afoot, carrying the child. The waters were then high, and they had to wade the small streams. About nine o'clock at night they reached our cabin, with clothes frozen above the waist. We gave them dry clothes and a warm supper and kept them until the roads were broken.

"A few moments after the arrival of these sufferers, a traveler came in and told us that a man and a boy were out in the trail about six miles in a suffering condition, not being able to strike a fire, and the man so frozen as to be unable to travel. On receiving this information, Wesley White and William Palmer got up the pony and started for the sufferers. They found the man on section 9, township 34, range 13. (We always counted by sections as the trail was very crooked). They got him on the pony and brought him in about midnight, frozen to the knees; yet he contended that he was not cold. We got his legs into a tub of spring water, and thus drew out the frost. But the boy must be saved. The old man offered us fifty cents to bring him in, which led me to administer him a severe rebuke.

"I told him if the boy was not worth more than fifty cents, he was not worth bringing in. He was then ten miles out, in snow two feet deep, among swamps filled with water and swollen streams.

"No money, however, was needed to induce us to go to his rescue. He had kept traveling and was thus saved from freezing.

"They proved to be Mr. Graden and son, of Noble county. They left home in pursuit of cattle. The snow commenced falling, and they traveled on through Fairfield township and until they struck the trace and knew not which way to turn. They were well provided for at the cabin and in a few weeks were able to return home.

"Wesley White, who was so active in the above rescue, was a good man. He had come down from Lima to stake out some lots.

"He afterward went to Sparta, Noble county. He was deputy clerk for Isaac Spencer, and afterward clerk of Noble county.

"After thus saving the life of others, he was drowned in Elkhart river, west of Albion. William Palmer was a rather mischievous old bachelor, and loved to play pranks on the Indians, who used to annoy us considerably, although they furnished us with venison, bear meat, turkeys, cranberries, etc., for money or such things as we had to exchange.

"They were honest, and some of them religious, before the whites gave them fire water and stole their ponies and blankets.

"Thy used frequently to apply to me to take away 'bad Indian' whenever any of their number misbehaved. After the whites had created in them the unnatural appetite, they were very fond of whiskey. One day a poor squaw came to my house and begged hard for whiskey. Palmer took the pepper-sauce bottle and handed it to her; she took a very hearty drink, but as soon as she had removed the bottle from her lips, she began to spit, sputter, salaver and holler 'pizen! pizen!' while Bill Palmer, the perpetrator of the joke, rolled and laughed to his hearts content. After her sufferings were over, I and my good Sophia took a good laugh at her, and she never troubled us again.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.

"The Pottawatomies and Miamis were the principal tribes in DeKalb county. Their manner of burying the dead was to dig a grave eighteen inches deep, put in the dead, cover with leaves, and then build a tight pen of poles over the grave. Sometimes they cut down a tree, split off a piece from the top of the log, dug out a trough, put in the body, and then covered it up closely with poles. They burnt the leaves around these burying places every fall, to keep the fire in the woods from getting to them. They disliked very much to have their dead interfered with, yet it was done by unprincipled whites. It was not uncommon to see their graves opened, the bones scattered around, and the skull of an Indian set out in the log in full sight.

"The spring of 1837 was very gladly hailed by the settlers, after stemming the storms and suffering the privations of a hard winter. During this season emigrants began to come in more plentifully and several cabins went up in Auburn. I had given one-third of the lots to the county, receiving no compensation but the assurance that it would be permanently the county seat. In most cases, too, I gave a lot to every settler building thereon. This year, 1837, I and Mr. Ogden built the saw mill. The town continued steadily to improve, and has been blessed with good inhabitants with few exceptions. Much of the land in the county was taken up by speculators. This hindered its settlement to a considerable degree for some years. The crash of banks in 1837-8 was severely felt and many suffered for want of food and raiment. The years 1836-7 were healthy seasons; 1838 was more sickly; 1839 still more so, and from that time until 1850, there was more or less of bilious complaints every season. Since 1850 both town and country have been generally healthy."

FROM MANUSCRIPT OF S. W. WIDNEY.

From a pamphlet published about sixty years ago by Rev. S. W. Widney, entitled "Pioneer Sketches," the following is quoted: "Many of the settlers had never seen an Indian before coming here; but they had heard and read much of their savage barbarity. During the years 1835-6-7-8, many of these red men still lingered in their native forests, generally in large companies or camps. They were an object of terror to many of the settlers, especially to the women and children, as singly or in caravans, they passed from one camp to another. To add to the terror at first, the screams of a great owl unknown in the east, but abounding in the western woods, were taken for the whoops of savages.

"Well do I remember a night in the fall of 1837, spent in terror of Indians. I had been in the county six months, but as yet had seen very few of them. My widowed mother, with six children younger than myself, (and I not yet seventeen years of age), bought and settled on a farm. Here an Indian trail crossed the river, and on the other side was a house where liquor was sold. Soon after nightfall, the real whoops were heard away in the south woods. The sound grew continually nearer, and increased in volume, till fears pictured a whole army of savages coming to murder us. We put out the lights, fastened the doors, and concealed ourselves in different parts of the house. Soon the Indians were tramping around the house, and their torches gleaming through the windows. We almost held our breath with fear. Soon, however, they passed by, down to the river, and taking our canoes crossed over, and their whoops died away, drowned in the Indian's favorite beverage, good old rye. But our rest was spoiled for the night, as we continually dreaded their return.

"Afterward, however, we became better acquainted with the poor Indian, as a camp of some forty men, squaws and papooses spent four or five weeks in their tents within twenty rods of the house, visiting us, or we them, daily. The men spent their time hunting, dressing their game, gambling, or lying around the fire like dogs. The women chopped the wood, made the fires, and waited on their lords and masters while the children shot birds with their bows and arrows. Joe Richardville, son of the celebrated chief, was in the camp, dressed partly like an Indian and partly in the European costume. His college education failed to make anything out of him but an Indian."

FLOOD WATERS.

Again quoting from Rev. Widney: "I remember far back beyond the flood. Many of the first settlers along the river built their cabins on the bottoms on account of the rich, deep soil, so inviting for corn and potatoes. Now it happened that St. Joe, notwithstanding his saintship, had a mighty trick of 'getting high' occasionally, and on such occasions, took a regular spree, transcending all bounds of propriety, and scattering and destroying things in general. It was in the winter of 1838, about the first of January, when we were dwelling securely in the neighborhood of this mild looking saint, that he unexpectedly 'imbibed' too largely, and advanced upon us, raging and foaming terribly, without any provocation whatever. The river rose until it overflowed its banks and surrounded the house. This alarmed us some, but it seemed to be nearly at a stand, and we hoped that it would soon retreat. But instead of falling, it continued to rise until the loose floor began to float. We then raised the floor about six inches, being sure that the water would rise no more. We were doomed, however, to be again disappointed. The water still rose. Being midwinter, we had all of our fire wood to 'boat' in with our canoe, which we kept cabled at the cabin, and we managed still to keep a fire above the water.

"The night after raising the floor we retired to rest, and the next morning found the floor all afloat again, so we concluded to embark for safe quarters. Running the canoe into the water, we took the passengers from the bed, and, packing everything which the water could injure, above its reach, we crossed the raging river to sojourn with friends until after the flood. The water rose until it was two and a half feet deep in the cabin, and then began to subside. Just then a severe freeze set in, leaving the entire bottoms covered with a sheet of thin ice. When the river got within its banks again, we returned throughout the ice, and took up our residence in the cabin. Other settlers besides us suffered from this saintly freak, but we have not the particulars."

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF W. H. DILLS.

"We can very well remember seeing these early settlers and their families with their white-covered wagons, the wife or daughter driving, the father and boys following and driving, with the aid of a dog, a cow or two, sometimes a few sheep, all wending their way toward the setting sun, or plunging into the forest, and hauling up or stopping upon a tract of land, upon which not a tree had been cut, and where for ages the rays of the orb of day had not penetrated, amidst the chorus of the feathered songsters of the grove and the silence of the night, disturbed only by the hootings of the owl, or the indescribable howlings of hungry wolves. There you, or the fathers of you, who came in early times, halted their wagons, which contained all they had on earth; and there today you will find comfort, luxury and ease.

"Before reaching that final resting place weeks and months had passed in reaching the goal, following Indian trails scarcely wide enough to admit of the passage of a wagon, no bridges, dangers to be encompassed on every side, the early settler was of necessity his own sentinel, and upon himself relied for protection and safety. The trails would sometimes seem to run out—come to an end. Sometimes they would divide and create doubt as to the course that should be pursued. He had no compass and could not tell the cardinal points, but by an examination of trees he could tell the north side of them by the heaviest growth of moss or bark, and thereby determine his course. When night came ere he reached his destination, by the side of the trail, where water and grass were sufficient, he would build a fire, without the aid of matches, by the side of some huge log, and there prepare their meal, his wife and little ones retiring to sleep in the wagon, and he, wrapped in a blanket, on the leaves under it, with his faithful dog on one side and his trusty rifle on the other, there seek repose and rest, with as much confidence of safety and exemption from injury as you upon your downy couches, within bolted doors.

"After reaching his land, purchased of the government at $1.25 per acre, or from some speculator for $2.00, $3.00 or $4.00 per acre, the pioneer finds for a time that his neighbors are few and far between. With difficulty he at last succeeds in building his rude little cabin and in clearing off a few acres, by cutting down all the trees eighteen inches or less in diameter, and girdling all the others, which will give him a short supply of corn and vegetables.

"The privations of the early settler were great, but often their perils were still greater. Diseases, indigenous to a new country, of which he had previously no knowledge or experience, and generally malarial in their character, were certain to overtake him and his family. The massive foliage of the giant trees through which the sun scarcely penetrated, and the black soil vegetation, and the decayed vegetable matter everywhere abounding, generated vast columns of miasma. No physician or drug store was probably within twenty miles, and himself and family were racked almost to death with the shakes, or scorched with raging fevers. Until acclimated by a residence of from two to five years, and sometimes longer, the early settler was yearly visited with attacks of fever and ague, and felt thankful, indeed, if in the fall seasons he did not have an attack of bilious or intermittent fever. Snake bites, broken or cut limbs, and rheumatism from his frequent exposure were of frequent occurrence, and no medical aid at hand.

"Even in health their privations seem almost incredible to us. Lumber was not to be had at any price; mills were distant, and what roads there were, were almost impassable. A journey of weeks, sometimes, leaving the wife and children, was necessary to obtain the necessities of life. Families were almost driven to the verge of starvation, living for weeks on potatoes, wheat bran, and I have heard, on beach-bark and milk. The private history of the sufferings, privations and heroic endurance of many families in early times in this county has not been, nor will it ever be, written.

"In early days we asked not whether the new comer was a Whig or a Democrat, Jew or Gentile, Methodist or Baptist, rich or poor; all we wanted to know was that he was a neighbor and a man. Was he a good fellow, truthful, honest and charitable? If he had not these qualities, he did not stay long enough in our midst to become an old settler. * * *

"At the risk of wearying you, I will name a few of those veterans who were the foremost men of the county in 1845, but who have gone to their long homes. Let us speak reverently of them. Their faults were human, but their good qualities and many virtues will commend them to our consideration. I will give them by townships in the usual order, leaving out Keyser, which was not then formed:

"*Butler*—The Brooks, Henry Clark and sons, George Delong, the Embrys, Abraham and Charles Fair, Nathaniel Fitch, the Greggs, the Bells, the Hoffmans, Hogues, Holbrooks, Jacksons, Lungs, Millers, Rodenbaughs, Reeves, Shulls, Simons, Surfaces, Natts and Wellers.

"*Jackson*—The Bishops, Cools, Cobblers, Komeskys, Daves, Draggoos, Essigs, Georges, Hurshes, Hendersons, Hartles, Johnsons, Lawheads, Means, Moores, Mowries, Osburns, Sugars, Staffords, Squiers, Stewards, Tarneys, Watsons, Wyatts, Williams and Zimmermans.

"*Concord*—The Allens, Altons, Burleys, Blairs, Balls, Carrs, Culbertsons, Coburns, Catlins, Draggoos, Dawsons, Fales, Headleys, Johnsons, Knights, McNabbs, Nichols, Owens, Robinsons, Rhodes, Sechlers, Widneys, Woodcoxes, Williams and Whites.

"*Newville*—The Bartletts, Dodges, Delongs, Ellises, Lewises, Lawrences, Murphys, Rogers, Platters, Strongs, Steeles, Thomases, and Waldons.

"*Stafford*—The Barbers, Coats, Christoffels, De Forrests, Deihls, Headleys, McDaniels, Roses, Strohls, Shoubs, Schofields, Websters and Wanemakers.

"*Wilmington*—The Armstrongs, Babcocks, Coes, Crooks, Eakrights, Egnews, Fosdicks, Finneys, Helwigs, Hackleys, Handys, Imhofs, Jackmans, Kreutzes, Maxwells, Mullenixes, Meeses, Morrises, Nelsons, Nodines, Packers, Rutledges, Roberts, Robes, Sawyers, Tremans, Tomlinsons, Tottens, Veeleys, Widneys, Woods and Weeks.

"*Union*—The Ashelmans, Altenburgs, Abbotts, Bidlers, Baughmans, Browns, Cospers, Clays, Fishers, Fulks, Gingriches, Husselmans, Krums, Lutzes, Latsons, McEndefers, Misers, Summers, Strohs, Weavers, Weeks, Walworths, Whetsels, Parks and Ingmans.

"*Richland*—The Bangs, Cowleys, Clays, Calkins, Daileys, Dewitts, Feaglers, Greens, Hardys, Moodys, McMillens, Pennells, Rogers, Shulls, Showers, Treshes and Weirocks.

"*Fairfield*—The Chaffees, McNabbs, Powells, Storys, Gushwas and Wells.

"*Smithfield*—The Baxters, Boyers, Blakers, Corwins, Danks, Daniels, Hemstreets, Holmes, Krums, Kelleys, McCoshes, Smiths and Walkers.

"*Franklin*—The Aldriches, Balls, Bowmans, Bucks, Beards, Crains, Dirrims, Ducks, Firestones, Houltons, Holmes, Hammonds, Jones, Jackmans, Jeffords, Keeps, Lewes, Manns, McQueens, McCurdys, McAllisters, Myers, Nidigs, Nelsons, Olds, Porters, Packers, Rudes, Stambaughs, Shulls, Snooks, Thurstons, Watermans and Wilsons.

"*Troy*—The Burdicks, Cathers, Casebeers, Colls, Emersons, Eddys, Helwigs, Jennings, Kniselys, Larneds, McClures, McClellans, McDaniels, Stearns, Willards, Waydleichs and Zimmermans.

"The men whom I have named, who came here prior to January 1, 1846, came before the period of railroads, before canals were dug, and many of them before the roads were cut and bridges built. Just think of it, that thirty-five years ago the residents of our county had never seen a railroad car, and we have over a hundred miles of railroad track in the county today, and two hundred trains daily through it. There was not then in the county a steam engine; there was not one cook stove in a dozen families.

"I recollect very distinctly the first threshing machine. It indeed was a beauty. It did not even separate the grain from the chaff and straw. It was brought into the county by John Zimmerman, who then resided on the Houk farm, in Jackson township. In fact, it would now be a novelty, and, as it did then, would now draw crowds when set to work; and, to use a homely expression, it was the 'biggest thing out.' Instead of being several weeks in flailing, tramping and winnowing out a hundred bushels of wheat, the farmer, with that threshing machine, could thresh out that quantity in a day, and then take his time to run it through the fanning mill. And when he had the wheat ready for market, then he would have to take about three days to carry a load of twenty-five or thirty bushels to Fort Wayne and sell it for fifty or sixty cents a bushel. Corn had a value then proportioned to wheat, the same as now. Pork then ranged at one dollar and a half to two dollars per hundred pounds.

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"Even in early days, when the pioneers were undergoing the privations I have spoken of, they had a very large amount of the real pleasures of life; and when an opportunity afforded, it was enjoyed with a relish equally as well as now. It certainly was true enjoyment to help a neighbor raise a house or a barn, do his logging, have quilting and sewing bees, dance on the puncheons in the cabins, take your girl up behind you on horseback and carry her through the woods, six, eight or ten miles to some gathering; and she would have to hold on awfully tight or she would be brushed off the horse by the limbs or trunks of the trees. Think of the making of sugar, hunting bee trees, gathering cranberries, wild plums, cherries, grapes, crab-apples, all kinds of nuts and ginseng. Think of the excellent hunting and fishing there was here then; all kinds and in large quantities were the fish, wild fowls and wild animals."

A COSTLY TRIP.

Cyrus Smith, the hero of travels, in search of unentered land, although ill at the time, set out in December, 1837, with a yoke of oxen, for Gilead, Michigan. Rains had swollen the streams and he was obliged to lay over every other day from sickness, yet he reached his goal, got eight bushels of corn, and started for the Vermont mills or Orland. A cold spell set in, snow fell fast, the winds rose, and a tree falling before him, he narrowly escaped its limbs, turned aside to go around it, became bewildered, and for hours drove on through the openings. The clouds cleared to the west, and he saw the sun setting, and struck out in that direction. He found the road he had left in the morning three miles in advance of his unfortunate diversion, and passed the night and the next day at Deacon Stocker's. Leaving his corn at the mill, he went to Tull's mill, near White Pigeon prairie and returned with fifteen bushels of smutty wheat. He remained here three days sick, a third waiting for the grist. Finally, starting home, he had to leave his wagon when half a mile from home, turn the oxen loose and foot it in. The eleventh day since leaving home he got back his wagon. His grist, not pricing the corn, cost him in cash, forty-five dollars.

A NIGHT OF SUFFERING.

In the winter of 1837-8, a Mr. Osburn started from where Hicksville, Ohio, had just been laid out, with an ox team, to go to mill at Fort Wayne. Returning to the east side of the St. Joseph river he was overtaken by night above where Leo later stood. Having had to wade into the creeks, and break ice before his oxen, his clothes were wet, and it was freezing severely. Onward, however, he made his way, through the snow and darkness, on a stormy winter night, until he began to feel that he was freezing.

Leaving his slow team in the road, he then started, hoping to reach Mr. Brant's across the river from where Spencerville now is, but soon found his legs becoming so stiff that he could no longer walk. Knowing that his life was at stake, he then crawled on his hands and knees about a mile, and until he found that his strength was too far gone to proceed in this way. He now commenced crying for help, and Mr. Brant's dog hearing his voice, commenced barking; and some of the people going out to see what was the trouble, were led by the dog to the poor sufferer, about a mile off, and he was borne into the house.

Both of his legs had to be amputated just below the knees. He remained several days at Mr. Brant's, and was drawn home on his sled.

A NEW YORKER'S PARODY.

This is from the pen of Mr. Widney: "I taught several schools in an early day, and experienced the truth of Thompson's couplet:

> " 'Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
> And teach the young ideas how to shoot.'

"Well, a New York dandy, better acquainted with books and pavements than with the 'backwoods' life or character, concluded to visit the West and see 'the natives.' As he was riding along on a cold day in the winter, when sleighing was good, in his fine sleigh, wrapped up in his 'buffalo,' with his greatcoat on, his fur cap tied down over his ears, and his fur gloves up to his elbows, he passed one of these frontier school houses. It was 'recess', and the teacher and some of the bigger boys were out at the side of the house knocking some squirrels off a tall hickory tree with a rifle. The dandy reined up his horse a few minutes and as he saw the squirrels drop one after another, perpetrated the following parody on the above oft quoted couplet of Thompson:

> " 'Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
> And teach the *youthful Indian how to shoot!*'

"The rascal! It was well for him I was not there to hear him."

ABRAM FAIR'S NARRATIVE.

Abram Fair, one of the eight first settlers of Butler township, writes as follows: "Our plan was to come out—build cabins—make a little beginning, and then return to our old homes, in Montgomery county, Ohio, to winter and bring on the families in the spring. We brought provisions enough with us to last till our return, excepting meat—calculating to kill deer enough to supply that. In this, however, we were mistaken. We found deed quite scarce in those woods that fall. One day, Andrew Surface found a hollow tree (on Black creek where Peter Simon's ashery later stood) filled with honey, into which a bear had gnawed a hole and helped himself to as much as he wanted. On cutting the tree we found what was left of Bruin's dinner, six gallons of honey. The first fair day after this, we found two bee trees, cut them, and took the honey. We, eight, ate all the honey we wanted for twenty days (and we had little to eat except the honey and bread) and on returning to Montgomery county, we had twenty-one gallons of strained honey left.

A COON STORY.

"After finding the bee trees, Andrew Surface found a hollow tree with two 'coons' in it, and cutting them out, he brought them to our shanty. We took the hides off, and hung the meat out in the frost over night, and in the morning, Charley Crouse, who was our cook, prepared them for our breakfast. Being rather meat-hungry, we all ate heartily of them, except John Surface, who declared he would starve first—though he ate some of the gravy. After breakfast, we all went at cutting and hewing logs and making clapboards for William Surface's cabin. John and I went to sawing a large oak for clapboards. John didn't pull the saw very strongly. 'Ah,' said I to him 'You didn't eat coon or you could have sawed better.' Presently he thought the saw went too hard and that he must have the iron wedge from the shanty to drive in the kerf. My father, Peter Fair, was lying in the shanty and John supposed he was asleep. So he went to the skillet where there was a quarter of a 'coon' left from breakfast, and taking off the lid, he took up the meat, and after smelling it awhile, applied his teeth and stripped the bone in short meter. All this time my father lay pretending to be asleep, but struggling to keep from laughing. When John returned and took hold of the saw again, I remarked to him, that he must have either been eating coon or smelling of it, he pulled so much stronger. When Crouse went in to cook dinner, my father told the joke, and it was some time before John heard the last of the coon story."

PIONEER DIMENSIONS.

Abram Fair, the author of the above, was a splendid type of pioneer. We read how many of the brave settlers perished under the hardships incident to opening up the country, but listen to Fair's own words of his experiences and the result: "I was twenty-two years of age when I moved into the township (Butler), twenty-four years ago. I then weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, and my wife one hundred and forty. Now I weigh two hundred and ten, and my wife two hundred. We have had eleven children born in the township, and nine are still living. In the twenty-four years I have not lost as many hours by sickness. I am now six feet four and one half inches high, and there never has been cleared land enough in DeKalb county to throw me down on."

These words were written about the year 1859.

JOHN N. MILLER'S NARRATIVE.

John N. Miller was one of the first settlers in Wilmington township. His pioneer experiences are very interesting. Near the year 1860, he wrote the following concerning them:

"In the winter of 1836-7, I took a job of chopping for Mr. Lytle, who had sold out where he first settled, and had entered the tract of land since owned by the late William Pryor, in Stafford township. The job was on the river bottoms, where the timber was very heavy—huge oaks and elms, with enormous tops, being rather plenty to get along fast, as I had to take down all the timber, and cut it up ready for logging. I only got four or five dollars (I do not now remember distinctly the wages), and was to take my pay in potatoes, pork, beans, etc. For potatoes, I paid $1 per bushel; for pork, 16 cents per pound; and other things in proportion. The price of chopping was low, and that of the articles of pay high; yet I could not do better, as provision must be had. While I kept busy on my job, I could just about get provisions enough to keep in the bare necessaries of life, so far as eating was concerned; but I had no time to be sick, and no rest but the Sabbath. One cold March evening, after chopping hard all day, I took a bushel of potatoes and 17 or 18 pounds of pork on my shoulder, and started for home, about dusk. The distance I had to travel along a blind trail, through the darkness and brush, was about six miles. Coming to Buck creek, over which a small limber log was placed, I undertook to walk it with my load, but fell off in the water, which was high. Then I waded through the balance of the creek, getting very wet. Cold, wet and tired, I pursued my journey with my heavy load, until the long miles were passed, and I set down my pork and potatoes in my cabin.

"The worst part of the tale is, that Lytle was not satisfied with my doing the job so cheap, and taking the pay in high priced trade; but he actually moved the stakes first set; so that the lines might take in several large elms that were just outside of the job; and, besides, wanted me to chop up to a curving brush fence, which ran from stake to stake, on one side of my square job, including about a quarter of an acre more than the straight line agreed upon. My job being finished, as agreed upon, including, too, to the elms fraudulently brought in, I went to Lytle in his house, to demand a settlement, and the balance of my pay; but he refused to pay unless I chopped up to the brush fence. This, under the circumstances, with my hands covered with blisters from hard and incessant chopping (a kind of labor I was not accustomed to); this I say, provoked me almost beyond endurance, and I told him I should take it out of his hide, *right then and there.* I was making towards him. His wife screamed, and Lytle turned it off with a laugh, and said he would pay me and thus the matter ended."

This Lytle was known among the settlers as a hard customer. Very profane and with little conscience, he ever failed to recognize the rights of others. Miller tells another story of the man:

"I used to go down to Lytle's sometimes on Sunday afternoon, to be there on Monday morning, to commence my job. Well, one afternoon, Lytle, being an excellent boatman, asked me to take a little ride on the river in his canoe. I consented, and tried to help him navigate the craft, but was very awkward at the business. This provoked him, and he let out such a volley of oaths at me, as I had not been accustomed to listen to tamely. In the midst of his imprecations, he set down his pole, with more than usual energy, and *smack* it went into two pieces, while he was leaning on it with all his weight—plunge went Lytle head foremost into the deep, cold river. I laughed, of course, and he turned in the water, and threatened to upset the canoe. I seized a paddle, and told him if he undertook it, I would split his head. Being in a cold element, he soon cooled down and came out peaceably.

A LONG TRAIL FOR FLOUR.

"In the spring of 1837, I had lent William Rogers half a barrel of flour, for, though six miles apart, we were neighbors, as was usual at that time. I expected that it would be returned before needed; but the bottom of the flour sack stared me in the face before it arrived. Getting up one morning, I found only flour enough for one small cake. I told my folks to bake it and eat it, while I went for the lent flour. It was six miles to Rogers, and but a 'trace' for a road. I set out early, afoot, and barefoot at that, and made good speed, thoughts of breakfast spurring me on, until I came to a swamp, round which the trace wound. Thinking to gain time, I struck across, expecting to find the place where the trace came round; but, the morning being cloudy, I missed the course, and the trail. I traveled on rapidly, however, in what I supposed to be the right direction, until the sun broke out, and I found that it was about noon, and I was only a mile from home! I quickly sought the trace again, and passed down it at a rapid rate, until I reached Rogers, where I got something to eat. Rogers proposed that if I left the flour, he would bring it on a horse the next day, but I knew this would not answer our wants. So I told him I could carry it, and taking the hundred weight of flour on my shoulder, I trudged back, the whole six miles, without once laying it down. On one occasion the Coatses, Roses and myself, being out of breadstuff, held a consultation as to where we should go to get corn. I was for going to Fort Wayne, but they thought best to go to the North Western prairies. They started to the prairies and I sent $10 along. They were gone ten days, and my money brought me ten bushels of corn, the milling and hauling of which cost me ten more. So my meal cost me $2 per bushel, and much of it rotten, as there had been a frost on the 29th of the preceding August, killing the corn on these prairies, leaving it too green to keep without rotting.

A HARD JOURNEY.

"Mr. Altenburg and Walsworth were among the early settlers in the vicinity of Auburn. They moved in together and left Steubenville, in Steuben county, on the morning of the fourth of November, 1838, in the midst of a very heavy fall of snow, which continued all day. Having a narrow, blind, crooked track to follow, without a house for nine miles, the snow flakes falling so fast as to bewilder the traveler, and, at some times, weighing down the bushes across the track, it became necessary for one of the men to walk before the teams, to find the way, and remove the bushes overhanging it. They also had some stock to drive, and their help being rather scarce, the women were under the necessity of walking, and assisting to drive them. The snow being soft, and hanging on the bushes, those on foot became completely wet. On, on the slow ox teams passed, through snow and mud, along the crooked, narrow path, until night came on, and still all around was a bleak, snow-clad forest. They began to think of lying in their wagons for the night, but having no way of making fire, and nothing for their teams or stock, and the women and children being frightened by the howling of the wolves around them, they drove on in the darkness, occasionally stalling against the trees on the side of the track. At length, one of the teams and the wagon got entirely out of the way, and so entangled among the trees and logs that the latter had to be left. Hitching both teams to one wagon, they drove on until they began to think they must be near to the only dwelling between Steubenville and Auburn, Isaac B. Smith's. Stopping the teams, Mr. Altenburg proposed that all should unite in one desperate yell in order to find whether any human being was near. Loud and shrill arose that cry on the midnight air, but the loud howl of a pack of wolves, whose name appeared to be legion, was the only reply. After holding their breath in silence for awhile, Mr. Altenburg proposed that they tune their throats anew, and pitch their voices a note or two higher, and *even pinch the baby* (later Mr. Henry Altenburg), that he might join his voice with theirs. This effort was successful, and Mr. Smith came to their rescue with a light, and welcomed them to the hospitality of his little cabin, for, although about full already, he still had room for two families.

"The next morning, bringing up the wagon left in the rear, they started on, and succeeded in driving all of three miles through mud and snow before dark, reaching a little board shanty put up by Wesley Park for two men to lodge in, who were building a bridge over Cedar creek, where Uniontown now is. During the day they caught a coon, and on it they feasted the following morning, the two families and the two bridge builders having somehow contrived to stow themselves away for the night in the little shanty. In the morning the question was how to get down the high steep bank of the creek with the loaded wagons. This feat was accomplished by running poles under the body of the wagon and between the spokes of each wheel, so as to lock them all, and then hitching a yoke of oxen to the tongue to hold back, and another yoke to the hind part of the wagon to pull back, the oxen hitched behind, making, of course, a desperate effort to prevent being dragged down.

MORE ADVERSITIES.

"On Friday, May 27, 1837, in the afternoon, Isaac B. Smith, Cyrus Smith and Joseph Delong, with their families, arrived on the hill where Mr. Smith's cabin later stood. This was in Smithfield township. There was not even a shanty or wigwam then. To keep off the night dews, they cut forks and driving four of them in the ground, and laying poles on them, covered them with brush. Under these they lay on the ground, on Friday night, and on Saturday put up a cabin such as three men could raise, to the joists—and again lay under the brush that night. The next morning they discovered an unwelcome bedfellow, in the form of a "massasogga," or black rattlesnake, and, not being very much disposed to share their bed with these natives, they went at it on Sunday morning, and "cobbed" up the cabin, and covered one side with black ash bark peeled from the adjacent trees, and, fixing poles in the crevices between the logs, laid their beds some feet above the ground, so that Mr. Massasogga might have the ground to himself. On Monday they covered the other side of the cabin and the joists with bark, and carrying in some pole "sleepers," laid a puncheon floor. By the time the floor was laid, the joists were found to be so low that even a woman could not walk straight under them. Whatever may be thought of cabin raising on Sunday, it must be remembered that 'necessity knows no law.' It seemed fortunate that the cabin was finished as soon as it was, for no sooner was the bark roof laid than it began to rain, and for twenty days there was scarcely one that was not more or less rainy. In this cabin, sixteen by eighteen feet, the three families lodged together for two months, and then Mr. Delong moved back to Pleasant lake and Cyrus Smith put up a cabin for himself.

"On leaving Ohio, Mr. Smith had boxed up five bushels of potatoes, and among them had packed his pots and kettles not wanted on the road, and sent the box with other goods by public conveyance to Adrian, Michigan. He did not get them to his cabin until about the first of July, and on opening the box, found them awfully smashed up by the iron ware. He thought it was now too late to plant them, but Mr. Park advised him by all means to do so. He planted them on the 8th and 9th of July, and in the fall dug eighty-six bushels from the five bushels of mangled seed.

A MILL TRIP WITH AGUE.

"In July following his settlement, Mr. Smith took the ague, and had it with but little intermission until the June following. In December, 1837, he had it so severely each alternate day that he was unable to be about. On his well day, he could be around, but was very weak. Getting out of breadstuff, it became necessary that, sick as he was, he should go in quest of some. So, yoking up his oxen, he started for the town of Gilead, Michigan, six miles beyond Orland, or 'the Vermont settlement,' as it was then called. It had rained much and the streams were swollen. He made his way along, however, lying by, sick every other day, until finally he reached Gilead, where he got eight bushels of corn, and started back to the Vermont mills, in the settlement of this same name. It had now turned 'cold as Greenland,' and was blowing fiercely while the air was filled with the descending snow. It was yet early in the morning, and he had gone but three-fourths of a mile on the road to the mill, when the wind blew a tree down across the road, almost brushing the oxen's heads. To get around the trees, he turned out of the road, expecting to come right in again, but failed to do so, and, getting bewildered amid the falling snow, he drove on through the openings, as near as he could in the direction of the mills—on—on—on—for hour after hour, and still no road nor mill was found.

"Mr. Smith had on his head a palm leaf hat, that had been a fine one, but was now the worse for wear. While traveling, bewildered, through the openings, a whirling blast whisked it from his head, and he last saw it careening on the wings of the wind—rising higher and higher until it was lost to sight in a cloud of snow. Having a 'comforter' on his neck, he drew the end of it over his head, and traveled on. Thus the time passed, in continual traveling through the cold, stormy day, and the failing light told the lost man that night was near, and he began to picture to himself the long cold night that was to follow, in all probability the last that he should ever see—or, if he should survive,—a morning of distressing sickness, to follow the night of suffering; and he all alone in the snow clad forest. Just then the cloud broke in the west and he could see the place where the sun set, and striking in that direction, in about eighty rods he found the road he had left in the morning, and the bridge across 'crooked creek,' about half way from Gilead to the mills. Thus he had advanced not more than three miles during the whole day of weary traveling. Place yourself in his circumstances, reader, and imagine, if you can, his joyful feelings in seeing the road again.

In an hour he was safely housed at the residence of Deacon Stocker, father to Leland Stocker of Angola. Here he lay sick the next day, and on the day following left his corn at the mill, and started for Tull's mill near the White Pigeon prairie, where he obtained fifteen bushels of very smutty wheat, which he brought to the Vermont mills also. Here at Deacon Stocker's again, he spent three days, two of them too sick to travel, and the third waiting for his grist. Finally, starting for Pleasant lake, he lay there during a sick day, and on the next day, got a man to go with him to break ice in the streams. By dint of hard work all day, they got within a half mile of home; and had to leave the wagon on the trail—turn out the oxen in the woods—and 'foot it' in. The next day, being the eleventh since leaving home, he got his wagon home. His grist, not counting the price of the corn, which was paid as he moved in, cost him in cash, forty-five dollars."

OLD TIME EXTRADITION.

During the years 1850 to 1854, W. K. Streight served as sheriff of DeKalb county. One of the incidents related in regard to his term was of the time he went hunting in the creek bottoms while court was in session. He stayed out all day, and in the evening, toward sundown, brought in a nice deer. He was informed, immediately upon his return, that the prisoner had escaped while he, the sheriff, was wading through creek bottoms. Streight saddled his horse and rode to a notorious "hang-out" some distance in the woods, run by Old Sile Doty. There he found his prisoner, in company with seven other men. The sheriff collared his man and calmly rode back to town without molestation.

Another time he wanted a man who had escaped and had taken refuge near Hicksville, Ohio. Streight journeyed to that place and called on the sheriff there, A. P. Edgerton.

"I want a man who is hiding near here," Streight said.

"Well," replied Edgerton, "go and take him then."

"But this is in Ohio," suggested Streight.

"Never mind the state line," Edgerton instructed," just bend it east till it gets beyond the man you want, then take him, and after you are gone, I'll bend the line back again for you."

Streight got his man.

THE LAST DEER.

The last deer in DeKalb county was seen in March, 1893. He was full grown buck, having horns of four or five prongs. The deer was not captured, and it is supposed that he escaped from a nearby circus.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF J. R. SKILLING.

My father, Michael Skilling, moved with his family from Richland county, Ohio, to DeKalb county, Indiana, in November, 1846, and settled in Richland township, three quarters of a mile west of the present town of Sedan, on a piece of land which he purchased from the government in 1843. They were sixteen days on their journey in a covered wagon which was motored by a team of oxen and one horse in the lead. The wagon furnished the family lodging at night, and shelter from rain. The cooking was done by camp fires and the fire was kindled from a spark that was produced by striking a flint stone on a piece of steel over a tinder box provided for that purpose. I remember well the modes and customs of the pioneers of DeKalb county. The primitive condition of this county was a wild forest of various species of timber of excellent quality, consisting of black and white walnut, yellow and white poplar, white and red oak, white ash, blue ash and black ash, wild cherry, red elm, hickory elm and swamp elm, red and white beach, sugar and maple, and linden which was designated by the early settlers as "baswood."

SWAMPS AND ANIMALS.

This was a very swampy country in early days, containing many tamarack swamps, densely covered with beautiful tall straight tamarack or "hackmatack" trees. Many of the swamps abounded with huckleberries and cranberries in abundance, for which there was no market, but the new settlers had the pleasure of harvesting all they required for their own consumption. The woods and swamps were well stocked with venomous rattlesnakes and the people were always in fear of coming in contact with these dreaded reptiles, although they invariably give warning by the sound of their rattles when approached. Although there were quite a number of people who were victims to the stroke of the fangs of these poisonous serpents, we never heard of a case that proved fatal as the people were educated in the treatment of such cases and were provided with antidotes to give treatment to all patients who required immediate attention. The first pioneer settled in DeKalb county in 1835 and others soon followed. They found the forest well stocked with game, such as wild turkeys, deer, coon, mink, opossums, squirrels, pheasants and otter. There were a few bear, but they soon disappeared as the country improved. The gray timber wolves also abounded, for which there was a diligent search made by the hunters as the county commissioners offered a premium of five dollars for the scalp of each wolf killed in the county. This premium was soon raised to seven dollars, which led to their entire extermination by 1850. The busy honey bees were here in advance of the white man, and established their hives in the trunks of trees where they had stored in abundance the product of their labor. This furnished a very lucrative luxury for the early settlers. The coon, otter, mink and opossums were hunted on account of the value of their fur for which there was a ready sale for cash, to the fur traders who traveled through the county. The deer was hunted as there was a ready sale for their hides, and the venison, which was the principal meat served on the tables of the early settlers. There was distinct evidence that the beaver had once inhabited the county, but they were exterminated in advance of the early settlers.

INDIANS.

The Pottawatomie Indians still inhabited the forests of DeKalb county when the first white settlers located here, but in 1842 they were piloted west of the Mississippi river by a French Indian agent of South Bend, Indiana, by the name of Coquillard. He was named and recognized by the Indians as "Cuttieaw." We have good evidence that DeKalb county was inhabited by a prehistoric race of people, prior to the Indians. We will make a few brief statements on this subject from our own personal observations.

BEAVER DAMS.

This country abounded with water barriers or dams which had been constructed on the small streams and they were designated by the early settlers as beaver dams. In many places there were two or three in succession on the same stream at such a distance between that the water would be blocked up to the next dam above. These dams were all constructed in the form of a segment of a circle, bracing against the current. The earth used in the constructing of these dams, in every case had been obtained up the stream, above the structure, which was indicated by caverns in the banks from which the earth had been moved, and perhaps conveyed on rafts to where it was deposited. This could not have been done by the beaver. Large trees had grown on the summit and sides of these supposed beaver dams that showed evidence of age, perhaps a thousand years. An opening had been cut through these embankments and the water let out, when, and by whom, it is not known.

PREHISTORIC EVIDENCES.

DeKalb county has another witness of this prehistoric race of people in the form of an old fort which we visited in 1865. This is located in Smithfield township about two miles south of the town of Ashley, and about three quarters of a mile west of the Auburn and Ashley public road. It consisted of an embankment of earth about four feet high and perhaps twelve or fifteen feet wide, in a true circle, encompassing over an acre. There was a trench on the outside of the embankment about three or four feet deep, and about twelve feet wide, produced by the excavation of the earth in constructing the bank. When we visited this relic in 1865 it was in a dense wood and large trees had grown on the embankment and also in the trench, the same as on the dams above described. It is quite evident that this work had all been done about the same period and by the same class of laborers. There was no opening in the embankment. It had ben conceded on good authority that such structures were not built for forts but for a place of worship by the "Mound Builders." Another evidence that a prehistoric race of people inhabited this county is furnished by the stone implements which are found all over the county, as the land is being cultivated, such as arrow heads, spear heads and what is designated by our people as "stone sledges" and "skinning stones." These names are only conjectures as it is not known when or where, or by whom, or for what purpose they were made. In various parts of Europe the same kinds of stone implements are found and of the same quality of stone as those found in DeKalb county. This we see demonstrated in our academies of natural science. We make this statement to refute the presumptive and delusive theory that we so often hear advocated that these stone implements are the product of the Indians. The more we try to investigate this subject, the further we become perplexed.

LUMBER AND ASHERIES.

I personally remember when the very best grades of black walnut and poplar lumber could be bought for five and six dollars per thousand feet, and there was short sale for it at that price. There was no market for the timber so in order to redeem the land, trees were cut down and the logs rolled together and burned, regardless of quality. The ashes were gathered and sold at the asheries for six cents per bushel. Here the ashes were leached in large vats and the lye thus obtained was manufactured into potash. There were quite a number of asheries in the county, owned and operated by parties who owned a store, with such goods as were in demand by the settlers. DeKalb county at present, contains beautiful and valuable farms, but if the original timber that once covered these farms could be replaced, it would command a price in the market today, at the least estimate, to four times the present value of the land.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In 1842 the Erie and Wabash Canal was opened for navigation to Fort Wayne. This enterprise gave DeKalb county the first encouragement for eastern transportation. All the exports and imports were hauled with teams on mud roads and over swamps on corduroy bridges which were formed of logs laid side by side. The exports consisted of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, potash, maple sugar, cranberries, deer hides and furs. The imports were dry goods, tea, coffee, leather, hardware and whiskey, an indispensable necessity with the hardy pioneers. The early settlers made all the soap they required and their shoes were made by the local shoemaker.

MILLS.

Charcoal was the only coal that could be obtained by the blacksmiths, which was manufactured by burning wood in charcoal pits. The first steam sawmill in the county was built in 1851 in Richland township, at Green's Corners, half a mile south of Sedan, by Fisher & Brown. This was the first steam power in the county, but prior to this date there had been fifteen water saw-mills built in the county. In early days Mr. C. Work built a water sawmill about half a mile south of the present Auburn Junction. He had a pair of small mill stones set in this mill to grind corn and buckwheat. Here the first grain was ground in DeKalb county. The first flour mill to grind wheat in the county was a water mill built in 1850 by a Mr. Fansler on Cedar creek, about seven miles north of Auburn on the present Ashley public road.

FIRST PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The first electric light plant in the county was established in Garrett in 1886 by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The first opera house in the county was erected in Garrett in 1889 by J. William Wagner. The first water works in the county was established by the city of Garrett in 1896 to supply the city with water, which is furnished from eight-inch driven wells, two hundred and fifty feet deep.

CHAPTER VII.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Wilmington lies in the east central portion of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Franklin township, on the east by Stafford, on the south by Concord, and on the west by Grant and Union. S. B. Ward, a pioneer minister, thus described the township: "It is a second rate township in quality of soil, taking it together, yet it has some first rate land in it, especially along 'Big Run,' a considerable stream running across the north side of the township. For fine oak timber, there is no township in the county that surpasses it." The timber, except the second growth, is largely cleared away now, and the land has developed into very fair agricultural ground. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Vandalia of the Pennsylvania system, and the Wabash railroads all cross the township, meeting at Butler, in the northeast corner.

ORGANIZATION.

Wilmington township was organized on September 5, 1837, at the first regular meeting of the board of commissioners. The board then consisted of Peter Fair, Samuel Widney and A. F. Beecher, who "ordered that the congressional township 34 north, range 14 east, be and it is hereby, organized as a civil township, to be known by the name of Wilmington Township." They also directed "that Byron Bunnel be appointed supervisor for the road district No. 1, comprising the whole of Wilmington township, and all the lands residing in the said township shall be allotted to the same district." In March, 1838, fractional township 34 north, range 15 east (now Stafford), was added to Wilmington for judicial and civil purposes, and a new election was ordered the first Monday in April following, at the house of Ira Allen, with Milton A. Hull as inspector.

Charles Handy, Dr. Sawyer and several more. The pioneers began to get within striking distance of each other, as it were, and means of social intercourse were established, thus making the nights something more than dark, gloomy spaces of time, with the mingled howls of the wind and prowling wolves. Charles Handy was the first blacksmith in the township, and settled at what was later called Handy's Corners. Amos Lonsberry was the first white child born in the township. At the close of 1837 twenty-two families were settled within the boundaries of Wilmington township. The first marriage was that of Dan Coats and Mary Allen. Washington Robinson performed the ceremony in January, 1836.

A HARD WINTER.

From the pen of Rev. S. B. Ward the following is taken:

"The winter of 1842-3 will long be remembered by the early settlers of the county, and especially those of Wilmington township. In 1841 and 1842 quite a number of settlers of small means came in, and they had raised but little to live on when the 'hard winter' set in. The fall had been fine, but about the first of November a light snow fell, which mostly went off soon after. On the 17th of the month it set in cold, with high winds and some snow. The snow continued to increase from time to time, until it was nearly two feet deep on the level, with occasional showers and hard freezes, so that it was almost impossible to get about. It snowed a little every day but one through February, and March came in with the severity almost of a polar winter. By this time most of the hay and grain was consumed, and hogs and cattle were daily dying all over the country from stravation. Some settlers lost all their hogs and most of their cattle before feed came in the spring. Very many had to depend on the browse of the tree tops as feed for their cattle for the last two months of cold weather. For the last few days of March, however, even this provison of nature was cut off. When all were anxiously looking for the opening of spring, heart-sick in view of the sufferings of the poor dumb animals, the sleeper in his lone cabin in the midst of the forest was awakened on the night of the 27th of March by the continual crashing of the tree tops, which did not cease until day dawned, when to the dispirited immigrant was revealed the cause of all the commotion of the night.

"It had been raining—freezing as it fell—until the tree tops were broken under their load of ice. That day and for several days it seemed that the cattle must all die; for when the trees were cut down for browse, the small twigs, encased in a hard coat of ice, would break off, with the ice adhering, and mingle with the snow. Besides this, the crust on the snow was so thick and hard that the cattle could hardly get about. The wild animals also suffered almost as much, seemingly, as the domestic ones. It was nothing unusual to see squirrels so reduced as to be easily caught by hand. On election day (first Monday in April) snow was one foot deep in the thick woods, and it was good sleighing on most of the roads. That week, however, sent the snow in another form to Lake Erie or the Gulf of Mexico, and in a few weeks herbage began to appear, and hope sprang up again in the settler's heart."

FIRST OFFICERS.

The first election was held at Ira Allen's, on the farm afterwards owned by William Crooks. Says a pioneer: "As our township was in limited circumstances as to population, and most of them had the ague, and it took two of them to make a shadow and even then they could not go to the polls, we had to apply to Stafford township to help us fill up the board, and both townships held elections together at the above place and elected the several officers. Among them were William P. Means, for county assessor, and Mr. Lonsberry, for school commissioner. I don't recollect the balance of the officers that were elected in those days; we had not much use for squires nor constables, but I think Ariel Walden was elected associate judge for the court of this county. The first justice of the peace elected was a Mr. Pearsons."

Early justices of the peace were: Charles D. Handy, Moses L. Pierson, Daniel B. Mead, P. B. Nimmons, John Moore, Dr. Madden, Ezra Dickinson, Richard Worth, L. A. Benedict and H. C. Colgrove. Constables were: Daniel Coats, H. N. Mathews, Jesse Wood, William K. Streight, William Mathews, William Campbell, Edsall Cherry, Noble Cherry, Peter Kester, A. F. Packer, Hiram Freeman, N. W. Delano, Isaac Eakright, W. D. Armstrong, Joseph Norris and John Weaver. Trustees prior to 1860 were: John Helwig, M. L. Pierson, Collins Roberts, Joseph Nodine, Joseph Totten, Asa Sawyer, S. B. Ward, Thomas Fosdick, E. W. Fosdick, Edgar Treman, William Maxwell, Nelson Smurr, Andrew Smith, William H. Thomas, Dr. Madden, Lot B. Coe, N. G. Sewall, G. Maxwell, W. K. Streight, P. B. Nimmons, W. D. Armstrong and A. Cochran.

NOTES.

In 1880 the population of Wilmington township was one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine; in 1890, three thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight; in 1900, three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven; and in 1910, three thousand.

During the war for the Union, Wilmington was very loyal, being one of the first to respond to the call for three months' men, and every call that was made by the government was met by her quota. The draft was never resorted to in this township.

In 1856 the township was "boomed" considerably by the construction of the air line of the Michigan Southern railroad, and the consequent growth of Butler, at first called Norristown. A market was opened for surplus agricultural products, prices went up, and there was a consequent improvement of the lands and equipment of the farmers. The construction of the second railroad in 1872, and the Wabash in 1892, gave a clinch to the prosperity, and this progressive township has continued to grow ever since.

BUTLER.

The town of Butler was originally called Morristown, in honor of one of the early settlers of Wimington township, Charles Norris. It is located in the northeast corner of the township, on sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. At this town the Wabash, the Vandalia of the Pennsylvania system and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern have a junction, thus adding a great amount of value to the town as a shipping center. Access is also provided thereby to other points of the county in any direction, and to the outside world. In 1880 the population of Butler town was approximately thirteen hundred; in 1890, it had jumped to two thousand five hundred and twenty-one; in 1900, there were two thousand sixty-three inhabitants; but in 1910, the latest census, there were only one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

As early as the year 1844 the settlers in the vicinity of the present site of Butler had their postoffice at a point two miles south of the incorporation at Oak Hill, the office being conducted by Thomas Fosdick. In 1842 Egnew, Hanes, Cherry, Morris, Tomlinson and others erected a school house on the land of George Egnew, and this proved to be the first house in Butler. There was a dwelling house built in 1844 by Mr. Brainard. In 1851 a small merchandise stock was sold from a log hut standing on the southwest corner of land owned by Charles Norris, and was sold by "Ladd" Thomas and Osburn Coburn. The first frame structure was raised on the later site of the Haverstock block, in 1855. In 1870 the wooden building was totally destroyed by flames. The second frame structure was constructed by Noble & Madden and used as a general store. At this juncture the postoffice was moved to the village, which was given the name of Norristown, after Charles Norris, a real estate promoter of the place. Later the village was known as Jarvis, and about the time of the Civil war the name of Butler was adopted, and has existed since.

Butler's first railroad, the Air Line, was completed May 26, 1856, and in October, 1873, the Eel River road, later the Wabash, arrived. The first tavern was kept by John Shull, and on July 4, 1857, A. A. Kennedy first opened the Waverly House. The first saw mill was erected by Messrs. Danforth, Carpender and a third party during the winter of 1853-4, and was destroyed by fire in 1884. The first brick building was put up by Henry Linderfer in 1856. The first death occurred in 1848, and was that of A. Robe, who lived on the later site of Dr. Madden's residence. Henry C. Cherry, born December, 1841, was the first person born in Butler, and the first marriage was that of Amasa Smith to Amelia Morris, the ceremony being performed by Elder Cherry.

INCORPORATIONS.

The town was incorporated as a town in the year 1866, with W. P. Carpender, J. A. Campbell and Elihu Ocker as trustees, A. A. Howard as clerk, and William Thomas as marshal. Butler at present is a city of the fifth class, with a population of two thousand people. The town was incorporated as a city in May, 1903. Sam G. Stone, druggist, was the first mayor, but he resigned before the completion of his term. The remainder of the time until the next election was filled by John Hazlett and Otto Gengnagel. Wallace Webster was the next mayor, and the present incumbent is Walter J. Mondhank. The other officers of the city now are: F. H. Ritter, city attorney; L. C. Buehrer, clerk; C. W. Campbell, treasurer; Frank Creager, Ora Waterman, Charles Noragon, S. M. Ramey, Eugene Oberlin, councilmen, and William Holtzberg, marshal.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The Butler electric light and water works is a municipal establishment, with three hundred patrons in the city. The plant is worth sixty thousands dollars. They have one hundred and ten street lights, including twenty-four ornamental posts, with three lights each. Fire plugs to the number of forty-two are placed at advantageous points in the city.

There are three miles of sanitary sewerage in Butler, with the outlet in Big Run creek. Two miles of brick paving add greatly to the appearance of the city.

THE BUTLER COMPANY.

The Butler Company, manufacturers of wind mills and buggies, is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the county, and in fact, in the state. The company was established in 1888, and has grown rapidly until the present time, and now has prospects of even greater scope of industry and trade. Besides a line of buggies, the factory turns out wind mills of all types, cypress tanks, galvanized tanks, pumps, valves, and other accessories. About three hundred men are supplied employment by this establishment. Trade is carried on with all parts of the world, quite a brisk business being formed in South Africa. Good railroad connections are afforded by the close proximity to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Wabash and Pennsylvania lines.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

In the southeastern portion of DeKalb county is the township of Concord. This township is bounded on the north by Wilmington township, on the east by Newville township, on the south by Spencer township, and on the west by Jackson township. The St. Joseph river flows in a meandering direction from the northeast to the southwest, and Bear creek, entering in the northwest corner, flows toward the center. In the early day many good mills were situated along these rivers. A saw mill was constructed near the center of the township on Bear creek many years ago, and also one on the stream known as the "Twenty-six Mile creek." In land, the township is well favored. The river bottom lands are excellent for the production of grain, and at one time extra good timber covered portions of the township. This growth has been largely cleared off at this day. Spencer township has recently been made, on June 7, 1909, from a part of Concord, so that the latter is now the upper half only of the original bounds designated as Concord.

ORGANIZATION.

The first name given to the township was DeKalb, in the fall of 1837. It included at that time the territory embraced in Stafford and Newville townships, but in March following Stafford was detached and temporarily added to Wilmington, while the name Concord was substituted for DeKalb. An election was held on the first Monday of April following, at the home of Jared Ball, and Cornelius Woodcox was appointed inspector of elections. At this election Washington Robinson was chosen justice of the peace. Newville was also made a separate township shortly afterward, leaving Concord, which was again divided in halves, making Spencer township of the southern half.

On April 9, 1838, Washington Robinson made the first report to the county that was rendered by any justice, as follows:

"State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Concord Township, March 30, 1838, Plaintiff.

"This day personally appeared before me, Washington Robinson, a justice of the peace in and for the township aforesaid, Lyman Benton and William Rhodes; being found guilty of an affray by the information of Thomas L. Yates, Judge of the Circuit Court, and confessed themselves guilty, and the cause being heard and inspected, it is therefore considered that the said Lyman Benton and William Rhodes stand convicted in the sum of one dollar fine for each one, making two dollars and fifty cents their cost.

"Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1838.

"WASHINGTON ROBINSON, J. P."

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

In the year 1835 nine families out of the ten settled in the county of DeKalb were in the limits of Concord township. The St. Joseph of the Maumee at an early day was a main channel for all commercial traffic, and on the banks of this river were found the earliest settlements of the county. From 1835 to 1839 many settled along the river, namely: Homer Blake, David Butler, John Mathews, Thomas L. Yates, John T. Rhodes, Jerry Rhodes, Daniel Rhodes, Brandt Rood, Cramwell Rood, William Mathews, Mr. Lytle, Jared Ball and several others. In the spring of 1834 Washington Robinson entered a tract of land across the river from the present site of Orangeville, built a small cabin, and settled in January, 1837. In the month of November, 1837, he platted a portion of section 12, and named the tract Orangeville. In the spring of 1837 Platter and others opened the first store in the county. Other early settlers who came later and at this time were: Gavin Hamilton, Lott Herrick, who was the first probate judge of DeKalb county; George Barney, once treasurer of the county; James Hadsell, Cornelius Woodcox, R. J. Dawson, John Blair and sons, William Burley, Charles Wilbur, Joseph Ludwick, Judge Walden, Samuel Widney, John P. Widney, Rev. Benjamin Alton and Dr. Babcock. James Hadsell became one of the most important of the early pioneers, serving as minister of the Disciples church, where he accomplished much in the religious development of his community.

Nelson Ulm, of the band of early settlers, moved here in 1834, and settled on the present site of Spencerville. His account of his early experiences tells of how he helped drive from Fort Wayne in the fall of 1834 the first hogs and cows ever brought to Spencerville, eight hogs and one cow for David Butler, and two cows for Dan Rhodes. Dan Yates, then living at Spencerville, was the first white settler there, for whom Mr. Ulm worked during the fall of 1834 and subsequent winter. During the same winter Mr. Yates sent Mr. Ulm to Fort Wayne to mill, a hazardous proceeding in that day. He took two bushels of corn on a hand sled, making the distance in two days, camping on the bank of the river, near where the Feeder dam later was located, drawing the sled on the ice, the river being the only highway at that time.

In the fall of 1835 he had a big tramp after Yates' and Rhodes' horses, which were allowed to roam the woods in search of something to eat. The horses failing to put in an appearance at the usual time, he started to bring them in, striking their trail on Bear Creek, followed them up the river where Newville later stood, crossed the river, left the trail and returned to Daniel Rhodes', where he stayed all night. Early the following morning he struck the trail and followed the same all day without any success, camping that night near the Maumee river. Awakening in the night he found that the horses in their wanderings came up to where he was then camping. He got up, bridled two of the horses and hitched them to some saplings and then retired. The next morning he started home, leading one horse, carrying gun and knapsack, and striking the St. Joseph river near where Hurch's mills later stood. In consequence of riding bareback, with heavy load, and it raining all the time, the horse's back became sore and in time all the hair came off.

Starting for Houlton's mill on Fish creek in the fall of 1834, after a raft of lumber, Mr. Ulm arrived at the mill, and with the assistance of Mr. Houlton succeeded in getting back without accident. Stopping near the mouth of Buck creek he found the skeletons of two deer, their horns so interlocked that it was impossible to separate them. He supposed that they had been fighting and had become so entangled that separation was impossible, and had so died. From this incident, Mr. Ulm gave the creek the name of Buck creek, and the name still exists.

Following is a list of the early pioneers of Concord township: 1833, Samuel Wasson and David Butler; 1834, Nelson Ulm, Mrs. Polly Rhodes, Jeremiah Rhodes and wife; 1835, Samuel Draggoo, Cynthia Engle, William

Knight, Aseneth Ricketts, Henry Robertson; 1836, Samuel Henderson and wife and son William and other children, Jane Lawhead, Charles W. Widney, Mrs. Nancy Wyatt, John Widney, Mrs. Nancy Widney, Elvira Ulm, James H. Abel, Abigail L. Abel, Electa Abel, Mary Hadsell; 1837, Abraham Johnson, Charles Widney, G. W. Woodcox, Solomon Woodcox, Erastus White, Jacob B. White, Ira Picketts, Hugh Wyatt, Jonathan Boyle, Henry J. Abel, Mrs. Samuel Wasson; 1838, H. H. Fales and wife, George Barney, Mrs. Sophia Moody, Milas Rhodes, E. D. White, Susan White, J. M. Lounsberry, Martha Lawhead, Charles M. Coburn; 1839, Isaac Lawhead, James M. Hamilton, S. L. Widney, Nancy Culbertson, Samuel Lawhead; 1840, Eva Lounsberry, Elizabeth Wineland, Hugh Maxwell, Mary Maxwell, Sarah A. Hull, Maria C. Williams, Harlow Gee, Harmon Gee; 1841, O. H. Widney, William Draggoo, Amand Meese, Rebecca Smith, George Maxwell, Betsey A. Leighty, John Wyatt, S. E. Parsons; 1842, Daniel Butler, David Butler, Mary A. Widney, Jane Jenkins, Mrs. Erastus White, Elizabeth Widney, Jacob Dermott, Moses Perry; 1843, Jack Moody, Jonas Emanuel, Benjamin Hursh, Mrs. M. Widney, Robert Culbertson, J. M. Milliman, Mary Milliman; 1844, Margaret Stewart, John Leighty and wife, Sol. Barney, Henry Jenkins, William Leighty, J. D. Leighty, Levi Sechler, Mary Sechler, Lizzie Chaney; 1845, Catherine Silberg, Robert Johnson, Sep. Hull, John W. Dills, George W. Draggoo, Mary Ann Koch, Adeline Showalter, Catherine Jenkins.

FIRST OFFICERS.

Some of the first justices of the peace were: John Blair, Ebenezer Coburn, George Barney, Jeremiah Rhodes, John Bates, Asher Coburn, James Draggoo, Moses Perry, Lorenzo Dawson and Robert Culbertson. Among the early constables were: Gardner Mellindy, W. Munroe, Uriah Miller, Henry Fales, Eben Smith, D. Harrington, James Smith, J. Z. Henderson, Samuel Flint, Moses Boyles, John Smith, D. Andrews, Michael Knight, W. R. Drake. Among the first trustees were: Samuel Widney, John Blair, Ebenezer Coburn, Asher Coburn, J. P. Widney, William Henderson, Solomon Shilling, Joshua Nichols, James Hadsell, Asa Fletcher, John F. Coburn, William Munroe, Michael Silberg, John Helmick, Moses Perry, Jonathan Boyles, Bushrod Catlin, Romeo Catlin, W. Horner, James Draggoo, John Shutt and Jacob Dills. Jeremiah Rhodes and John A. Chillis were early assessors.

NOTES.

In 1880 Concord township had a population of one thousand six hundred and twenty-three; in 1890, one thousand nine hundred and twelve; in 1900, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; and in 1910, nine hundred and fifty-seven.

TOWN OF ST. JOE.

Located on the Baltimore & Ohio and Wabash railroads, the little town of St. Joe is enjoying an ever increasing prosperity. There are three hundred and fifty people in this town, and proportionately, the town is equal to any in the middle west in beauty, civic pride, and commercial prosperity. St. Joe was laid out by John and Jacob D. Leighty, on April 20, 1875, being a part of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 33 north, range 142. Since then several additions have been made to the site.

In December, 1898, St. Joe petitioned for incorporation as a town, and on January 11, 1899, the election was held to determine the matter of incorporation. The result was incorporation, and since, then, by reason of this wise move, the town has sprung into modern existence, and threatens to grow even larger and better. The present trustees of the town are: William Curie, Henry Hathaway, and William Randall; Thomas Rickett is marshal and street commissioner; Dr. B. E. Sheffer is clerk, and Marsh Andrews is treasurer.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

Keyser township is bounded on the north by Richland township, on the east by Union and Jackson, on the south by Butler, and on the west by Allen and Swan townships, Noble county. The township is drained by several small creeks, tributary to Cedar creek. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the Vandalia, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern cross the territory.

ORGANIZATION.

Keyser owes its organization to the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which led up to the founding of the town of Garrett on the line between Richland and Butler townships. To avoid having the new town in two townships, the board of commissioners formed a new township at their June term, 1876, when it was "ordered, directed and decreed by the board that the territory bounded by a line commencing at the northeast corner of section 25, township 34 north, range 12 east, and running from thence west on the north line of sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, to the west line of said township of Richland; thence south to the west line of said township 33 north, range 12 east, to the southwest corner of section 7 in Butler township; thence east on the south line of sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, to the east line of said township; thence north along the east line of said township to the place of beginning, shall be known by the name and style of Keyser township."

THE CITY OF GARRETT.

By J. R. Skilling.

The town of Garrett was laid out by Beverly L. Randolph, son of James L. Randolph, chief engineer for the Baltimore & Ohio. The original plat of Garrett was recorded at Auburn on April 9, 1875, and named Garrett in honor of John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The first lot was sold on the 13th day of April, 1875, to Nathan Tarney, which was lot No. 1 in Block No. 18, although previous to this date O. C. Clark had contracted for lots on the southwest corner of King and Randolph streets, where Reyher's dry goods store and Hershberger's grocery stores are situated. O. C. Clark built the first house in Garrett in April, 1875, now owned and occupied by the Reyher drug store. The building was first occupied in 1875 by the Lancaster brothers as a dry goods store. The first postoffice was also in this building, on the second floor, and A. W. Pratt was the first postmaster. He appointed T. G. Baylor assistant to hand out the mail, as he was engaged in engineering the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio shops.

FIRST STRUCTURES.

O. C. Clark resided two miles west of Garrett, on a farm, and he was one of the first settlers of the county. H. M. Bicknell came over from Kendallville on April 23, 1875, and erected a one-story frame building which he used as a drug store. This was called the Pioneer Drug Store. John L. Davis, of Auburn, F. C. Davenport, Eli Kuhlman, John Robbins, P. K. David and brother were other merchants of 1875, and they prospered in the rapidly growing community. In 1875 T. A. Smith opened up a bakery, known as the Star bakery; N. B. Rowe also opened a few stores, one a bakery; Mr. McWilliams, from Virginia, built some frame buildings; Samuel Lemon constructed a two-story frame; Washington Cowen had his office in the latter building, on the corner now occupied by Widmer's block, and Dr. L. M. Sher-

SACRED HEART HOSPITAL, GARRETT

GARRETT, IND.
WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

GARRETT'S UP-TO-DATE PUBLIC UTILITY PLANT

man acted as his clerk. Sherman was the first physician to locate in the town. Isaiah Decker established the first livery and feed stable in the autumn of 1875 on the southwest corner of Peters and Keyser streets, one square north of the Catholic church. The three-story brick store on the west side of Randolph street opposite the Keyser hotel was built in 1875 by John King, at that time first vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio, and William Keyser, second vice-president, also built a brick store on the south side of Keyser street, east of the hotel.

The DeKalb House, now the Keyser hotel, a three-story brick structure with twenty-six bedrooms, was built in the autumn of 1875, by the Baltimore Land and Improvement Company. John W. Garvey, a Chicago contractor who constructed the Baltimore & Ohio shops, also constructed this hotel, which was at once fitted up in the best of style and was opened to the public January 1, 1876, by N. & G. Ohmer, of Dayton, Ohio, with Christ Connecht in charge and Thomas Taggart as clerk.

On July 4th, 1876, the Baltimore & Ohio depot was opened to the traveling public. The dining and lunch room was opened by N. & G. Ohmer, with Thomas Taggart in charge. Taggart, noted for his gentlemanly and accommodating deportment to all, continued dealing out the doughnuts, pies and coffee to the railroad boys until 1879, when he bid Garrett farewell. He was afterward county auditor of Marion county, Indiana, mayor of Indianapolis, and Democratic national committeeman for Indiana.

W. J. Frederick, in 1875, built a two-story dwelling, which was destroyed by fire and replaced with another similar structure. Charles Linkenhelt also bought a small piece of land and erected a one-story building thereon. W. S. Perry, John Paul, P. Behler were other early builders. George Cady built a two-story frame building where the postoffice now is, and in this building the first newspaper of Garrett, "*The Garrett News,*" was printed. Gus Thienel opened one of the first saloons in Garrett. There was a jolly set of railroad boys here then. They were ready for fun, and would get it if they had to get it on credit. So Thienel's conservatory was selected as headquarters for all their "Free and Easys." Thienel bought his beer at Kendallville and the boys would go there and fill up their tanks and then march down street with pieces of paper to represent music, and sing. The early pioneers will remember that Thienel was frequently compelled to have a new front in his Exhibition Hall the next morning after pay day. Tonnesen's furniture store now occupies the site of this memorable resort.

EARLY PIONEERS.

We will proceed to mention a few of the early pioneers of our city. Lewis Covell was the first attorney. He came from Kendallville in the summer of 1875 and brought some dry goods and clothing which he first placed in Bicknell's pioneer drug store till he had a building ready on Cowen street. Mr. M. Zimmer and family, Peter Loth and family, C. S. Eyer were among the first residents.

GARRETT BABIES.

In the spring of 1875 the land company neglected no means of stimulating the growth of the place and commenced offering prizes for babies born in the town. Quite a furore was created and about the first of September, 1875, the first claimant appeared. A public demonstration was immediately announced. Special trains were run to accommodate visitors from neighboring towns. John K. Cowen, son of Washington Cowen, who was chief attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio, was here from Baltimore as one of the speakers. A social and jolly dance at the Chicago House in which all participated and enjoyed themselves kept up the excitement until after midnight. The young claimant was presented with a beautiful silver mug with the name "Indiana Garrett Quigley" inscribed thereon. Mr. Quigley, a switchman here in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio, was the happy father of the child.

The land company never offered any mor prizes for such enterprises, but the rage for babies continued to increase and even doubled up, as the record of Garrett for the first fifteen years will show more twin babies in that length of time than any other town of the same population in the country.

OTHER PIONEERS.

N. Kovniske was the first merchant tailor in town. A. H. Philips and his brother came here in 1876 and opened a grocery store. M. McNamara was one of the 1875 pioneers. He owned a hardware store on Cowen street. James Atwater built a two-story frame building in 1875 on the lot which is now occupied by the south half of Wagner's opera house. J. W. Wagner arrived in Garrett in 1875 from Mansfield, Ohio, and purchased lots in the east side of Cowen street north of Dr. Thompson's residence. He built a two-story frame here, and ran a saloon. H. Levi was one of the first butchers in Garrett. H. H. G. Upmeyer came to Garrett in 1875 with a small stock of boots and shoes. Gus Upmeyer conducted a dry goods store in '76 and '77.

There were two lumber yards established here in 1875, one by W. G. Pierce from Michigan, and the other by J. P. Spencer. Thomas Hartford was one of the first settlers in Garrett, coming with his wife and fifteen children, from Elkhart.

INCORPORATION.

As soon as the sale of lots was commenced, in April, 1875, there was a rush made here by the enthusiastic people, all over-zealous with the future prosperity of the new town. The rail farm fences were torn down and scattered, and in some places trees were cut down to make way for the new frame buildings which were hastily and rudely constructed on wood posts and blocks for foundations.

Excitement was so great that a general cry soon went up calling for incorporation. This move was so generally approved that Jackson H. Thompson, a deputy constable, was appointed to take the census of the proposed town. To arrive at this result required three days. The result was a population numbering two hundred and fifty-seven. Immediately after this, a petition for incorporation was presented to the county commissioner, which was granted.

As per announcement in notice, at 9 o'clock on December 18, 1875, a number of citizens collected in the front room of the *News* building, and organized a board of inspectors. The election was held and resulted in favor of incorporation. Accordingly the town was divided into three wards, and the result of the election presented to the board of county commissioners and they ordered another election to be held on the 8th day of January, 1876, for the purpose of electing officers for the town. The election was held and the following were the town officers chosen: Hiram M. Hogue, Charles Linkenhelt, William A. Pratt, councilmen; Thomas Maloney, clerk; A. H. Putt, assessor; Joseph Hyman, treasurer. The first meeting of the town board was held in Dr. C. E. Pratt's office, on the corner of Keyser and Cowen streets. At this meeting J. R. Skilling was named as the first marshal of the town of Garrett.

Garrett was managed as a town until April, 1893, when it was incorporated as a city by a vote of the people. The last meeting of the town board convened on the evening of May 18, 1893, and the first mayor, Charles W. Camp, assumed office. The city was redistricted, which made a change in the wards from the original districting of December 18, 1875, as follows: The first ward was changed to imply all the territory within the city lying north of the center of King street; the second ward all that territory within the city lying between the center of King and Houston streets; the third ward all that territory within the city limits lying south of the center of Houston street.

GARRETT IN 1913.

Garrett at present has a population close to five thousand people, being the largest city in DeKalb county. Upon entering the smoky interior of this city one conceives the impression that he is entering a larger city than Garrett really is. The large population is spread over a wide extent of territory, and the bustle and rush of the people give the composite air to the place. Garrett is progressive, modern and "alive," always looking for something new, the acquiring of which benefit the city and add to the welfare of the people.

As a city Garrett was incorporated in 1893 and Charles W. Camp was the first mayor. He continued in office until 1902, when E. B. Thumma took the responsibility. In 1910 the third mayor entered his term: this was W. J. Frederick. M. J. Driscoll served as mayor pro tem when Frederick gave up the office, and in 1910 George Schulthess was chosen. His term expires December 31, 1913, and the mayor then to take office is J. A. Clevenger. The present city officers are: George Schulthess, mayor; W. W. Mountz, clerk and collector; A. J. Little, treasurer; E. M. McKennan, attorney; Phil Holman, engineer; W. A. Duerk, marshal; A. W. Beehler, fire chief; J. A. Moore, secretary board of health; G. C. Scott, superintendent water and light plant. The council is composed of C. C. Lindoerfer, M. J. Driscoll, Leslie Stoner, Isaac Whirledge and Will Franks.

CITY WATER AND LIGHT COMPANY.

This important public utility is owned and controlled exclusively by the city of Garrett, and gives fair and impartial service to the many patrons of the system. It was established in the year 1896 and cost, when completed, seventy-five thousand dollars. There are nine miles of water mains in the city, and the water is supplied from a system of eight-inch wells which were driven down into a strata of gravel at a depth of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet. The water passes the strictest chemical examination. There are forty street lights in Garrett, and fifty ornamental posts with cluster lights. The boulevard lighting system was installed in the latter part of 1912, and adds a distinct beauty to the streets. There are forty-four five-light posts and six three-light posts. Eight of the posts are placed within each

Randolph street block, four on each side. The territory extends from the Baltimore & Ohio to Houston street on Randolph, and from Franklin to Cowen on King street. The three lamp posts are in the first square north of the railroad. The iron post is of the Cutter Commonwealth type. The company maintains fifty-five fire hydrants, located at advantageous points in the city.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In Garrett there are three full miles of street paving. One mile of this is in brick, and the remaining two are constructed of asphalt. There are five miles of excellent sewerage laid under the main streets. The outlet of the city is into Cedar creek, which is the most accessible stream to Garrett, at a distance of four miles, with a thirty foot fall. The gas for the city is supplied by the Indiana Light and Fuel Company of Fort Wayne. This corporation also supplies Auburn and Kendallville.

CITY HALL.

In October, 1912, Mayor Schulthess and the city council purchased two vacant lots at the corner of Randolph and Keyser streets, with a fifty foot frontage and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, upon which it was proposed to erect a building costing twenty-five thousand dollars that would house the city clerk's office, an office for the mayor, council chamber, fire department, jail, city scales and public lavatory. The lots were bought at public auction for forty-five hundred dollars.

In November, 1913, the handsome building nears completion. It is of Tudor style architecture and is very attractive. The structure is of brick. A private telephone system connects every office within the building, and the heat is supplied by the City Water and Light Company, who force the steam through pipes underground into the building. This is the first heating system of this type in the county. The total cost when completed will approach thirty-one thousand dollars.

LIBRARY.

The present library in the city of Garrett is of little consequence, containing less than a thousand books. However, a magnificent building is proposed, and will, in all probability be a realization within a few months. The plans have been drawn, and the work of organization is being hurried: Andrew Carnegie has expressed his willingness to subscribe ten thousand dollars toward the construction of the new library, if the citizens comply with their part of the contract.

SACRED HEART HOSPITAL.

For quite a time the erection of a hospital in Garrett was considered by the people of Garrett, particularly the members of the Catholic church. There was talk at one time of the removal of the railroad shops to Defiance, and consequently the building of an expensive hospital was delayed until definite knowledge was forthcoming. This procured, and to the effect that Garrett would retain the Baltimore and Ohio shops, plans were put on foot for the hospital. The Catholic church bought the ground in 1901 and the hospital was constructed in 1902, at a cost of sixty-two thousand dollars. The institution is conducted under the management of the Franciscan Sisters. The equipment and furnishings of this hospital are modern and sanitary; the highest principles of hygiene have been observed in every detail of the work, and the record of the work done is truly one to be proud of. The hospital is managed by the Catholic church.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Butler township lies in the extreme southwestern corner of DeKalb county. It was six miles square at the beginning, and was organized as a civil township on the 5th of September, 1837. In 1876, however, twelve sections were taken from the northern side for the new township of Keyser, and the township was reduced to the dimensions of four miles by six. It is bounded on the north by Keyser township, on the east by Jackson, on the south by Perry township, Allen county, and on the west by Swan township, Noble county. Cedar creek, running across the northeast corner down through the center, and Black creek, running through the western part, supply water to the locality. The soil is very rich for agricultural purposes, although certain small localities are below the standard.

ORGANIZATION.

The first regular meeting of the county board of commissioners was held on September 4, 5 and 6, 1837, and was attended by a full board. The second day of the session it was "ordered that the congressional township 33 north, range 12 east, be and it is hereby organized as a civil township, to be known by the name of Butler township." It was also resolved "that Andrew

Surface be appointed supervisor for the road district No. 1, comprising the whole of Butler township, and all the lands in said township shall be assigned to the same district." The first election was appointed to be held on the first Monday in April, 1838, at the home of Robert Work.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Among the early pioneers of Butler township were Peter Fair and his two sons, Abram and Charles; Charles F. C. Crouse, George DeLong, and Andrew, Jacob and John Surface. These settlers first came into the township in October, 1834, with a four-horse team and wagon. From Squire Caswell's they were obliged to hew their path; Caswell's place was in Allen county, beyond Huntertown. Much of the way was too narrow to allow their four-horse team to pass. In the same year Lewis Holbrook, Lyman Holbrook, Joseph Stroup, Henry and Michael Miller emigrated into the township; and in the spring of 1836 came William Surface, John Gregg and James Bell. Sanford Bassett came in 1838, and John Noel, John C. Clark, John Embry and Henry Fair in '39. In 1841 George Ensley, of Auburn, moved into the township. The Moodys, Works and Hoffmans were also identified with the early growth of the township.

FIRST OFFICERS.

The first justice of the peace was William Day, and he was elected in April, 1838; George Ensley was the second man to hold this office, which was a very important one in those days. Prior to 1860 other justices were: Silas Hand, George Munroe, William McAnnally, Job C. Smith, G. R. Hoffman, O. C. Clark and E. S. Hanson. Early constables were Stephen Clark, Abram Brown, William Young, Peter Simons, Uriah Wigent, David Trussell, James Forbes, Jehu Bricker, James McAnnally, R. B. Showers, John Noel and Martin Bigler. The trustees for the first years were: Jacob Shull, C. Probst, Henry Clark, I. N. Young, P. Simons, John Grube, J. V. Keran, George Munroe, George Ensley, Uriah Wigent, S. Hutchins, J. Clark, G. R. Hoffman, Daniel Hoffman, George Gordon and James Goetchius.

In 1913 Butler township is accounted a progressive and rich township and is well up in the scale with the other fourteen townships of DeKalb county. Discussion of the agricultural, religious, education and other phases of hr history is written in the respective chapters on those subjects.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Fairfield township, owing to its location in the extreme northwestern corner of the county, was the last of the first townships to become settled. Fairfield is bounded on the north by Salem township, Steuben county; on the east by Smithfield township; on the south by Richland, and on the west by Wayne township, Noble county. Indian Lake, on section 29, and Story lake, on section 4, besides several small creeks, supply the water for the land, and act as drainage. The nearest communication with a railroad of this county is with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, along the southern border in Richland township. The surface of the township is somewhat broken, there being a great many hills dotted over the surface. The beauty of the country was unnoticed by the early settlers, as the locality was the last in the line of emigration. Also, much of the land was purchased by speculators in an early day, and this fact served to retard the natural growth. A man by the name of Dedrick entered eleven hundred acres; a Pennsylvania bank held a tract; and other agencies held ground, all of which were sold through the aid of Wesley Park.

ORGANIZATION.

On the date of March 7, 1844, the board of commissioners of the county received a petition reading: "We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the unorganized township of DeKalb county, in consequence of the distance we have to go to elections and the inconvenience of having to go into another township to do township business, do most humbly pray your Honorable Body that you would organize said township at your March session, and order an election for a justice of peace, and other officers for the said township; and your petitioners will ever pray." This was dated February 27, 1844, and signed by Rufus R. Lounsberry, George W. Story, A. Ball, Oran B. Story, Miles Allen, C. Allen, George Powell, Benjamin Hunt and Nathan W. Powell, who were all voters in the township.

This petition received a favorable reception, and the board of commissioners ordered that township 35 north, range 12 east, be organized for civil purposes as a separate township, to be known by the name of Fairfield; and the first election was ordered held on the first Monday in April, 1844, at the house of Rufus R. Lounsberry, to choose one justice of the peace. An election was held on the last Saturday in August for three trustees.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The Story family, five in numbers, were the pioneer settlers of Fairfield township, and they settled along the northern border. There were Augustus, Frederick, Willard, George and Samuel Story.

Willard Childs, one of the prominent early settlers, started on foot from his home in Onondaga county, New York, and walked through to Fort Wayne, thence to Kendallville, where there were but two cabins, and taking a guide came into DeKalb county, March 4, 1837, the day Martin Van Buren was inaugurated President of the United States. He selected one hundred and twenty acres on section 27, paid for it, and then set to work at Fort Wayne to earn enough to take him home. When the land was entered the Storys were the sole occupants of the territory of Fairfield township. Mr. Childs returned in October, 1844, to pay taxes, and to review his purchase, to decide on making the place his home. Settlers had moved in, and in the southeast was David McNabb and family. Farther east was Wilbur Powell, and on the north adjoining was the cabin and clearing of George Powell, the first justice of the peace in the township afterward. In 1846 Childs moved in, and made his home temporarily with Benjamin Chaffee, who sold his place to Childs and made another settlement in the north part of the township. He afterward became postmaster at Corunna. Rufus R. Lounsberry, of Wilmington, William and Isaac Wilsey, D. Rager, Hiram Thomas, Phillip Gushwa, John Shook, Henry and Leonard Hartman, and Miles Allen were also early settlers in Fairfield township.

After this came a lull in the settlement, which extended until 1850, at which time a new influx of settlers came, and building and clearing started with a rush. Log rolling and raising took up much of the time.

FIRST OFFICERS.

Prior to 1860 the justices of peace in Fairfield were: D. Rager, R. Worrell, Jesse Brumback, Job C. Smith, S. Greenamyer, George Powell and William Harper. The constables for the same period were: Samuel Story, J. Hatch, George Rowe, D. D. Powless, J. Gushwa, D. C. Shipe, W. Short, John Gonser and Daniel Gonser. Trustees in this early time were: R. Worrell, D. Rager, W. Childs, S. Miser, J. C. Smith, G. W. Smith, D. Gonser, D. N. Nidick, B. Hunt, John Long, E. Wright, J. Short, W. H. Wilsey, Moses Gonser, D. Kimbell, B. A. Chaffee, H. Thomas.

NOTES.

Perhaps the first marriage performed within the limits of Fairfield township was that of David Gonser and Miss Gushwa.

The census of 1880 gave Fairfield township a population of one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight people; in 1890, there were one thousand three hundred and sixty-one people; in 1900, the same; and in 1910, one thousand one hundred and ninety-four.

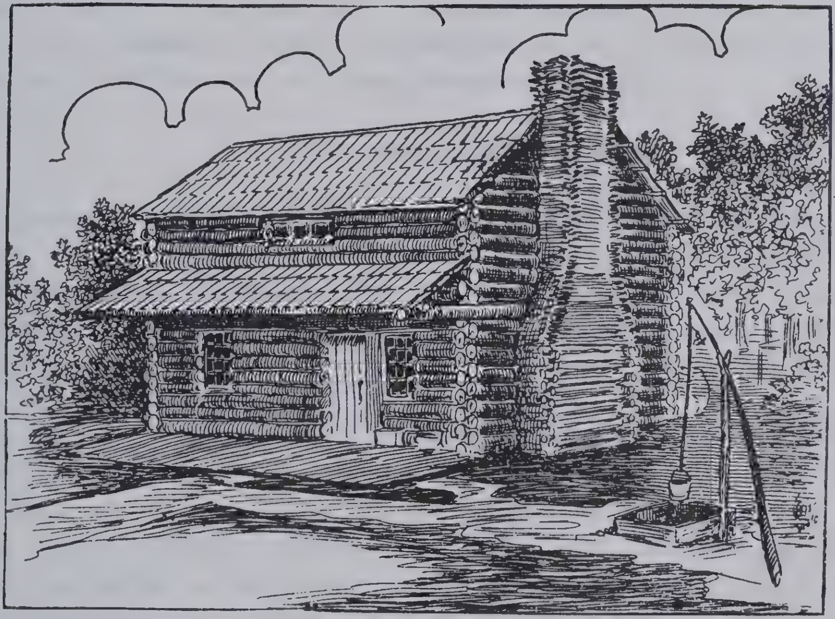
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin township is located in the northeastern portion of DeKalb county, in the northern tier. It is bounded on the north by Otsego township, Steuben county; on the east by Troy township; on the south by Wilmington township, and on the west by Smithfield township. It is watered and drained by the tributaries, headwaters, of Cedar creek and Fish creek, and along the northern border are two small lakes. There are no railroads in Franklin township, consequently no town of great size. Butler, on the Michigan Southern, just below the southern border, is the nearest trading point. The highways of this township, however, are excellent, and provide swift intercourse with distributing centers. The land is good and well suited for agriculture.

ORGANIZATION.

The first act of the first board of commissioners of DeKalb county, on July 25, 1837, was, after appointing necessary officers, to provide for the organization of Franklin township, with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the northeast corner of said county (DeKalb), thence west to the corners of ranges 13 and 14 east, townships 35 and 36 north, thence south six miles to township 34 north, ranges 13 and 14 east, thence east on the town line to the east line of the said county, thence north to the place of beginning; the above shall constitute the first township in DeKalb county."

The board, Peter Fair and Samuel Widney, then appointed "Peter Boyer for Inspector of Elections for township No. 1 in said county of DeKalb, and do order a writ of election for one justice of the peace for said township on the first Monday of August next (1837), and do also appoint Isaac T. Aldrich for Constable of said township, to serve until his successor is chosen and qualified, and do also appoint John Houlton for Supervisor of said town-



FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN DEKALB COUNTY

John Houlton's House, in Franklin Township, Built Sept. 4, 1833

ship No. 1, and district No. 1, in said county of DeKalb." The limits thus provided made Franklin to include what is now Troy township, in addition to its present territory; but some years afterward Troy was organized, leaving Franklin six miles square.

At the first election in August, 1837, Abram F. Beecher was chosen commissioner, and Luther Buck as justice of the peace. At the next election, held at the house of George Firestone, on the first Monday in April, 1838, Judge Linsey was made justice of the peace. Irregularity in making the returns prevented the receipt of commissions, and it was not until the spring of 1839 that first legal election was held, at the house of M. L. Wheeler, he being chosen justice of the peace, and George Firestone, constable.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In point of settlement, the same as organization, Franklin township was the first. John Houlton, the first man in DeKalb county to build a home, constructed his rude log house on the bank of Fish creek, in the northeastern part of the township, in the year 1833. For quite a time he was the lone resident in the forest, but after a period of two years he was joined by John Smith, who settled on section 4.

In 1836 many pioneers came in, among them being: Abner Smith of section 9, Abram Beecher on 4, Luther Keep on 8, Charles Crain, Willis O. Hyde, Peter Boyer, Jacob Myers, Michael Boyer and Mr. Deming and Corwright. George Firestone moved in in October, 1836, hauling his goods by ox-team, and settled on section 23, a part of which he cleared. While building his cabin he lived at the cabin of Michael Boyer.

Supplies of wheat and corn were obtained by the pioneers from Jackson prairie. The wild meats of the forest were used extensively by the pioneer, his trusty rifle being the earner of much of his provender. The Pottawatomies were also ever anxious to trade meats for such trifles as the settlers could procure for them. The heavy timber of the land was speedily cleared away and the planting of corn, potatoes and buckwheat begun. In the spring of 1837 grists were taken to the Union mills in Lagrange, a distance of thirty miles, several days were required to make the journey, and it was fraught with many hardships. The first roads laid out in Franklin township were the Defiance and Lima state road and the Fort Wayne and Lima state road, forming a junction a half mile east of Hamilton.

Of those who came to the township in 1837 were: Daniel Kepler, Samuel Kepler, Arial Rood, Cranel Rood, Grant Bowers, M. L. Wheeler, John

Matson, Elisha Waterman and John Farley. Later came Jason Hunnell, Daniel McEntarfer, William Letz, Levi Nelson, John and Edward Jackman, Preston Bowman, Cyrus Bowman and James Bowman.

John Houlton wrote the following concerning his entrance into Franklin township:

"When I first moved into Franklin my nearest neighbor was at Denmark, ten miles off. My next neighbor on the west was on Jackson Prairie, twenty-two miles away. I had to buy my grain on the prairies, and take it to White Pigeon prairies to get it ground; and with the many mire holes I had to struggle through, and with the vast number of times I had to unload and pry up the wagon, and take a bag at a time on my shoulder through creeks and sloughs often breast deep in water, and frequently ice to break at that, it generally took me from two to four days to make the trip. Often while away from home, I had fears lest some blackleg might murder my wife and child, and little sister-in-law, ten years old, and rob the house. But they were never disturbed.

"I came in with the very best of constitution, but I am now very much broken, and afflicted with rheumatism, so that I have to get help to put on my clothes. Of the four of us robbed by the Indians, I suppose I am the only one alive. Avery died in Fort Wayne; Samuel Houlton died at the mill on Fish creek in May, 1839; Hughes left Wayne in 1839 for the West.

FIRST OFFICERS.

Early justices of the peace were: M. Wheeler, L. Buck, J. Kink, John McCurdy, George Beard, George Firestone, T. M. Mitchell. Early constables were: G. W. Jeffords, Miles Waterman, Cyrus Jackman, David Clark, John Shock, Abner Slentz, John R. Ball, George Firestone, William Oberlin; and the trustees prior to 1860 were: G. Beard, B. Smith, Jabez Hubbell, Miles Waterman, G. Shultz, H. Slentz, A. Baxter, J. T. Aldrich, J. Jackman, H. Smith, Joseph Boyer. A. Baxter and E. H. Taylor were early assessors.

In 1890, there were 1,246 people in the township; in 1900, 1,171; and in 1910, 1,065.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township is in the southern tier of townships of DeKalb county, centrally located; bounded on the north by Union township, on the east by Concord and Spencer townships, on the south by Cedar Creek township, Allen county, and on the west by Butler and Keyser townships. Cedar creek crosses the northwestern portion of the township, two branches of Bear creek enter, or leave, the southeastern corner, and Duncan lake and tributaries is located in the southwestern corner. The land is now fairly well suited for agriculture, although at one time it was inferior to the other townships, there being too much swamp land, and a considerable amount of heavy, clayey soil, the latter being still present in large quantities. The land has been ditched and tiled, and has been developed greatly considering the early character. Three railroads—the Vandalia, Baltimore & Ohio, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern meet in the northwestern corner, at Auburn Junction; the Baltimore & Ohio traverses the entire northern quarter of the township.

ORGANIZATION.

On January 1, 1838, the board of commissioners of the county "ordered that township 33 north, range 13 east, be organized as a civil township to be known by the name of Jackson township, and that John Watson be appointed inspector of elections for said township." The first election was afterward appointed for the first Monday in April, 1838, at the house of John Watson.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the township was William Miller, who moved in during the spring of 1836. He and his son, Joseph Miller, cut the first wagon track from the river settlements through to Cedar creek, below Auburn. The road crossed Jackson township from its east line, very nearly to the west one. Joseph Miller was afterward the first county surveyor. Another son, Thomas, was killed by the overturning of a wagon load of cross ties for the Eel river railroad. Another settler who became noted in the county was Thomas L. Yates, the eccentric judge, whom Wesley Park once threatened to put "up the ladder." He sold his land on the river, and settled three miles down the creek from Auburn, on the land which afterward belonged to Alonzo Lockwood. Others in that part of the township were: Leonard Boice, Adam P. Hartle, the Phillips family, and Benjamin Miller. In the southeast there were to be found; James Steward; Samuel Henderson, who came in fall of 1836; John and David Moody, John and William Watson, Srs., and their families; Nathan Wyatt and his sons, then forming three families; Jacob Maurer, once justice of the peace, and Willis Bishop. Northward of these on the east side of the township were: William Means, the first justice of the peace in Jackson township; Samuel Farney, Henry Dove, Abraham Johnson, Amariah Johnson, William R. Moore, William McClure, William Squiers, Henry Brown, Matthew George, William George, Samuel Geisinger and Nelson Griffith. In the center of the township the first settlers were: Joseph Walters, Mr. Essig and William McNabb.

DEATH OF THE MEANS BROTHERS.

The untimely death of two young men—brothers—the sons of Esquire Means, was a distressing incident in the early settlement of the township. They were at work together in the clearing, and one of them came to the well at the house for a drink, and accidentally losing the bucket in the well, he went down to get it. There were damps in the well, and he fell senseless into the water. The women raised the alarm, and the other young man hastened to the well, and perhaps not understanding the matter, went down also, to rescue his brother, and fell senseless with him. Before either could be drawn out, life was entirely extinct.

HURRICANE OF 1841.

In the summer or fall of 1841, a dark cloud arose, seeming to threaten a heavy shower, but soon the rapid motion and wild confusion of the lowering clouds proclaimed the approach of a wind storm. It struck the forest and leveled the timber. William and Mathew George, Henry Brown, Nelson Griffith, and some other men were working on the road west of where Karper lived. Karper's cabin had been raised, but he had not yet moved in. The men, startled by the rumbling of the nearing storm, and seeing the air darkened with tree limbs and other debris, ran with all their speed to the home of Henry Brown, about eighty rods distant, where Brown's children and a daughter of William Munroe were, and rushing in, seized the children, and carried them into the open field. Immediately the storm was upon them. They grasped the wiry grass and held on to stumps to keep from being blown away. In the hurry of the moment, one child and the young woman had been left in the house, but fortunately, by some means, fell through the floor. The wind lifted the door from its hinges and threw it over them, and then the logs of the house came tumbling in upon them, until the house was leveled, and even the foundation logs turned over, yet the occupants were uninjured. The weight poles were blown a distance of forty rods. One of the knees from the roof of this cabin struck Leander Brown in the head, making a fear-ful gash. This wound affected the boy's eyesight in later life. The storm swept on over the township, rushing and swirling, and ripping everything to pieces which lay in its path. Fences were scattered, dwellings demolished in the clearing, and striking the forest, the giant trees wilted before the impact. Upon reaching the tract of land owned by William Draggoo, the ominous clouds lifted, and the work of destruction ceased. Articles of bed clothing from Brown's house were found at this point. The width of the path was half a mile and the length three miles.

Mrs. William George, after the fury of the storm, started to the home of Mr. Brown, but was so bewildered by the confusion of fallen timber, that she lost her way, and after exerting herself to the utmost, finally arrived at the home of George Moore, where she swooned from her excitement.

FIRST OFFICERS.

Prior to 1860, the justices of the peace were: William Means, John C. Hursh, A. D. Goetschius, Henry Brown and Jacob Mowrer. The constables were: William R. Moore, William McNabb, Benjamin Bailey, Frank Bailey, David Mathews, S. Geisinger, Thomas Wyatt, Willis Bishop, William Beatty, A. H. Flutter, John Carper, Burton Brown and John McClelland. Trustees were: Oliver Shroeder, Aaron Osborn, A. D. Goetschius, James Moore, Israel Shearer, Christian Sheets, Samuel Tarney, Joseph Walters, Isaac Fiandt, Peter Shafer, James Woolsey, David Henderson, Elias Zimmerman, Abraham Johnson and James McClelland. The assessors were John G. Dancer, Joseph Walters and Alexander Provines.

POPULATION.

In 1880 the population of Jackson township was 1,430; in 1890, 1,412; in 1900, 1,351; in 1910, 1,204.

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The southeastern corner of DeKalb county is occupied by Newville township, a fractional township, six miles long and two and a half wide, containing twelve whole and six half sections. It is bounded on the north by Stafford township, on the east by the state of Ohio, on the south by Scipio township, Allen county, and on the west by Concord and Spencer townships. The St. Joseph of the Maumee crosses the northwestern corner, flowing from northeast to southwest. A smaller branch of the same river is located in the southwestern corner of the township. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad crosses the middle of the township. The land is much the same as that of Concord and Spencer townships, rich river-bottom land, oak-timbered wheat land, and beech and maple timbered land. However, the timber has been largely cleared away, to make room for the crops.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The pioneer settlers of Newville township were John Platter and Solomon DeLong, who, when traveling through the woods in the summer of 1834, became bewildered, and encamped at the border of a prickly ash swamp. Here they dug a hole for water, using their axes and hands. They found water, but the fluid was so heavily mixed with the juices from the roots of trees as to be scarcely drinkable, though their craving for drink led them to make the best of it. Platter settled on section 7, and DeLong settled on the bank of the St. Joseph, across from Newville; was one of the early county commissioners, and served during the Civil war in the Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the latter. Daniel Strong was another pioneer. Others were Dwight Moody, J. S. Peck, John Thompson, I. N. Blood, Alva Lawrence, and Ephraim Strong. S. H. Bartlett and family came in 1836, also George Weeks.

"THE MOUND."

"The Mound" is an elevation of ground on section 7, on the Ashman farm. It is about ten rods from the "Little St. Joe," and on the south bank of a small creek that empties into the St. Joe at this point. It was opened in the fall of 1837 by Silas H. Bartlett, Daniel Strong, Jr., John Platter and Frasier Bertlett. They found a large quantity of human bones about three feet below the surface. The elevation was then ten feet, but has decreased since, until now it is hardly visible. It is evident that this was a sepulcher of the mound builders, and the rude earthworks indicate that here was also at some time a fortification.

FIRST OFFICERS.

Among the early justices of the peace in Newville township were: Washington Robinson, J. Helwig, John Cary, J. S. Peck, and Dwight Moody.

Constables were: John P. Widney, John Thompson and Asa Overacker, and the first trustees were: D. Strong, A. B. Fetterer, N. Fuller, John Newton, John Murphy, N. L. Thomas, Newton Thomas, I. N. Blood, Alva Lawrence, S. DeLong, D. Moody, Ephraim Strong and John Platter.

In 1880, the population of Newville township was 760; in 1890, 687; in 1900, 645; and in 1910, 562.

NEWVILLE.

The village of Newville, once called Vienna, is located on the northwest bank of the river, in the southwest quarter of section 6. George W. Weeks surveyed and platted the town in March, 1837, for Washington Robinson, settler and owner of the land. The original plat contained twenty-six and a half acres, exclusive of streets. N. L. Thomas, a Methodist minister, was the first store keeper in this town, and a Mr. Dodge the host of the first tavern opened to the public. Dr. John Lattman was the first physician. John Cary was a shoemaker, also an early justice of the peace. Newville has been restricted in her growth by the lack of a railroad, but the people are very progressive, and keep in touch with the world just as well as if intercourse were provided by steel rails.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland township is located centrally in the western tier of the townships of DeKalb county: is bounded on the north by Fairfield township, on the east by Union and Grant, on the south by Keyser, and on the west by Allen township, Noble county. Little Cedar runs diagonally from the northwest corner across the township, also several other tributaries to this stream and Cedar, besides a few small lakes. This provides sufficient drainage and water supply for the land in the township. The township is not the best in the county for agriculture; the land being very hilly, and with sandy and clayey upper soil. The clay is of excellent composition for the manufacture of bricks and various kinds of tile. Beech, maple, ash, oak, and poplar, with a little walnut, were the prevailing woods of this township, but these have been largely cleared off. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern traverses the northern border of the county, stopping at the towns of Corunna and Sedan.

ORGANIZATION.

Richland was organized as a civil township in September, 1837, as a whole congressional township, and Jacob Weirick was appointed its first supervisor. At the first election held, but six votes were cast, and William Showers was elected justice. On the formation of Keyser township, in June, 1876, twelve sections were taken from its southern side, reducing the township to twenty-four sections.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in Richland township was Joseph Miller, who came in August, 1836, having cut his way in from the home of his father in Jackson township. Previous to moving in, he cut the logs for his house in one day; made the clapboards in the next, having to chop off the timber two clapboards length, not having a saw, then split them into bolts and chop them in two before riving. He and two others put up the house without any further assistance, on the third day. He, and Mr. Vansickle, and Obadiah Whitmore also put up a house for Jacob Weirick, without any other help. Jacob Weirick and Joshua Feigler moved in in October, 1836. Calvin Calkins set out in the fall of 1839, from Sandusky county, Ohio, with his provisions in a knapsack, and arriving in this township, selected a quarter section, lying on the present road south of Corunna. He learned that another land hunter had chosen part of the same lands, and made the best time possible to the land office at Fort Wayne, and was scarcely half an hour in advance of his competitor. His family moved in during the fall of 1840. The neighbors were well scattered at this time; Peter Kronkite, who had come the previous fall, had a cabin in the woods; and Peter Moody had located on his clearing about a mile east of Corunna. In the northeast part of the township was the Showers settlement. Solomon Showers, the pioneer, was the host to many a settler who moved into the locality to set up a home. His cabin was small, but room was always found for the incomer. Lyman Green, for whom the corners south of Sedan were named, Daniel Webber, William Beck, William Showers and Daniel Showers were other men who soon established themselves in the neighborhood. Japhet Ingraham came in a short time later, and then Peter Treesh made the first clearing of the Amos Britton farm. Thomas Dailey moved in from Michigan, and located in the western part of the township, and Dimick Harding came from Lima, Indiana, and chose a tract. Other early settlers were: the Moodys, Peter, John and Harvey; the Connellys, Ezra, William and John; Samuel Haynes, James Blake, Heman Bangs and James McCrum. Henry Willis, afterward sheriff, and who subsequently went to Waterloo, came very early and settled in the northeastern portion of the township. He located on a sugar-timbered tract, and manufactured sugar, trading the commodity for breadstuffs, which transaction often necessitated a three days' journey. This trading system was common among the early settlers, and, in fact, meant subsistence for many of them.

FIRST OFFICERS.

Some of the early justices were: William Showers, James Blake, D. Shaw and L. D. Britton. Constables were: Lyman Green, John Clay, Robert Williams, Leeman Fulson, J. Simons, D. Mallery, A. P. Bristol, John Palmer, L. Thomas, B. Sanders, David Swander and C. B. Kagey. Trustees were: Peter Treesh, Joshua Brubaker, David Lawrence, A. J. Hunt, Jacob Palmer, Jefferson Wallace, Christian Frezt, Solomon Showers, H. Willis, W. Connelly, J. C. Mead, Japhet Ingraham, James Blake, Lyman Green, W. Showers, L. D. Britton, H. Sherlock, H. Knapp and I. Kanaga. Assessors were: William Welker, C. Knapp, John Shaw, and Henry Sherlock.

CORUNNA.

At present Corunna has a population of three hundred and eighteen people, and is a progressive little town, situated on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. There are three schools, two lodges, a bank, telephone system, public lighting plant, two mills, one flour mill and one saw mill, and a hotel.

Sedan is another small town located on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, about four miles east of Corunna. The population is very small, and business is in proportion to the population.

In 1880 the population of Richland township was 1,598; in 1890, 1,127; in 1900, 1,310; in 1910, 1,146.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Smithfield township is situated in the north central part of DeKalb county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Steuben township, Steuben county; on the east by Franklin township; on the south by Grant township, and on the west by Fairfield township. The township is drained by tributaries of the Cedar, all very small streams. Cedar lake lies in section 30. The soil of this township is generally good, being mixed with plenty of sand and gravel, and with very little of the clay found in other parts of the county. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad runs directly north through the center of the township.

ORGANIZATION.

The first township election was held at the house of Isaac B. Smith in the spring of 1839, and there were just five men present, a bare number to form a board. Ferris Blake was chosen township clerk and Isaac B. Smith, Isaiah McLeish and Pharez Blake, trustees. N. Blake was made constable, and R. J. Daniels, justice of the peace. Daniels had a large territory with scant population, and on one occasion, when called upon to join in wedlock Jake McLeish and Miss Chaffee, he went on foot to Story lake in Fairfield township, performed the ceremony, and consented to take his fee in wild hogs, but failed to catch any of them.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in Smithfield township was Isaac B. Smith, after whom the township was named. His own narrative is printed in "Pioneer Sketches," a portion of which is quoted below:

"Mr. Smith came to Mr. Murray's, at Pleasant Lake, Steuben county, and from thence explored the woods of Smithfield township to find a piece of vacant land that would suit him for a home. There several times he had selected pieces, and he went afoot each time to Fort Wayne (thirty-two or thirty-three miles); and finding the pieces selected already entered, had to return to Pleasant lake, upward of forty miles, and renew his search for a home. The fourth time he returned to the land office, only to meet with another disappointment. Tired in body and heart sick with hope deferred, he met a man at the land office from Wells county, not far from where Bluffton now is, who represented to him that he was building a mill in that region, and knew of a very good quarter section of land still vacant; and stated that although he had thought of entering it himself, yet he would give way and let Mr. Smith have it. The register of the land office told Mr. Smith that he might depend on the veracity of this man, and accordingly he entered the tract and went afoot to where it lay. When he found it, he discovered that he was badly imposed upon, as the entire tract was an unbroken cottonwood swamp, boot-top deep with water. He now returned to the land office, and told the register the facts in regard to the land, and was told that by taking a man with him as witness and examining the land, the man making oath that it was unfit for cultivation, he could have about a week to change his entry to another piece of land. Meeting with Wilbur Powell, afterward of Fairfield township, at the land office, he prevailed on him to accompany him as a witness. On reaching the place, they traced all the lines around the quarter section, and passed through it twice diagonally from corner to corner, and did not see a single tree except cottonwood on the tract. Returning to Fort Wayne, now for the sixth time, he got a newly corrected plat of Smithfield township, and took the trail for the north again.

"Traversing the woods again, in company with two others, he selected a suitable tract, but just as he was about striking for the Auburn trace, to start again for Fort Wayne, he met with three other men looking around the same lines. He inquired of them if they were going to Fort Wayne to enter land. They replied in the affirmative. He inquired when, and they replied 'not for two or three days'; but from the expression of their eyes, he concluded that they were trying to deceive him. So, when the two companies parted, he told his companions that they would have a race for it. Both parties struck for the shanty built by Park on Cedar Creek, where Uniontown now is; but Smith and his friends got too far north, and came out to the trace near the site of what was afterward Mr. Smith's residence, and discovered their whereabouts by means of the mired ox mentioned in Park's narrative. It was now dusk and they were three miles north of the desired shanty. Passing over these miles they reached their lodging place sometime after dark. Their competitors were not there. The next morning they were off before day, passing down the trail at an Indian trot, and ate no breakfast until they reached Squire Caswell's, some twenty miles from where they started in the morning. All this distance was traversed in a continual trot. Mr. Smith, having gained on his companions some, they told him to call at Caswell's, and order something to eat 'instanter.' He did so, and by the time the rear came up, breakfast was on the table. Eating in great haste, they left their coats, and trotted on, arriving at Fort Wayne, a distance of thirty miles in all, at eleven o'clock, A. M. On going to the land office, lo! the pieces of land selected were entered.

"After spending about an hour in resting and taking refreshments, Mr. Smith started back to look again, and as he was crossing the St. Mary's bridge close to town, he met his competitors, also afoot, puffing and sweating, en route for the land office. He gave them the comfortable assurance that their race was in vain, without intimating at all that he was in the same row. He returned that night to Mr. Park's at Auburn, having traveled that day over fifty miles on foot. There were two men at Park's that night, Reuben J. Daniels and Ira Camburn, and the next morning Mr. Smith gathered from their conversation that they were going up into the north regions to look for land, and that Mr. Park was to go with them; for which each was to pay him one dollar. He proferred his dollar also for the privilege of accompanying them, and having the assistance of Park in finding vacant land.

"The proposal was accepted, and the result was that Park showed them the tracts on which they afterward settled. It was agreed that each should privately mark for his first choice of the lands, and providentially or accidentally as you may please to consider it, each one marked the tract on which they subsequently settled as their several choices, and each without knowing anything about the choice of the others. It was now Friday evening, and Mr. Smith had but one more day to change his entry. So he had another race to get to Fort Wayne before the land office closed on Saturday. This time he was successful, but was nearly worn down with fatigue and anxiety. Eight times he had visited Fort Wayne before he secured his future home."

A further account of Mr. Smith's adventures in the early settlement of Smithfield township may be found in the chapter on "Reminiscences."

The second permanent settler in Smithfield township was Reuben J. Daniels. He emigrated from Orleans county, New York, and came by way of the state of Michigan. He was accompanied by Ira Camburn, and they, having located and entered two hundred acres, paid for it in silver which they carried with them. These two settlers together erected a cabin, into which they moved on January 28, 1838. It was said of this cabin, that it was doorless, without upper floor, and without daubing. There were plenty of Indians and wolves at that time.

Pharez Blake came next and located on section 27. His son, Norton, married Huldah Holmes in 1839, and this ceremony, performed by Squire Daniels, was the first in the township. Jacob McLeish and his two sons, Isaiah and Jacob, and Thomas Locke, came in the spring of 1838 and located upon section 29. Joseph Delong and family came by way of Pleasant lake in 1829, and selected a tract on section 29. He afterward became a resident of Waterloo. Solomon Brandeberry came during the same year and located upon section 23. The McEntaffers, John and his three sons, William, Jacob and Abraham, were also settlers of 1839. Daniel Kepler, a Franklin township pioneer, moved into Smithfield, also Cyrus Bowman. Other settlers of an early period were: Henry Shoemaker, Thomas Locke, David Martin, J. Haun, John Baxter, Jeremiah Hemstreet, Isaac Grate, William Clark, Hugh McOsker and George Seiner. The first birth in this township was that of Martha Smith, who later married Edward Richards and moved to Missouri. Lucinda Daniels was the second child born in this locality.

At the foot of Cedar lake, in 1844 approximately, the first saw mill was erected. Daniel Martin built a mill on the south branch of Cedar creek, and a Mr. Fansler constructed a grist mill on the west branch about a mile below the lake. Isaac B. Smith planted the first crop of potatoes, Reuben J. Daniels the first wheat, and Norton Blake first introduced the reaper in harvesting.

FIRST OFFICERS.

The following represent some of the first officers of Smithfield township: Justices, R. G. Daniels, David Martin, Daniel Gingrich, Jeremiah Hemstreet, R. McBride, J. E. Rutan, and Aaron Smith; constables, Daniel Shull, Henry Nevin, Henry Treesh, Thomas Locke, Aaron Smith, Justus B. Howard and Edward Richards; trustees, Pharez Blake, Isaac B. Smith, D. Smith, I. Grate, Isaiah McLeish, Augustus Ball, H. Freeman, Samuel Delong, John Leas, Thomas Lock, Harman Mullen, John McOsker, John Hornberger, George W. Frout, George J. Duncan, William Hoffman, R. Lockhart and William Cox; assessors, John Baxter, H. Freeman, John Schrantz and Cyrus Duncan.

The population of Smithfield township in 1880 was 1,424; in 1890, 1,279; in 1900, 1,607; in 1910, 1,469.

ASHLEY.

The town of Ashley was platted in the year 1892, the origin of the town being due to the building of the Wabash railroad. This railroad company under the name of the Indiana Improvement Company, bought extensive lands on the site of Ashley, and established a division there. The town quickly sprang into life, and was incorporated as a town in the latter part of 1892. Singularly, the town is placed square on the county line between Steuben and DeKalb counties; the main street is the division point. Many peculiar and humorous, as well as inconvenient, situations arise from this fact. The shops and division headquarters were moved in 1907 to Montpelier, Ohio, but notwithstanding the town has continued to grow. The census of 1910 placed the population as six hundred and thirty-nine, but this has increased substantially since. The town officers at present are: G. W. Clark, George Kirlin, and William Zubrugg, trustees; J. W. Mintzer, clerk; and George Park, treasurer. The electric light plant is owned by the town, and was installed in 1895 at a cost of five thousand dollars. There is one grist mill and one saw mill at Ashley.

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

On the east line of the county, midway, lies Stafford township. It is a fractional township, comprising twelve whole sections, and six half sections. It is bounded on the north by Troy township, on the east by the state of Ohio, on the south by Newville township, on the west by Wilmington township. The St. Joseph river crosses the southeast corner, and Big Run runs from west to east across the northern end. On the river and creek, and in the bottoms, the land is very fertile; but otherwise is of variable quality, but when properly cultivated, of fairly productive nature. The surface in general is level, with several bluffs south on the river. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Vandalia of the Pennsylvania system cross the northern and northwest corners respectively.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

James Lytle was perhaps the earliest settler of Stafford township. He located in this territory during the summer of 1836, but after a short stay here left the county. The next, and permanent, settlers were John and Hazzard Webster, Rufus Coats and John Rose, all with their families, in all a colony of twenty-six persons. They emigrated from Trumbull county, Ohio, and arrived within the limits of Stafford township on the fourth day of October, 1836. John Webster purchased about one hundred acres of land on the river, near the Ohio state line, and therein settled. He was one of the eccentric men of the early township, as every township has, or has had, a queer character. He was fond of wealth, but did not place much faith in religion. Yet, despite his peculiarities, he was a good citizen, and was useful in supplying the others with corn, potatoes and other commodities, at very reasonable rates considering the difficulties incident to obtaining these supplies. He later erected a saw mill and grist mill on his premises, and his estate became the mecca for settlers in general, to get their grain ground.

Other early settlers were as follows: Jacob Gunsenhouser, John Rose, Rufus Coats, James W. Rose, James E. Rose and Daniel Coats. The first habitation was raised by Lytle, and the next four were built about the same time by the above named people. Next, Edward Scoville and Ariel Walden came in. Walden was for years an associate judge of this county. In 1838 and 1839, many families moved in, occupied homes, and became prominent in the development of the county. Prominent among them were: Christian

Wanemaker, Henry Fusselman, and Thomas Strote. John Barber was located in the northern part of the township. C. R. Wanemaker and Stephen W. Hackley were other settlers of the early date.

FIRST OFFICERS.

Among the justices of the peace who have served this township, some of the early ones were: Rufus Coats, Henry Fusselman, David McDaniel, Noyce Coats, Samuel Wanemaker, F. Hoffman and J. J. Imhoff. Early constables were: I. Gaft, C. R. Wanemaker, H. Dickerhoff, and H. H. Wanemaker. Trustees were: J. J. Gunsenhouser, Isaac Beal, A. Fusselman, Joseph A. Coats, Noyce Coats, J. J. Imhoff, F. Hoffman, Peter Walter, John Crouse, Samuel Headley, John W. Rose, Jesse W. Rose, C. H. Wanemaker, William Brown, John Webster, William Webster and Chris. Wanemaker. C. R. Wanemaker, James Cather and Jacob Crise were early assessors.

In 1880 the population of Stafford township was 569; in 1890, 476; in 1900, 423; in 1910, 381.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

In the southeastern corner of DeKalb county is the fractional township of Troy. It is bounded on the north by Richland township, Steuben county, on the east by the state of Ohio, on the south by the township of Stafford, and on the west by Franklin township. Fish creek enters the township from the northwest, and crosses the state line a mile north of the southeast corner, being the second largest creek in the county, and the one upon which, near the mouth, that Houlton & Hughes erected their saw mill in 1827. The northern portion of the township is of a clayey soil, the central and southeast of rich, sandy loam, and to the southwest, clay again. The Wabash railroad runs on a southwest and northeast diagonal through the southern half of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest known settler of the township was Isaac T. Aldrich, later of Franklin township. In the following year, Roger Aldrich, a brother, became a settler, and Simeon Aldrich subsequently moved in. Others of the early comers to this locality were: George Skinner, Asa Haynes, G. Williams, R. Reed, Willard Eddy, S. Call and John and A. S. Casebeer, Peter Helwig, Jacob Helwig, Updegraff Clawson, I. Clawson, and W. R. Herbert.

MILLS.

At the mouth of Fish creek, in 1827, Houlton & Hughes erected their saw mill; and Mr. Casebeer had a grist mill in operation near the same time. Higher up Samuel Kepler had another, and at the outlet of Fish lake, were the Hamilton mills, owned by John Fee.

FIRST OFFICERS.

The first justice of the peace of Troy township was A. S. Casebeer, and the others who followed were: S. Learned, Hambright Reese, Jacob Helwig, G. C. Everetts, John McDonald and George Smiley. Early constables were: Willard Eddy, Peter Helwig, R. R. Emmerson, H. Casebeer and George Smiley. Among the trustees prior to 1860 were: Amos Stearns, Jacob Helwig, Roger Aldrich, Jacob Casebeer, John Robinet, Peter Jennings, W. R. Emmerson, Simeon Aldrich, William Knisely, B. Wise, B. Wallick, Timothy McClure and Daniel Knisely. W. R. Herbert, A. F. Pinchin, F. G. Biddle and D. McCurdy were clerks during the same period, while the office of treasurer was filled by S. Learned, D. W. Aldrich, J. A. Zimmerman, Amos Stearns and G. C. Everetts.

ARTIC.

The Artic postoffice was established in 1850, and was in charge of Amos Stearns until his death in 1860. His son James was the postmaster during the following three years, and then John Stearns for one year. Resigning, he was succeeded by James McDonald, who held the office when it was discontinued in 1865. It was re-established in 1884, with Joseph Bell as postmaster.

In 1880, the population of Troy township was 646; in 1890, 607; in 1900, 520; and in 1910, 500.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

The board of county commissioners, on June 7, 1909, divided the township of Concord, and named the lower half Spencer township. The division was for school purposes entirely, and although much controversy and hard feeling existed at the time, the two townships at present are enjoying mutual prosperity.

Interurban Bridge between Garrett and Auburn, Ind.

ONE OF MANY BEAUTIFUL SCENES IN DEKALB COUNTY

The Old Mill.
Spencerville, Ind.

ONE OF DEKALB COUNTY'S OLD LANDMARKS

SPENCERVILLE.

Spencerville is the only town of any consequence in the township. The town has about two hundred and seventy-five people, and several good business houses and stores. Two churches and two lodges have existence here. The town is not incorporated. One school building, a very complete and excellent structure, was erected in 1909 at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The Wabash railroad runs about two miles west of the town, and transfer is provided to the station.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

On September 8, 1889, the county commissioners, acting under a petition of tax-payers and voters, made the north half of Union township into a new township, to be known as Grant township. The area comprised in this new division was sections one to eighteen.

WATERLOO.

Four and a half miles north of Auburn is located the town of Waterloo, in Grant township. The town was formerly in Union township, but upon the division of the latter, the place fell within the bounds of the new township of Grant. Two branches of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad meet at Waterloo, making the town important as a shipping center. In 1890 the town had a population of one thousand four hundred and seventy-three; in 1900, one thousand two hundred and forty-four; and in 1910, one thousand one hundred and sixty seven.

The first settlement near the present site of Waterloo was made near Cedar creek, northeast, and was called Uniontown; it is now a mere suburb to Waterloo. Wesley Park erected a board shanty on the site of Uniontown in 1838 as a shelter for two men who were building a bridge over Cedar creek at that point. In November, 1838, D. Altenburg and L. Walsworth and their families, together with the two bridge builders, passed a night while the settlers were on their way from Steubenville to their selections of land in Union township.

Owing to the fact that the place was on the line of the state road from Fort Wayne north through Angola, and being remote from other settlements, it was thought to be a splendid site for a town, and accordingly a plat was made by Frederick Krum. George Trout built a store building and established a trading point. The firm of M. & A. Hale next entered the merchandise business. James Bowman erected a water power saw mill, and about 1856, after the laying out of Waterloo, changed it to a steam power mill. Richard Burniston was the local blacksmith; Dr. Jones the physician, Mr. Wareham the gunsmith, and a Mr. Smith had a cabinet shop.

The construction of the air line by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad through the county caused the platting of Waterloo City, as it was called for several years, there being another Waterloo in the state. Miles Waterman, afterward a member of the Legislature, owned a tract of land south of Uniontown, lying on both sides of the railroad track. On this tract he laid out the town of Waterloo, assisted by John Hornberger, and the acknowledgment was taken before Justice of the Peace George Wolf on March 14, 1856. A railroad office was the first structure raised. Eli Williamson, the pioneer carpenter, built the first dwelling house. Store buildings were erected by James Irving and John Wood, and rented. The sale of lots and buildings began and continued at a very lively rate, and the population began to increase. Some of the men who moved in were: T. Y. Dickinson, afterward publisher of the *Waterloo Press*; Dr. J. N. Chamberlain, sheriff of county from 1860 to 1862; Henry Willis, who filled the same office from 1864 to 1868; Jacob Kahn, merchant; Gen. Lewis J. Blair. John Shull opened the first tavern, which was later known as the Central House. J. P. Beers, from Auburn, was the first lawyer in the town. The first grist mill was built and run by Josiah and Jonathan Weaver, and it stood in Uniontown and was built in 1868. George Thompson and Best, McClellan & Moody later erected mills. The latter firm suffered a total loss by fire in 1876. Waterloo has the honor of having had the first fire department in the county.

WATERLOO IN 1913.

The United States census of 1910 places the number of people in Waterloo as eleven hundred and sixty-seven. The town is well located on two railroads, and enjoys increasing prosperity as a shipping point for the surrounding country. The present town board is composed of the following men: J. E. Dilgard, W. F. Bowman, John Dunn, Wesley Beidler, and Samuel Gfellers. W. R. Newcomer is clerk, Verne W. Lowman is treasurer; and W. H. Ettinger is marshal. A new town hall was built in the year 1912, to replace the one destroyed by the windstorm of November 11, 1911, which swept over the town from a northeasterly direction, and entailed a hundred thousand dollar loss to the town. The new town hall is modern in equipment and cost

UNION ST. LOOKING EAST.
WATERLOO, IND. 2-34. WILLIS & SON PUB.

PICTURESQUE WATERLOO

twelve thousand dollars. The Indiana Public Utilities Company, an outside corporation, supplies water and light to the town. Gas, paved streets and sewerage have not yet been installed in the town.

LIBRARY HISTORY.

The first steps taken to procure a library for Waterloo were taken in the fall of 1911. On the evening of December 5, 1911, Miss Ora Williams, of Indianapolis, one of the state organizers, came to Waterloo, and a public meeting was called at the old United Brethren church, and the library law and its scope fully explained. A committee from the Fortnightly club, the Minerva club, the Progressive club, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was appointed to proceed with the work of organization. Not until the summer of 1912, however, was the work pushed. Then they got busy and the necessary subscription was soon raised, and at the July meeting of the town board the petition and the subscription list were presented and the town board ordered the levy to be made. One of the first official acts of the newly appointed town board was the issuance of an invitation to the advisory boards of Grant and Smithfield townships to join in the establishment of a public library. Smithfield township took no action, but the advisory board of Grant township wanted an expression from their people. The necessary signatures of the tax payers was obtained, and the levy made.

A room in the Denison block was rented, and Bertha Knott was appointed librarian, and on November 20, 1912, the library was opened to the public. Book showers, donations by individuals and clubs, entertainments by the Rebekah lodge and high school societies furnished money to buy books, and four hundred books were on the shelves and the state loaned two hundred more.

The erection of a building had been discussed early and the secretary of the board was instructed to open up correspondence with the Carnegie corporation. After some delay this was done, and on March 26, 1913, the Carnegie board pledged nine thousand dollars for the building with the conditions that a site must be donated and the town and township to guarantee to raise nine hundred dollars annually to maintain the library. On April 14, the board selected the two Showalter lots on the corner of Wayne and Maple streets as the best site for the new building and the purchase money was contributed by the people of the south side. Wilson B. Parker, of Indianapolis, was chosen as architect. On June 28th, contracts were let. Goodall & Sons, of Peru, secured the contract. The new building will be ready for dedication sometime in December, 1912, or the first of the year 1913.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The township of Union is centrally located, and may be regarded as the most important in the county, due to the location within its limits of Auburn, the county seat. Union township is bounded on the north by Grant township, on the west by Richland and Keyser, on the south by Jackson, and on the east by Wilmington. Cedar creek runs down from the northwest corner, through the township and leaves near the southwest corner. This drains the township very thoroughly, although not many years ago there were several tamarack swamps in it. The northern and western portions of the area are generally rolling and somewhat sandy. The southeastern part is more level, and of a clayey constituency. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Vandalia of the Pennsylvania system, and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads cross the township at various points.

ORGANIZATION.

Union is one of the oldest townships in the county, being but two months younger than Franklin. At the first regular meeting of the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, September 5, 1837, those present being Peter Fair, Samuel Widney and A. F. Beecher, it was "ordered that the congressional township 34 north, range 13 east, be organized as a township for judicial (civil) purposes, to be known by the name of Union township, and that townships 34 and 35 north, range 12 east, and townships 33 and 35 north, range 13 east, be attached thereto." It was also ordered "that Wesley Park be appointed supervisor for the road district No. 1, comprising the whole of Union township; and all the lands residing within said township are allotted to said district." The first election was appointed for the first Monday in December following, and Lanslot Ingman was named as inspector of elections.

Among the early justices of the peace of Union township were: Lanslot Ingman, David Altenburg, John Carpenter, W. Griswold, John Davis, G. Wolf, S .W. Russell, J. D. Davis, J. W. Case, and William Lessig. Early constables were: J. O. P. Sherlock, William Shirter, Lyman Chidsey, T. J. Freeman, Isaac Latson, Joseph Garver, John Drury, Z. Tanner, H. Siberts, J. Powlas, H. Jones, L. Weaver, S. Bowman, L. Leasure, Jonathan Hall, A. O. Espy, J. Haun, Zopher Johnson, Jeremiah Plum, William Valeau, Andrew Harsh, J. H. Piles, Emanuel Miller, George Jones, and J. B. Howard. The trustees prior to 1860 were: J. B. Rockwell, David Altenburg, J. F. Coburn, John Husselman, N. Payne, James C. George, C. Simonds, S. W. Sprott, Aaron Hague, James R. Cosper, T. J. Freeman, Kneeland Abbott, William Middleton, Henry Clay, G. R. Baker, J. E. Hendricks, A. Watkins, T. R. Dickinson, H. Moneysmith, D. Eldridge, J. Hawk, Dr. W. Dancer, Jacob Cupp, J. J. Huffman, John Davis, O. A. Parsons, O. C. Houghton, John Somers, John Lightner, W. W. Griswold, Adam Stroh, J. K. Hare, John Ralston, S. Sanders, and Jacob McEntaffer. Isaac Kutzner and John C. St. Clair were early assessors.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In discussing the first settlement of DeKalb, the most will be written in the history of Auburn, as the pioneer story of that town is practically synonymous with that of the township. Early settlers in the township on farms were: Kneeland Abbott on the south, David Altenburg and Levi Walsworth on the east, and the Husselmans and McEntaffers on the north. Altenburg and Walsworth moved in during November, 1838; James R. Cosper and John Weeks in the spring of 1841; and the same year John Somers and Lyman Chidsey settled southeast of Auburn. In the northeast, Rockwell, Lightner and Morringston were the first settlers. Two days were occupied with raising the heavy frame of the Husselman barn, and most of the settlers for miles around were engaged in the work.

In 1880 the population of Union township, exclusive of Auburn and Waterloo was 1,200; in 1890, including Auburn 3,050; in 1900, 4,032; in 1910, 4,710.

THE CITY OF AUBURN.

By Wesley Park.

In the fall of 1836 the first settler of Auburn, Wesley Park, entered land adjoining that of John Houlton, the first settler of the county. It is said that a Mr. Comstock opened the first store in the town of Auburn. Thomas J. Freeman, who occupied a frame building at Park's corners, applied for a license on March 5, 1838, to sell goods. He brought his supplies from Fort Wayne on horseback, using a pair of saddlebags. Freeman kept whiskey, for liquor was much used among the Indians and settlers, who liked its qualities as a preventative of chills.

On November 5, 1838, Daniel Strong and Isaac T. Aldrich, newly chosen commissioners, together with Peter Fair, a member of the old board, met at the house of Wesley Park. The books of the early county, and the first records, were written upon all kinds of manuscript, even family records. As the commissioners met at different times and settlers moved into the county, the few officials having their headquarters at Auburn, were employed in reducing townships areas and districts, until the congressional became the boundary of the civil townships.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The settlers watched neither times nor seasons in their emigration, but waded the snows of winter, or in the summer, following Miller's trace, skirting the swamps, and, until a land entry could be made, accepting the hospitality of the resident settlers. For several years Auburn was little more than a name, and many lots were bought and held by speculators. In 1839, there was a small sale of lots, but little building upon them. Several men came in the fall of 1839, boarded with Wesley Parks and Freeman, and bought land and lots, aided in the selection by Parks, who charged a small fee for his services. Daniel Altenburg and Levi Walsworth came from Steubenville in November, 1838, having a very difficult journey through the snow and swamp land. Wolves howled in the darkness around their night camps on the trail, and strange and fearsome noises occurred in the forests around them. They expressed themselves as mighty glad to reach the settlement. On January 17, 1840, the Sherlock family came. In 1841 came Samuel W. Sprott, David Weaver, David Shoemaker, Henry Curtis, Lyman Chidsey, James R. Cosper and David Cosper.

TAVERNS.

At this time there were four taverns in Auburn, and their cheery interior was utilized by the settlers as a rendezvous where

"A mug of ale, and hearty jest
Did never fail to give a zest"

to the merry companies that assembled there. These taverns were owned by Thomas J. Freeman, O. A. Parson, J. O. Sherlock and Nelson Payne. In the year 1841, there was much sickness in the settlement at Auburn. The old mill dam north of the village was deemed responsible for the fever and ague that came upon the community. The water backed up at the dam, and was a veritable hotbed of malerial germs, according to the settlers. They said that maleria was worse in the morning and evening, for the air, when heated, arose, bearing miasma with it, and toward evening as the surface cooled, the malaria sank again to the earth. No medicine could remove the disease while the malaria existed. In this age, we know that such was not the cause of malaria. The breeding and re-breeding of germs caused alternate fever and chill, for the germs lived in the blood, not in the old mill dam, although the mill dam was the home of the mosquito which carried the germ to the human body. Provisions were scarce, the wildness of the surrounding country, and the fewness of the inhabitants, in number seventy-two, made this year a miserable one and a tax to the strongest and most optimistic pioneer. Dr. Ross, R. B. Cooper and Eli Pritchard were the only doctors.

In 1842, Samuel W. Ralston came to DeKalb county, and found here eight families, among them being those of Wesley Park, O. A. Parsons, J. Puffenberger, Lanslot Ingman, J. O. Sherlock and Nelson Payne.

In 1843, O. C. Houghton and family, of New York, came to the settlement, and Houghton bought the steam mill owned by Wesley Park. Aaron Hague and David S. Shoemaker also came in this year. This year is noted on account of the terrific hurricane which swept over DeKalb county, leveling grain fields, unroofing cabins, felling giant trees of the forest, and performing many peculiar freaks by force of the winds. The next year was also one to be remembered, for the winter was one of the severest in the whole history of DeKalb county. In 1845, efforts were made to have the old mill dam north of the town removed, and the case was even taken to the courts.

STREET BEGINNINGS.

The Fort Wayne and Coldwater state road through Auburn bore the name of West street, and the Defiance and Goshen state road laid out as entering on Seventh street and leaving on Third street. Cedar street was platted as Main street, and a street east was East street, but was vacated in 1855, because its course led through the bottom lands of Cedar creek and swamps. From Ninth street south to Fifteenth street, was a swampy tract too low for drainage, covered with rank vegetation in the summer. John Kruger established an ashery at the east end of the street. In the year 1848, the taxes for Auburn amounted to $18,337.39.

INCORPORATION AS TOWN.

In the year 1849, Auburn was incorporated as a town, and divided into wards, as follows: First ward, all north of Fourth street; second ward, between Fourth and Eighth streets; third ward, between Eighth and Twelfth streets; fourth ward, between Twelfth and Green streets; fifth ward, remaining south of Green street. The election for officers was held on September 22, and C. A. Parsons, Wesley Park, Nelson Payne, James T. Bliss and Joel E. Hendricks were named as the first board of trustees. These men served in their official capacity without compensation of any kind—except possibly a political favor now and then. T. R. Dickinson was appointed clerk of the new town, Egbert B. Mott, treasurer, and William B. Dancer, assessor. In the fall of 1849, quite a colony of people emigrated from Stark county, Ohio.

At an adjourned meeting of the board of trustees of Auburn, held April 30, 1853, at the store of S. B. Ward, it was resolved: "That in and from this time and henceforth this town be incorporated and governed as provided in Sec. 56, of chapter 108, of the revised statutes of 1852." These laws state that a town may, by resolution, become incorporated under this act, but the same shall be deemed a surrender of all the rights and franchises acquired under any former act of incorporation. The officers were specified to remain the same. Thus, Auburn was again incorporated, but to what advantage it is not known. In the year 1853, also, sidewalks were established at a width of ten feet, and the planting of shade trees was authorized within the ten feet. This was done, and today Auburn's many trees beautify the town.

The first hotel, intended as such, was kept by T. J. Freeman, who some years afterward built the hostelry known as the Franklin House, also Griswold and later Auburn House. Samuel Reed was the first minister in Auburn, representing the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The first resident carpenter was James R. Cosper, and later Samuel Ralston, Amos Hutchinson and O. C. Houghton came. The first cabinet makers were J. O. P. Sherlock, John Johnson and L. Ingman. The first gunsmith was Isaac Savage, and afterwards, Charles Stimely. The first wagon maker was Jonathan Hall. Philip Fluke was the first tanner. The first shoemakers were: Cyrus Smith, A. Forshee, S. Latson; the first harness maker, William Abright; tinner, Isaac Jones, Sr., and hatters, Joseph Garver, John Tridell and J. D. Davis. John Tridell started the first foundry on the site of the postoffice.

At the close of the Civil war Auburn was a very quiet and retired village of about seven hundred inhabitants, its principal features being two, long, tree-lined streets, the new court house, the woolen factory and the academy. The academy and woolen factory were afterwards destroyed by fire, also the court house.

The early religious, educational, medical and legal history of the present city of Auburn is discussed fully in the respective chapters dealing with those subjects.

INCORPORATION AS CITY.

In the latter part of the month of April, 1900, the town of Auburn was incorporated as a city of the fifth class. The town board held its last meeting on May 4th, of that year, and then the following officers took office for the first time: Mayor, Don A. Garwood; clerk, C. B. Weaver; treasurer, David A. Hodge; marshal, E. Morton, Hilkey; councilmen, John Zimmerman, Milen E. Garrett, John B. Rolape, Howard B. McCord, Perry A. Muhn and Eli T. Cochran. Thomas H. Sprott became mayor in 1902; J. Y. W. McClellan in 1904; George O. Denison in 1906, and H. R. Culbertson, the present incumbent, in 1910. James Y. W. McClellan will take the office in January, 1914. The other officers of the city at this date are : E. O. Little, clerk; E. E. Shilling, treasurer; John Kerran, marshal; J. H. St. Clair, E. A. Johnson, Frank Shook, T. H. Leasure and O. J. Wise, councilmen. A new city hall is in process of construction for the use of the city officials, fire department and assembly rooms. This structure is a handsome one of brick with stone trimmings, and will cost when completed, thirty-five thousand dollars.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Auburn possesses public improvements proportionately equal to any other city in northern Indiana. Five miles of asphalt paving add to the beauty of the city, and the streets are at all time kept clean and in the best of condition. The absence of heavy traffic is a saving factor to the asphalt, and consequently, holes and rips are seldom observed. An extensive sewerage system of about seven miles is but another of the sanitary features of the city. Cement walks, lined with beautiful shade trees, with the many artistic residences, make Auburn typically a "city of homes."

The Auburn water and light works was constructed in the year 1898, at an original cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. The plant is now valued at one hundred thousand dollars. The water is drawn from deep artesian wells, and is of first quality, in clearness and purity. The gas for the city is supplied from the Indiana Light and Heat Company of Fort Wayne, which also furnishes the artificial gas to Garrett and Kendallville.

LIBRARY.

About seventeen years ago, when a committee, of which Charles Eckhart was chairman, established a reading room in the building now occupied by the Maze cafe, the first steps might be said to have been taken toward the erection of an efficient library for the public. The original Culture Club had in the meantime provided a library for its members and others who contributed to the support of the institution. At that time, however, there existed no library laws as we now have, and abandonment of all these movements was necessitated for want of proper support. The late W. H. Keckler, when president of the Commercial club, became interested in the matter, and he appointed a committee, but unfortunately, this body did nothing.

The various clubs appointed delegates who met conjunctively and Miss Merica Hoagland, then state librarian, gave a thorough discussion relative to the requirements and the methods of procedure necessary to take advantage of the state law. The clubs subsequently submitted reports stating the amounts of money they would contribute and while the result demonstrated the great momentum the movement had gained, it was not equal to the sum necessary for the expedition of the plans. The Thursday Evening club then districted the town of Auburn, assigning territory for each member to canvass. The result was a subscription which assured success for the library.

The organization of a library board was next considered, and the judge appointed Charles Eckhart, Grace Smith and H. E. Coe. The city council appointed Mrs. J. C. Baxter and C. M. Brown. The school board appointed Dr. Lida Leasure and Dr. F. M. Hines. The initial meeting of the official board was held July 6, 1906. The first matter to come up before the board was the choice of a site and the purchase of the necessary equipment. The Culture Club donated three hundred books. A loan library of sixty volumes was given from another source. The citizens contributed their share of the money, and on March 8, 1907, the library was opened, with Mrs. A. H. Barnes as its custodian. Mr. Carnegie was appealed to, and expressed his willingness to give twelve thousand five hundred dollars toward the erection of a permanent building. Charles Eckhart had previously informed the board that he would cheerfully donate the necessary site for a library building.

ECKHART'S GIFT.

While the matter of erecting a library building was considered Charles Eckhart took the step which was to make his name everlasting in the history of Auburn and DeKalb county, and to strengthen the feeling of profound respect and affection which his townspeople held for him. He not only offered to give the site for the new library, but asked to be allowed to provide means for the erection of a magnificent building, including all the equipment and furnishings. This generous and wholehearted bequest was accepted by the people and accordingly the ground was beautified and a library constructed. On May 13, 1910, the corner stone was laid with fitting ceremony, including a spirited address by Thomas R. Marshall, then governor of the state. The deed, dated December 15, 1909, to the public library board of the city of Auburn, Indiana, was given over on condition that there should forever be maintained on the real estate and building given, a public library, with assembly room open at all reasonable hours, to be non-sectarian and non-political. It was meant to be an organization for the advancement of education and philanthropy, and neither the sale nor the use of tobacco, nor intoxicating liquors, should ever be permitted on said grounds.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

In 1908, the various clubs of Auburn and vicinity associated themselves together, "the object being to bring into communication the various women's organizations of the city and community, that they may compare methods of work and become mutually helpful in the work of any common interest." The organization thus effected was given the name of "The Woman's League." The clubs holding membership are: the Ladies' Reading Club, Ladies' Literary Club, Entre Nous Club, Auburn Culture Club, Richardson Art Embroidery Club, Utile Dulci Club, Thursday Evening Club, En Ami Club, Auburn Amateur Musicale, Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The officers of the League are: Mrs. J. E. Buchanan, president; Miss Inez Knapp, vice-president; Mrs. Beulah Casebeer, secretary; and Mrs. A. M. Oswalt, treasurer.

Club life and work is one of the main features of Auburn society. The associations have always done their work well, and have aided materially in making Auburn a better and cleaner city, and to these forces is due a great deal of credit for the defeat of the saloon element in the past several years.

The Auburn Commercial Club was organized on February 14, 1903, with forty members, and now has an enrollment of one hundred and fifty. W. H. Schaab is president, C. B. Weaver secretary and E. W. Hicks treasurer. The purpose of this organization is the furtherance of civic and commercial interests pertaining to Auburn. The work done by these men is directly responsible for the present high standard of Auburn business and municipal excellence.

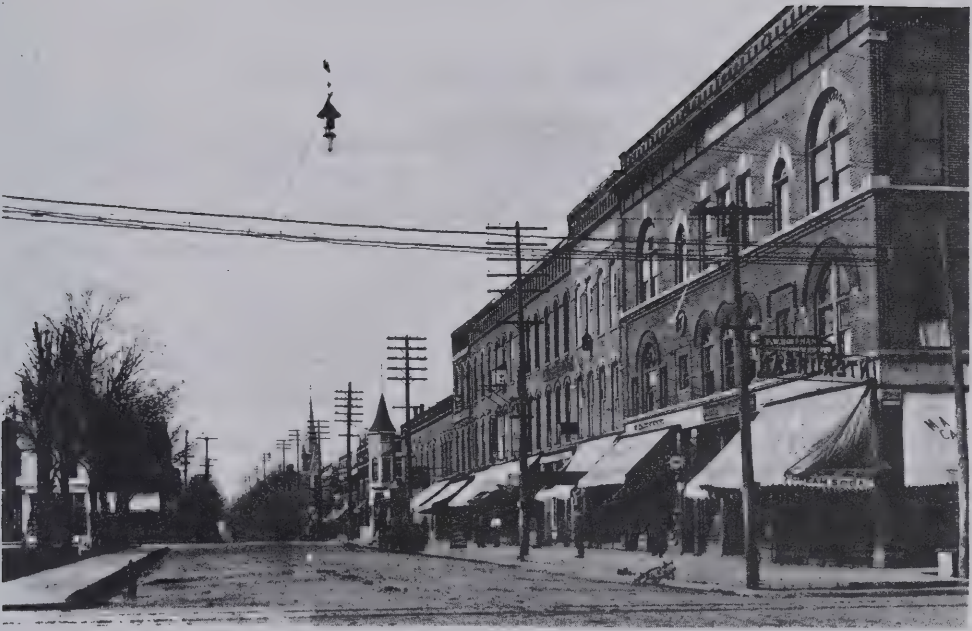
The Auburn Country Club was organized on April 5, 1910, and purchased a twenty-seven acre tract on East Seventh street. F. E. Eckhart, John Zimmerman, J. I. Farley, George Shepard, A. M. Oswalt, M. L. Green, H. C. McClung, J. E. Pomeroy and A. L. Kuhlman were charter members.

Besides the three lodges, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Masons and Knights of Pythias, treated at length in the lodge chapter, the following are in Auburn: DeKalb County Poultry Association, Grand Army of the Republic, DeLong Post No. 67; Woman's Relief Corps, DeLong Post No. 2; Knights of Golden Eagle, Auburn Lodge No. 25; Ladies of Golden Eagle, Auburn Temple No. 23; Knights of the Maccabees, Auburn Tent No. 51; Ladies of the Maccabees, Conrad Hive No. 9; Modern Woodmen of America, Eureka Camp No. 3805; Royal Neighbors, Warner Camp No. 3095.

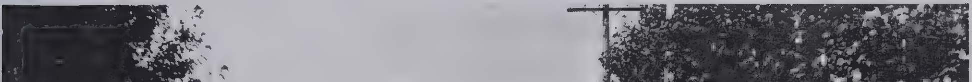
POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The Auburn postoffice is now of the second class. Sixteen men are employed in the department, including the postmaster and deputy. There are six rural routes going from the Auburn office. Seventeen mail trains daily supply the transportation for the mail. The amount on deposit for the saving department in November, 1913, was a total of fifteen thousand dollars. The amount of business of the office, outside of money orders, for the last fiscal year was twenty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents. The present postmaster's commission is dated April 15, 1910. The following is a complete list of the postmasters who have served at Auburn, obtained from the first assistant postmaster-general at Washington, D. C.:

Wesley Park, date of appointment, March 5, 1839; Nelson Payne, October 6, 1845; Alonzo Watkins, May 15, 1849; E. B. Mott, February 10, 1851; T. R. Dickinson, June 15, 1853; J. B. Hoover, December 24, 1855; William C. McGonigal, July 15, 1858; John Butt, April 6, 1859; Wyllis Griswold, March 9, 1860; C. S. Hare, August 27, 1860; J. W. Case, April 16, 1861; S. W. Sprott, March 13, 1867; J. D. Burr, July 19, 1867; William E. Rush, December 16, 1867; J. W. Case, March 19, 1869; S. L. Yandes, August 4, 1869; Joseph Ranier, June 20, 1876; George W. Gordon, December 15, 1881; Michael Boland, August 6, 1885; George W. Gordon, September 19, 1889; Silas J. Brandon, November 1, 1893; Granville H. Forker,; October 22, 1897; Thomas A. Carter, January 9, 1902; Aubrey L. Kuhlman, January 23, 1906; Isaac M. Zent, April 4, 1910.



EAST SEVENTH STREET, AUBURN



WEST SEVENTH STREET, AUBURN

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Another superb monument to Auburn's notable citizen, Charles Eckhart, is the handsome building for the Young Men's Christian Association, completed on the corner of North Main and Fourth streets. This building is of brick and stone, and cost about forty thousand dollars. Charles and Frank E. Eckhart, on June 25, 1912, offered a substantial sum each, for the site, the building, and equipment complete, to be turned over to the city, providing the latter would agree to provide a customary share of its annual support. The building was deeded to a board of trustees. This magnificent institution will have a well equipped gymnasium with all the modern apparatus, a plunge bath, several class rooms, a commodious kitchen, a large lobby for general use, a room for the men, and one for boys. There are sixteen rooms in the dormitory, and ten shower baths.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORIES.

The Zimmerman Manufacturing Company was established in 1873 by Franklin T. Zimmerman, with a partner named Watson, as a planing mill. Watson sold his interest to George B. Zimmerman, and the firm then became known as Zimmerman Brothers. This continued until December of 1876, when George B. sold out to Eli Zimmerman, and then the firm name changed to Zimmerman Company. In December, 1886, the firm was incorporated under the title of the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company, which cognomen it still bears. The first officers of the incorporation were: John W. Baxter, president; Eli Zimmerman, secretary; Albert Robbins, treasurer; F. T. Zimmerman, general manager. In 1880, and until 1908, the company manufactured windmills of every type. In 1890 the carriage business was begun, and in 1907, the automobile industry. The machines are assembled here, and shipped to every part of the United States. The present officers are: Eli Zimmerman, president; C. C. Schlatter, vice-president; John Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer and general manager. F. T. Zimmerman was the real founder, and acted as manager until the spring of 1910, when his health failed, his death occurring in September of the same year. The capital stock of the company is sixty-one thousand dollars. The factory has one hundred thousand square feet of floor space, and an average of ninety men are employed in all departments.

The Auburn Automobile Company was established at Auburn in October of the year 1902. The business was begun with small capacity and little capital, but steadily has increased, until now it is one of the largest automobile concerns in the state and middle west. The first capital was twenty-five thousand dollars, and in the eleven years since the establishment this sum has mounted to five hundred thousand dollars. Charles Eckhart is the president of the corporation; Frank E. Eckhart, vice-president, and Morris E. Eckhart, secretary-treasurer and general manager. The manufacture and assembling of automobiles is the sole business of this concern, although the company at one time manufactured buggies. Shipments are made to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. The floor space of the present factory is over one hundred and twenty-five thousand square feet, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men are employed. During the last three years the annual business has been about two million dollars.

The W. H. McIntyre Company was established in the year 1883 under the name of W. H. Kiblinger Company, and this company manufactured carriages. In the year 1909 the firm name was changed to the W. H. McIntyre Company, which it bears at this time. The incorporation, however, occurred ten years previous to this change in name. W. H. McIntyre is president and treasurer of this company, and H. C. McIntyre is secretary. The capital stock is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Three plants are operated in the city of Auburn, and four hundred men are employed on the average. Shipments are made both to points in the United States and foreign lands. Autos, trucks and cyclecars are manufactured. One plant, formerly located just north of the Swineford hotel, was destroyed by fire in the year 1913.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Besides the three automobile factories, the city of Auburn has two carriage factories, a creamery, a handle factory, a carriage body factory, an excelsior factory, an artificial ice plant, a rug factory, a post card factory, two cigar factories, a cigar-lighter factory, one foundry, a double fabric tire reinforcing factory, a heating and ventilating company, and several small mills.

STORM OF SEPTEMBER 29, 1872.

At the opening of the year 1872, many buildings had been built in the town of Auburn, and many others were in the process of construction. Among the finer blocks was the Odd Fellows' hall.

On the 29th of September, 1872, between three and four o'clock in the morning, a terrific gale sprang up from the southwest and struck the new building with a driving force. Its wall, which was then ready for the roof, crumbled under the pressure and crashed to the ground, damaging the Methodist Episcopal church on the east. The storm once past, a desolate and discouraging sight were the streets of Auburn. Heaps of broken stone, brick, and splintered timber lay in profusion in every direction. Few buildings but received their share of the storm, and especially the Odd Fellows' hall.

FALL OF SNYDER BLOCK.

On Sunday evening, April 6, 1873, the new brick block on Seventh street known as Snyder's building fell. For a few days before, it had been noticed that the inner foundation wall was weak and gave indication of giving way, but no precautions were taken to prevent the calamity until after the roar and crash of the falling structure announced that it was too late. Mr. Snyder's stock of farm implements inside was totally destroyed, and the Ensley building, adjoining, was also destroyed.

DARING BURGLARY.

On Saturday night, February 16, 1867, the county treasurer's office at Auburn was broken open and robbed of eighteen thousand dollars, according to reports. The outer door of the office was of iron, and was drilled into and pried off, and the wooden doors forced open. The outer door of the safe was cut through the panels, above and below the lock, the inner bolts withdrawn, and the door opened. The money chest was opened by steel wedges and bars. The general work of the affair was evidently that of an expert "cracksman." Suspicion fell upon several parties, and arrests were made, but being unsuccessful after several months, the affair was dropped. A great deal of litigation resulted, and in 1875 the matter was settled by the county accepting a judgment of fifty-eight hundred dollars.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

FIRST PREACHER.

The first settlers of DeKalb county were without religious privileges of any kind. Benjamon Alton, of the Desciples' or Campbellite church, preached the first sermon in the county in the fall of the year 1836. For over a year he was the only preacher. He settled in the woods, cleared a space for his home, and worked hard during the week, chopping for himself and for his neighbors in order to earn enough to stock his larder. However, on Sundays he never failed to don his black coat and occupy the puipit. It is said of him, though, on reliable authority, that he used to preach in the summer, in his rough tow pants, without a coat, and with a shoe on one foot and a boot on the other. This was not strange for the time, however, for boots and shoes were next to impossible to obtain. John P. Widney and S. W. Widney once had one pair of shoes between them; one would wear them on Sunday and the other fellow on the following Sunday, the odd fellow remaining at home. John and Hazzard Webster are said to have gone barefooted many months, coming to town for election in the same manner.

FIRST MEETING.

The first Methodist two days meeting was held near Orangeville in 1837, by N. L. Thomas and Joseph Miller, both then residing on the Maumee. Prayer meetings had been held previously by people of various denominations, without any distinctions. The origin of the first one is thus related by Judge Widney: "We had been in the country for some time without knowing that there was a praying person in the settlement besides ourselves, when one Sabbath, R. R. Lounsbury and another man returning from Fort Wayne stopped at my house and informed me that Thomas L. Yates, afterward judge, was under conviction, and wished me to come and pray with him. I went, and found quite a number of persons in the house. I sang and prayed, and while praying, noticed that old Father Rhodes was fervently responding to my petitions. I then sang again and called upon him to pray, and while he prayed I noticed that the old lady, his wife, was also praying. I next called on her and found that old Mother Yates, mother of the penitent man, was engaged, and so I called on her next, and this closed our meeting. Afterward we held prayer-meeting nearly every Sabbath, at Father Rhodes', my house, Mr. Lounsbury's, Mr. Eckhart's, or some other."

EARLY PREACHERS AND MEETINGS.

Mr. Widney continues: "Revs. Coleman and Warner were the first circuit preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church who visited the settlement. I think it was some time in the year 1838. They organized several classes at different points. Early in the year 1839, sixteen persons who had been members of the Methodist Protestant church in Ohio and Pennsylvania met at the home of Samuel Tarney, on Bear creek, and organized themselves into a Methodist Protestant class. I was one of the members, and Samuel Widney, Sr., was our leader. He wrote to Rev. Joel Dalbey, then at Pittsburg, to try to procure a preacher. He answered that we had better apply to the Ohio Conference. Our leader then wrote to the celebrated Nicholas Snethin, at Cincinnati. The letter was sent from the Ohio to the Indiana conference, then just organized and holding its session in Monroe county, and Lewis Hickman came on as missionary and organized several classes and finally a circuit. He was the first Methodist Protestant preacher in Indiana, north of the Wabash, so far as I know. For some time the Disciples, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant churches were the only ones in the county.

"Jonathan Thomas and Bishop Kumler were the first United Brethren preachers. They labored as missionaries through the country in 1841 and 1842. S. B. Ward was the first regular Baptist minister in the county, Elders Cherry and Miner the first Free-Will Baptist, and James Cather the first Lutheran. Mr. Cather commenced his labors early in the year 1844, and the others several years earlier."

The Church of God structure was the first house of worship built in the city of Auburn, and it was constructed by the Presbyterians in pioneer days and occupied by them until their own brick church was erected. Then the Lutherans used the building, and after them, the Church of God bought it, and used it until the spring of 1905, when they built for their services a brick church. The ground of this church was donated by the late W. S. Ralston. He afterward wished to buy it back, and offered them the corner where the new Church of God stands, but they refused to trade on account of the lot being too swampy.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There are eleven organizations and ten churches of the Methodist denomination in DeKalb county. There is one church building in Auburn, Garrett, Corunna, Waterloo, Butler and Spencerville, the others being in the country districts. The first organizations were made in the year 1839, by the early pioneer settlers, nearly all of whom have been long since called from labor to reward. In the early days, the "circuit rider" was much in evidence; in fact, for twenty-five or thirty years the safest and most convenient way to reach the different appointments was on horseback, and the pioneer preachers rarely made their appointments oftener than once in two weeks, and in some cases, once in four weeks, frequently holding services in private homes, wherever a few people could be brought together. The younger pastors of the present day can hardly comprehend the sacrifice and hardships of the early day pastor and the amount of labor he was required to perform for the meager salary that he received. Yet the people of those days seemed to have, and I believe did have, a higher appreciation of the preached word than people do now.

The first Methodist Episcopal church of Auburn, Indiana, was organized in the year 1839, by Rev. Samuel Reed, a very brilliant young minister who died at a comparatively early age. He was greatly aided by Wesley Park, the founder of the town. This was first called the St. Joe Mission. Rev. Geo. M. Beswick was the presiding elder. To Wesley Park was given much credit in forming this first class, which numbered forty-two souls. He also, in a few years, organized the first Sabbath school and was a great help to the church all his life. The first church was built in the year 1843, at the northeast corner of the court square, and later a lecture room was added in the rear. As the town enlarged, it was thought advisable to take a location farther from the business center, so in the summer of 1878, under the pastorate of Rev. J. E. Ervin, this building was moved to the lot on the northeast corner of Van Buren and Seventh streets and placed at the back part of the lot so that there would be room to erect a new church as soon as thought best, and in the summer of 1890, under the pastorate of Rev. H. M. Lamport, the splendid new brick building was erected at a cost of near twenty thousand dollars. This was used with but little change until the summer of 1912, when improvements were made in an enlarged basement with cement floor, a model kitchen and dining room, a new steam heating plant, improved lights, frescoing and refinishing all woodwork, improvements on the pipe organ and cork linoleum on the floors, all at a cost of about five thousand dollars, under the pastorate of Rev. Fred F. Thornburg. In the fall of 1896, after the new church was built and the old one sold and removed, the old parsonage was moved to the rear of the new church and repaired and used until 1905, when a new parsonage was purchased at the northwest corner of Fifth and Van Buren streets, all making by far the most valuable and commodious church property of any in the city or county. The present membership is about five hundred and fifty, with a large Sunday school of about the same enrollment.

The pastors who succeeded Rev. Reed in 1839 were: In 1844, Enoch Holdstock; 1845, James Sparr; 1846; Elijah Lillison and J. P. Jones; 1847, W. J. Forbes and E. Hall; 1848, S. Lamb and E. Maynard; 1849, S. Lamb and James Sewell; 1850, J. J. Cooper; 1851, J. H. Payton; 1852, M. M. Hann; 1853, James Sewell; 1854, J. W. Welch, two years; 1856, Isaac Ayres; 1857, E. S. Preston and a supply; 1858, Isaac Dean; 1859, Thomas Comstock, two years; 1861, S. H. Clark and J. Mann; 1862, C. W. Lynch and M. E. Hansley, two years; 1864, J. W. Miller; 1865, C. Hoover; 1866, Emanuel Hall, two years; 1868, William Comstock, two years; 1870, Emanuel Hall; 1871, A. W. Lamport; 1872, Albert Cone, two years; 1874, J. W. Welch, three years; 1877, J. E. Ervin, two years; 1879; H. J. Norris, three years; 1882, W. H. Daniel; 1883, C. W. Church and C. L. Clippinger, three years; 1886, H. M. Lamport, four years; 1891, A. S. Wooten, four years; 1895, J. K. Walts, two years; 1897, L. M. Guild, three years; 1901, L. M. Krider, four years; 1905, M. A. Harlan, two years; 1907, W. B. Freeland, three years; 1910, Fred F. Thornburg three years.

The societies are: The Ladies' Aid, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, also the Home Missionary Society, the Epworth League and Junior League.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Garrett by the Rev. J. W. Welch in 1875. He was at that time pastor of the church in Auburn and came to Garrett to hold meetings. These meetings were held in a place just east of where the present church stands and was known as "The Tabernacle." This tabernacle had nothing but a sawdust floor, and was sided with rough, up-and-down siding. As near as can be found the first members were

Mr. and Mrs. John Stoner, Mrs. J. G. Philbrick, Mrs. Anna Keneskie, Miss Stickney, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Parker and several others.

In the spring of 1876, Rev. George Adams was appointed to Garrett, being the first regularly appointed pastor of this church. During this year the preaching place was moved to an old frame building that had formerly been used as a saloon, standing on Cowen street where the fire department house now stands. In the spring of 1877 Rev. Beneville Sawyer succeeded Rev. Adams, and under his control prosperity dawned upon the little society. New members were added and many helped the church who were not members. About the close of his pastorate, the front part of the church building was erected and dedicated. In 1879 Rev. H. Sutherlin was pastor. In 1880 Rev. S. T. Stout came, and in the next year the church was supplied by different men. In 1882 Rev. W. E. McCarty was pastor and remained one year, when he was followed in 1883 by Rev. Chauncey King, who served three years. In 1886 Rev. W. R. Jones was appointed to the charge and remained until 1891. During the time he was here the church was built to its fullest extent. In 1891 Rev. A. L. Lamport was appointed to this charge and remained a little over three years. Rev. M. E. Nethercut followed and in 1895 Rev. G. B. Work took charge, to be succeeded the next year by Rev. J. B. Book. The year 1897 saw the coming of Rev. J. M. Haines for a term of five years. In 1902 Rev. J. A. Patterson took up the work; in 1905 Rev. P. E. Powell had charge, and in 1908 Rev. D. V. Williams. He continued until 1911, when he was followed by the present able and efficient pastor, Rev. Charles Tinkham.

At the beginning of the present pastorate there was a very strong feeling that the church building was not adequate to the needs of the growing congregation. During the summer of 1911 the proposition of erecting a new church was submitted to the members of the church for their vote. The result was an almost unanimous vote for a new edifice. Plans for subscription were laid, and by January 1, 1912, the pastor had taken subscriptions amounting to nearly seventeen thousand dollars. On June 1 the trustees purchased the new location at the corner of Cowen and Huston streets, agreeing to pay four thousand dollars for the site. Plans were submitted to the church authorities and the architect and contractor selected, with the result that at this time the work upon the handsome new Methodist Episcopal church is practically finished. The church will cost, when completed, about twenty thousand dollars.

The present membership of the church in Garrett is about four hundred and twenty-five. The Sunday school averages about two hundred and seventy-five members. The Epworth League has a membership of one hundred and fifty, the Junior league one hundred and ten. There are two missionary societies, the home and the foreign. There is also a Ladies' Aid Society, composed of all the women of the church.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Waterloo first used a seminary building. The brick church was constructed in 1885, but in October, 1886, it burned, and was rebuilt under the pastorate of Rev. W. D. Parr in 1887, at a cost of fifty-five hundred dollars.

The present membership is seventy, and there is a progressive Sunday school of sixty-five people. There is also a missionary and temperance society. The Epworth League does not hold devotional meetings, but assists in sustaining a missionary in India. There is a Ladies' Aid Society, which is active in taking charge of the finances and keeping the church and parsonage in good repair.

The pastors who have served this church and the date of their services is as follows: Revs. W. M. VanSlyke, 1884; W. D. Parr, 1885; H. C. Smith, 1888; L. A. Retts, 1890; J. W. DeWeese, 1891; E. F. Albertson, 1892; W. S. A. Bridge, 1893; C. L. Weaver, 1894; F. L. Erlongher, 1895; W. F. Dingel, 1898; J. D. Belt, 1900; D. J. Hower, 1901; L. A. Retts, 1903; C. H. Murray, 1904; R. D. Bevin, 1907; E. E. Bergman, 1909; N. L. Stambaugh, 1910; R. F. Hubbartt, 1911, and Carl E. Bash, 1913.

The Methodist Episcopal society at Butler was organized about 1839 at "the corners," before any town had been established. Four years later the society began holding meetings one mile north of the present site of Butler, at the home of John McCurdy. After eighteen months another removal was made to the school house at the corners, and the membership at once increased from fifteen to ninety. Mr. McCurdy was then living on a farm later owned by Jeremiah Lewis. The frame church was built in 1855 and 1856, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The first pastor of the society was Rev. Jesse Sparks. The pastors who followed him until the present time were: Revs. John Paul Jones, Metz, Lamb, J. J. Cooper, Lynch, Lamport, C. H. Wilkinson, D. C. Woollpert; W. S. Stewart, 1885-7; A. Cone, 1888-9; F. M. Stone, 1890-2; J. S. Kane, 1893-4; C. E. Disbrow, 1895-7; T. F. Frech, 1898-1903; H. C. Smith, 1904-5; G. H. Myers, 1905-7; E. F. Albertson, 1907-12; W. H. Brightmire, 1912-14. The present brick church was built in 1889, and is valued at fifteen thousand dollars. The parsonage was constructed during the pastorate of Rev. Frech. There are two hundred and eighty members of the church, and in the Sunday school are two hundred and fifty. The societies are the Ladies' Aid Society, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Epworth League for young people.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Spencerville has an enrollment of one hundred and seventy-two members, with a Sunday school of one hundred and four. The pastorate is in charge of Rev. Arthur Gordon at this time. Since 1894 the pastors have been: Revs. Simons, E. H. Peters, C. B. Sweeney, D. A. J. Brown, C. A. Burt, Homer Elliott. The Ladies' Aid Society is active in the church.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

The Methodist Protestant organization at St. Joe was brought into existence in the year of 1886, and from those humble beginnings has developed into a hustling and progressive society of one hundred members. Rev. W. H. Lineberry was the pastor who assisted in organizing the church. The church edifice was built in 1888, the same year as the Disciples church. The building cost thirty-five hundred dollars. At this writing, Rev. G. C. McCaslin is in charge of the society. The first trustees were Frank Ingle, George Bleeks and Sol Barney. The Sunday school, Ladies' Aid Society and Christian Endeavor add greatly to the interest of the church. The Methodist Protestant society has small churches at Concord and Fairview also.

The Rehoboth Methodist Protestant church was organized sometime in the year 1840, at the cabin-home of Samuel Tarney. The charter members were: Amariah Johnson and wife, Nathan Wyatt and wife, Abraham Johnson and wife, John Wyatt and wife, William R. Moore and wife, Samuel Tarney and wife, William A. Squires and wife, and Samuel Widney and wife. These sixteen persons constituted the first church organization in Jackson township which was known as the Bear Creek class. There being no church house, services were held at the cabin-homes of the early settlers; for some time later the regular services were held in a log schoolhouse located on the farm of Amariah Johnson, now owned by William Johnson. Special meetings were either held in the groves or at the double log barns of the settlers.

Some years later a church was built a short distance north of the log school house. The building was a frame structure and was considered quite elaborate at that early day. This church was known as the Bear Creek church. Here services were held until the fall of 1881, when the old church was considered unsafe and was abandoned. This old building was the scene of many a gracious revival and many hearts were made happy in a Savior's love. After abandoning the old church, the place of holding services was at the Bear Creek schoolhouse, a half mile west. Under the pastorate of the late Rev. F. M. Hussy, during the winter of 1881 and 1882, an effort was put forth for the erection of a new church house. It was with some difficulty that a suitable location could be found.

It was finally decided to build on the site where the Rehoboth church now stands, and the building was completed at a cost of twenty-one hundred dollars. Owing to the difficulty in securing a location, Mr. John S. Boots, one of the donors, thought that the proper name for the church should be Rehoboth, and wished the honor of naming it, which privilege was accorded him. In the fall of 1913, this church house underwent repairs ot the extent of eight hundred dollars. To be in keeping with the progress of the time, a basement has been put under the church, a furnace and modern lighting system installed, and an addition made.

The first religious service held in Jackson township was at the home of William Watson in 1839, and the preacher was Rev. James T. Robe, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Rev. Lewis Hicklan, missionary of the Methodist Protestant church, came to Jackson township in 1841, and organized a church. Today there are in the township several churches: namely, Church of God, Methodist Protestant and United Brethren.

THE GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1873, a church reinforced in numbers by the increasing population of Auburn came prominently into notice. The society of German Methodists had an unorganized existence in the town from a very early date. Ministers of this denomination held services at private houses on such occasions as brought them to this neighborhood, but the scarcity of numbers precluded attempt at forming a society. Rev. John Schneider was probably the pioneer preacher in this locality.

On November 1, 1858, Rev. F. Ruff organized what was known as the Kendallville circuit, of which Auburn was an appointment, although preaching was at first at a point north of town. This minister, who is recognized as the founder of the Auburn society, served for two years. The original membership consisted of George and Catherine Eckhart, Herman and Eva Froelich, Elizabeth Pullman, John and Caroline Raesch, John and Frederika Steffin, F. Raut, Sr., Charles Raut, Jr., Maria and Charlotte Raut.

The first officers chosen were George Froelich, exhorter, and George Eckhart, steward. No trustees to mark official existence were elected until about twelve years later.

The immediate successors of Reverend Ruff were: A. Gerlach, 1860; J. C. Weidman, 1862; G. Schwinn, 1863; C. A. Militzer, 1867; Henry Krill, 1869; A. Meyer, 1871.

From 1871, there were generally assistant preachers sent on the Kendallville circuit, who mostly lived at Auburn. Joseph Kern was the first of these. He was followed by G. Weiler, of Fort Wayne, succeeded by J. Lamprecht who remained two years and co-operated with Rev. Meyer to establish the church upon a strong and enduring basis. These ministers conducted a protracted meeting in 1872, which brought about a revival and ten conversions. The Sunday school was organized in 1872, and continued until 1880, when it was closed for a number of years. The society in 1874 considered the question of a church lot and building. To secure the former a committee of three persons was appointed on May 25, 1874. The committee, Frederick Raut, Charles Raut and John Raesch chose the lot upon which the church afterward stood.

Five members had in the meanwhile been elected by the quarterly conference at Kendallville as trustees of Emanuel Methodist Episcopal church, namely: F. Raut, C. Raut, J. Raesch, H. Wartensleben, and John Lobmiller. These parties, August 24th, bought of Andrew Mayer of Noble county, the lot selected, paying for the same two hundred and fifty dollars, and promptly took measures for the erection thereon of a frame meeting house. The church was completed and dedicated by Rev. Roberts, of Fort Wayne, and the cost was two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars. After subscriptions had all been collected there remained a deficit of two hundred dollars, which was paid by the Church Extension Society of the Central German Conference. In 1892 a parsonage was built for fourteen hundred dollars.

The pastors have been: John Bodmer, 1874; William Mueller, 1876; H. Buddenbaur, 1879; A. Gerlich, 1881; J. C. Gommel, 1882; J. H. Schimmelpfinig, 1885; John Haas, 1886; H. Rogatsky, 1891. Assistant and resident ministers for the same time have been: C. Treuschel, William Conzelmann, W. Hamp, G. Moehring, C. Henke, S. P. Spechman, A. C. Baur, D. Dobbick, W. Rogetzby and C. B. Koch. The Sunday school was organized in 1890 by Rev. Dobbick.

At present, this church has a very small congregation and is supplied by visiting pastors.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian society in Auburn was organized in the fall of 1846. Auburn first belonged to the Logansport Presbytery; but this being divided, it was transferred to the Fort Wayne Presbytery. Rev. Bliss, who was first assigned to this place was stated supply until the spring of 1856, at that time the membership numbering forty-three. In the spring of 1857, Rev. Edward Wright took charge; in 1863, Rev. Charles A. Munn, and from 1866 the church was for a short interval without services. Then Rev. C. A. Evans was here for two years. After another interval, in the spring of 1872 Rev. J. Emory Fisher began services on alternate Sundays. Rev. Henry Johnson came in the spring of 1874, and remained until the fall of 1880. During his pastorate, in the fall of 1876, a brick structure was erected on the corner of Jackson and Twelfth streets, costing six thousand dollars; it was dedicated in January, 1877. The trustees were E. D. Hartman, S. B. Miller, Joseph Albright and Richard Elson.

The early pastors were: Charles A. Munn, Charles Evans, Levi C. Littell, J. B. Fowler, 1871; J. E. Fisher, Henry Johnston, W. F. Mathews until 1882; H. D. McCord, G. W. Barr until 1884; D. S. Stephens, Henry A. Sawyers in 1886, and George Wade Healy in 1891. In 1895 Frank C. Colvin took charge of the church, and remained until 1897, when Rev. Henry A. Arlen supplied. In 1900 the church in Auburn was vacant, and in 1901 Rev. Thomas E. Burrows supplied. In 1902 Rev. Asher H. Brand was here, and during his pastorate the parsonage was built. In 1908 Rev. Walter M. Elliott came and remained until 1911, when the present efficient pastor, Robert I. Platter, took charge.

The church at present has one hundred and fifty members, and the Sunday school enrollment totals one hundred and twenty-five. The societies in the church are: the Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Christian Endeavor, and the Westminster Guild.

The Presbyterian church in Garrett is yet a small denomination, but is rapidly growing and in the near future promises to be a thriving and large society.

The first attempt to organize a Presbyterian society in Garrett was made in 1903 and 1904 by Rev. E. F. Knickerbocker, now in missionary work at Ningpo, China. Rev. Knickerbocker writes the following in regard to the futile attempt at that time: "Nearly the first work I did after being transferred from Nebraska to Indiana was that of looking up the need in Garrett. What a time I had of it, too, but I enjoyed the work nevertheless. My headquarters were at the leading hotel. I entered every house, store and shop in the city that was enterable. When the canvas was completed I had a list of more than seventy people who were material for the forming of a Presbyterian church. Nearly all were members of a Presbyterian church somewhere, and all were members of some sort of church, while only about a dozen of them were working with or members of any church in Garrett. A few days after this canvas began I hired a dance hall, rented a stove and a few lamps, bought wood, engaged a janitor, and began meetings, which lasted over two weeks. What a time of blizzard it was! A handful of people would come one evening. These I would gather in a circle around the stove, and we all sat while I conducted a Bible study. At the close of the meeting some one would remark, 'Well! It seems very strange that the people do not take an interest in things.' The next night these people would not come, and another small lot would take their place. Things went on like this night after night. One good brother came nearly every evening. He was the real goods. But one night—a terrible night—no one came. Half an hour after time for the meeting to begin, I stepped to the foot of the stairs and fastened the door, so that no one might disturb the meeting. Then I spent an hour in Bible study and prayer. That was really the most encouraging time of all, for at the end there was not a discouraging word."

Rev. Knickerbocker was finally compelled to relinquish his efforts in behalf of a Presbyterian church in Garrett, and upon the coming of the next pastor the society disbanded. Knickerbocker writes of his successor: "Whether he broke the church or the church broke him, or else a mutual breaking, I am not sure."

In the fall of 1907 steps were again taken to organize a church in Garrett, and in 1908 a permanent society was effected. Charles G. Sterling was the first pastor called, and he was followed by W. A. Service and Edgar L. Buchanan. The latter is the present pastor, having come here from Lafayette, Indiana, in December, 1911. The present directors of the church are: Dr. G. Allison, C. E. Leightner, E. M. McKennan, W. A. Clifford, E. C. Moughler. Elders are: C. E. Leightner, W. A. Clifford, E. C. Moughler, John W. Brown, William C. Robinson and A. R. Moore. The congregation worships at present in the German Methodist building, but, as the latter society is very small, the Presbyterians contemplate leasing the church entirely for their own use; thus it will be known as the First Presbyterian church. The church numbers one hundred and twenty members, with a

Sunday school of one hundred and seventy members. There are two societies in the church, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and Woman's Helpers.

The Presbyterian church at Waterloo was organized on June 5, 1863, by Rev. C. Ford, with the following constituent members: P. B. Nimmons, Mary Nimmons, James Lockhart, Robert M. Lockhart, Elizabeth Lockhart, Abraham McCoy, Elizabeth McCoy, Mahlon Nimmons, Louisa Nimmons, Edward Craft, J. E. Rutan, Keziah Rutan, Joseph Mills, J. N. Mills, Jane Smith, Jane Madden, J. H. Boon, Mary Hines, Celestia Hutchison, Laura Hutchison, A. A. Howard, Sarah A. Howard and Rachel Moore. The first ruling elders were P. B. Nimmons, Robert Lockhart and A. A. Howard. The church building, a frame structure on Maple street, was erected in 1867, at a cost of three thousand dollars. The first pastor, Rev. Edward Wright, was there from 1863 to 1866. Other pastors who followed were: C. A. Munn, L. C. Littell, J. B. Fowler, Henry Johnson, W. F. Mathews, J. D. McCord, and G. W. Barr. Rev. W. H. Chase, living at Auburn, has charge of the church at present. There are about sixty-five active members of the church. The church society is a progressive one and a great aid to the town of Waterloo.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The Christian church in Auburn was organized in the winter of 1902 by Rev. J. N. Wilson, who was the first pastor. The succeeding pastors have been: J. A. Brown, C. H. Earenfight, John Lennox, Frank Nixon, Fred Thomas, and at present Rev. C. W. Mahin fills the pulpit. The church building was constructed in 1907, and cost thirty-two hundred dollars.

There are two hundred members of the church at present, with one hundred and seventy-five in the Sunday school. The societies are: The Ladies' Aid, Ladies' Auxilliary, Christian Endeavor and the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

The Christian church of Garrett was organized in the year 1907 by Rev. O. L. Hull, and his first congregation numbered twenty-eight members. When he left, after three years' meritorious service, he had enrolled over two hundred and fifty people. The pastors who have followed him are: Revs. John H. Swift, L. C. Brink, L. M. Nesmith, B. O. Borten, and the present pastor is J. W. Borden. The society bought a hall, formerly used for meetings, on King street, for the sum of twenty-six hundred dollars, and herein the loyal membership of two hundred and fifty people hold their services. The Sunday school numbers one hundred and fifteen. The Ladies'

Aid Society is a prominent factor in the good work done by the church, and it, with the congregation as a whole, is working hard to make the church one of the strongest in the city.

The Church of Christ at Butler was organized by John Ailsworth in the Lutheran church, on March 1, 1870, with the following charter members: G. H. Young, Mary Young, Sarah Young, E. Olmstead, Frank Reynolds, Lucy Reynolds, Mrs. Rowe, Frederick Huffman, Elizabeth Huffman, Alice Huffman, Almira Huffman, John and Mary Shoub, Fred H. Fanning, Carrie M. Fanning, Calista Pillsburg, Jacob Jennings, Mary, Cyrenas and Elizabeth Jennings and Jacob Funk. Elder J. E. Harris was the first minister of this denomination in Butler. T. P. Sutton assisted. Harris was from Licking county, Ohio. After him, with the dates of their services, came: Elder Hadsell, 1872; T. P. Sutton, 1873-8; under Rev. Sutton the lot on which the Christian church now stands was purchased, the church was erected, and dedicated on February 7, 1875, by L. L. Carpenter of Wabash; Elder Leavett came in 1878; then O. Q. Ovialt; E. L. Fanner in 1883; Elders, Struber, Wilson, Lovines, Moot, Stewart, Sniff, Scoville, A. M. Laird, D. A. Shaw, Fred Thomas, Drash, Harris, Ira Smith, R. B. Chapman, S. B. Braden, Konkle, John Imhof, and at present, A. E. Wrentmore, have had and have charge of the church at Butler. There are about one hundred and seventy-seven members, a Ladies' Aid Society and a Christian Endeavor.

The Disciples church, or Christian church, of St. Joe was organized on May 2, 1886, by Rev. L. L. Carpenter. Elder J. A. Thomas was the first pastor of the church, and he was followed by T. A. Hedges, W. W. Harris, L. W. Fairfield, J. O. Rose, S. S. Bartlett, Harry Clark, Rev. Dunkleberger, W. S. Meyers, J. A. Brown, T. N. Russell and S. O. Redacer. The persons who helped in the organization of this church in 1886 were: Joshua W. Lounsberry, Anna Lounsberry, E. M. Vollmer, R. K. McDonald, Anna McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Filley, B. S. Sheffer, Eva S. Sheffer, Emma Hart, Jared Irwin, and wife, Charles Coburn, Emma Tustison.

The church at present has a membership of one hundred, with an excellent Sunday school of seventy-five. The Martha Society performs aid service for the church. The Christian Endeavor is also existent in the church. The house of worship was constructed in the year 1888, two years after the organization, and cost at the time, twenty-five hundred dollars.

The Church of Christ built a brick structure in 1870 at Waterloo, on Maple street, at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. Rev. N. N. Bartlett, the first pastor, remained two years. He was followed by Revs. James

Hodsell, F. H. McCormick, M. M. Gleason and M. L. Blaney. This church is now defunct.

The Newville Christian church was organized in the fall of 1851 by James Hadsell, in a schoolhouse where the United Brethren parsonage later stood, across the river and southeast from Newville. There were originally twenty-seven members. At the close of 1879 the church had a membership of one hundred and ninety-two. This church has a present membership of seventy-five.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The United Brethren class at Newville was organized in 1842 by Rev. Jonathan Thomas, one of the pioneer preachers. The class was organized in a small log building on the east side of the road about two miles west of Newville on the farm owned by Solomon Wilcox. The class was composed of eleven charter members, nine of whom were: Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Delong, Hanna Robertson, Cornelius Woodcox and wife, Solomon Woodcox and wife, M. Soper and Mrs. Ellis. The first board of trustees was composed of Solomon Delong, Collin Robertson and Cornelius Woodcox. Maria Delong, who died March 28, 1912, at the age of ninety years, was the last charter member.

About 1842 a frame schoolhouse was built where the parsonage barn now stands, and soon after the place of meeting was transferred from the Woodcox home to the schoolhouse. This building was used for church services until 1855, when, during the pastorate of Rev. J. Fink, a splendid frame church building, thirty by forty-six feet, was erected. About 1880 the church was moved back from the road and set on a brick foundation, truss beams were put in overhead and the center supports removed. In the year 1885, while Rev. R. T. Martin was pastor, extensive repairs were made, consisting of tower and bell, slate roof and new windows.

The old building, which has served its purpose well for fifty-eight years, is now being thoroughly renovated at an approximate cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. Lecture room, library, pastor's study, rostrum, basement, furnace, new windows, chairs, are among the many improvements. The present membership is one hundred and five, and the Sunday school also has a strong enrollment. The first church was dedicated by Bishop Henry Kumler, Jr. The new one will be dedicated by Bishop H. H. Fout. During the seventy-one years of the existence of the class, forty-three pastors have served the chruch. The present pastor is Oliver Perry Givens, a native of Noble county, Indiana.

The United Brethren church at Waterloo had its origin prior to 1856, probably in 1852. At that time the church was supported by traveling evangelists. Among the earliest were Revs. William Miller and Jonathan Thomas. Then came Revs. J. Fink and Lammon, who traveled together and held revivals. A deed to the lot on which the United Brethren church now stands was made by George W. Trout and wife in November, 1862, to George W. Trout, David Goodwin and John Beidler, as the first board of trustees. The church building was then completed. This was in 1862. Rev. Taring Osmun was pastor at this time. It was the first church in Waterloo. During the early history of this church the building was used for union worship, also union Sunday school. In 1879 the church was rebuilt. Among the early preachers were: J. Fink, Lammon, William Moffatt, J. Morthland, A. Lower, Leonard, T. Osmun, J. K. Swihart, C. Crossland, C. O. Lawrence, J. G. Bowersox, Joseph Brown, D. Bender, John Martin, George Crawford, B. Baldwin, Richard Martin, C. H. Kirracofe, W. O. Dinnius, S. P. Klotz, J. D. Snyder, W. O. Butler, George Dinnius, J. S. Tedrow and J. W. Lilly. In 1889, when the division of the church came in general conference at York, Pennsylvania, the Waterloo church lost many of its oldest members. However, the society took on new life, and on June 13, 1912, the old church, which had been veneered with brick, was torn down and work of constructing the new edifice begun. The cornerstone was laid August 9, 1912, and the church was dedicated April 6, 1913. The total cost was fifteen thousand dollars. The present enrollment numbers one hundred and fifty-five, and the pastor is Rev. F. P. Overmyer.

In Smithfield township organized Christianity was introduced by the United Brethren, who had regular services at the Smith school house, later known as number six. The first minister was Rev. Samuel Chaplin. The Methodists met at Barker's and formed a class, of which Mr. Barker was the leader. The Disciples, organized by Revs. Bartlett and Hadsell, had a church at Cedar lake.

The Big Run United Brethren church, in Stafford township, was organized in the spring of 1843 by Rev. Jonathan Thomas. The charter members were: Jacob Gunsenhouser and wife, Thomas Olds and wife, David Flickinger and wife, Stephen Hackley and wife and Mary Willard. They organized at the home of Jacob Gunsenhouser, and used this place for worship during the next five years, later using the old log house on the Gunsenhouser land. A church was built during the progress of the Civil war, and services were held on alternate Sundays by the Rev. James Martin.

The United Brethren church in Butler was organized in January, 1884, with a membership of forty people. Their frame church building was erected in the fall of 1883, at a cost of twenty-three hundred dollars, and dedicated in December, 1883. It is located on West North street. The pastors have been: Rev. Joseph Brown, W. O. Butler, 1884; J. W. Martin; S. P. Klotz, 1885; Joseph Brown, 1883; D. B. Keller; A. F. McCloe, 1889; J. S. Tedrow, J. W. Cummings, A. F. McCloe, 1900; C. H. Bell, 1902; W. H. Phetro, 1904; O. F. Landis, 1905; O. B. Wells, 1906; W. F. Parker, 1907; A. W. Phillips, 1911, and D. B. Kessinger, 1912, who is the present incumbent. There are two hundred and fifty members of the church at present, and the Sunday school numbers two hundred and sixty. There are societies as follows in the church: Ladies' Aid Society, Woman's Missionary Association and Christian Endeavor. In the Butler circuit are the Big Run, Jerusalem and Zion churches, with a combined congregation of two hundred and ninety-two people. Rev. Richhart, of Butler, has charge of them. The Newville circuit has a membership of two hundred and fifteen.

Mount Pleasant United Brethren church, in Wilmington township, is over sixty years old. In 1854 meetings were held in the house of Abraham Eakright, on section twenty, by Revs. Benton and wife. The constituent members were: William McBride, Mr. Dirrim, Abraham Eakwright and their wives, and Mrs. Levi McBride. Services were held in the Eakright house until 1861, when they commenced to use the old log schoolhouse on section 19. This organization held many successful revials. A chapel was erected at Mount Pleasant in 1870.

The Lilly United Brethren church at Moore Station was organized by Rev. Aaron Lilly in December, 1882, with twenty-seven members. Services were held in the Mooresville schoolhouse until the next summer, when they built a fine large frame church, costing fourteen hundred dollars. Services were held every alternate Sunday.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The history of the Baptist church dates almost co-equal with the first settlement of DeKalb county. Here and there in the townships, log meeting houses were raised, and long served their purpose. The first regular Baptist church organized in this county was known as the "Cedar Creek church." The house of worship was a log building. It was located about one mile south of the present village of Corunna. The date of organization was in 1841 or 1842. Deacon McConly, who afterward became a minister, was very prominent among the early members of this denomination. Calvin Calkin, T. D. Daily and families, were other strong members of the society. The pastors of the church at various times were Elders P. H. Evans, William N. Welker, A. Town and others. This church is now defunct.

The next church organized was within the bounds of Wilmington township, and had its origin in 1844. Its formation was largely owing to the energetic efforts of A. Town and R. Speer. James R. Cosper donated land for a church site so long as it would be used for religious purposes. A log meeting house was accordingly raised upon this ground. S. B. Meade was the first pastor of the church, and S. B. Ward followed shortly afterward.

Elders Baker and Whitehead held a series of meetings in Auburn and the result was the organization of a church. Upon this the Wilmington church was practically dissolved, because the members persisted in joining the church at Auburn. The Wilmington church was abandoned in 1861.

On August 13, 1852, the brethren met at the old courthouse to take into consideration the organization of a Baptist church in Auburn. Everybody agreed on the plan, and an organization was effected on September 15, 1852. Elder Ward became the first pastor, and then Elder A. Town. Having no regular meeting house of their own, the Baptists at this time held their services at the courthouse or in the Methodist or Presbyterian churches.

The new brick building of the Baptist church was completed in the fall of 1873. Elder Ward, R. P. Jones, W. Langton Sanders, J. P. Ward, H. J. Finch, T. C. Smith and O. E. Eagy were ministers until the year 1892.

From 1892 until 1913 the ministers have been: Reverends F. W. Hart, W. P. Pearce, Edwin P. Hoyt, W. A. Pavy, J. H. Martin, H. J. Finch, C. B. Janes and F. M. Reece There are now seventy-three members of the church and the Sunday school has an enrollment of seventy-one.

The Baptist church was organized on December 15, 1885, by seven ladies of Garrett, namely: Mesdames C. N. Bell, G. W. Mudd, Frank Hartsock, Effie Stewart, Sarah Cobler, Lydia Osborn, and Miss Addie Ford. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Davies, and following him have been, in part: Reverends Pavey, Chansler, Stevens, Whitney, and John Walton, who is the present minister in charge of the work. The present brick church building was erected in 1888 and 1889, and it is to the credit of the present pastor and the loyal members of the church to say that the debt incurred in the first building has just been lifted. The Baptist church has a membership of two hundred and twenty-five, and the Sunday school has one hundred and thirty-five. Among the societies identified with this thriving little church are the Baptist

Young People's Union, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Home Mission Society, and the Pansy Club, which is devoted to charitable work. It might be said that the debt of the church was paid almost entirely by subscriptions.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Several fruitless attempts to organize and establish the English Lutheran church in Auburn were made at different times by Revs. W. Waltman, J. Sise and C. C. Link. The need of a house of worship was great. Rev. Levi Rice made a visit to Auburn in May, 1874, and completed arrangements to preach occasionally in the Baptist church, and this continued until October 26, 1875, when, notice having been duly given, all members of the society met at the home of Jacob Walborn, where a permanent organization was made with nineteen members. The church so formed was given the name of "The St. Marks English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Auburn." At this meeting, Levi Rice presiding, an election was held and a council chosen, namely: John Treesh, J. Walborn, Enos H. White and D. A. Sebring. Rev. Rice was engaged for one year, with semi-monthly meetings. The names of the original members are as follows: J. J. and Caroline E. Huffman, Jacob Stamets, David A. and Minerva Sebring, Jacob, Lucetta and Mary Walborn, Mary Wiles, Horace A. Hoffman, Margaret Sibert, John Treesh, William McClellan, Andrew and Elizabeth Bolander, William L. and Angeline Smith and Enos H. and Clara M. White. Of these, nine were former members, three were transferred and the rest were received by letter. The Lutherans at once purchased of the Presbyterian society their old frame church, occupying the southeast corner of lot twenty, west Auburn, and paid the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars for the property. Rev. Rice remained with this church for six years.

Rev. Samuel Kelso, of Spencerville, succeeded Rev. Rice, and stayed one year. Rev. William Waltman came next. He was a resident minister of Kendallville, but supplied this church a brief period in the early part of 1883. A permanent pastor was next secured in the person of Rev. W. D. Trover, whose engagement covered the space of four years, terminating in October, 1887. Rev. Jessup, from Leipsic, Ohio, followed, the Rev. N. J. Myers, of Noble county, in March, 1888.

During the year 1889 the society negotiated for and purchased of Mrs. Fannie Smith lot sixty-two, West Auburn, paying five hundred dollars for the property. A building committee was appointed and contracts made for a new church. Before the end of October the edifice was finished. The building was Gothic in style, having brick walls and slated gables, and the dimensions were forty-four by sixty-three feet. The tower rose to a height of eighty-five feet, supporting a bell weighing eight hundred pounds. The interior of the church was finished in natural wood. The floor was bowl-shaped, descending toward the pulpit, and the seats circular and concentrically arranged. Stained glass windows were installed, respectively memorials of the Sabbath school, Synod of Northern Indiana, Lewis Bowers, Jacob Walborn, Burton Brown, Samuel Cornell and the Nelsons. Two hot-air furnaces supplied the heat. The total cost of the building was about seven thousand dollars.

The building was consecrated for religious purposes in a sermon preached on November 3, 1889, by Dr. L. A. Godwall, of Springfield, Ohio. In February, 1890, Rev. D. F. Kain, of Albion, Indiana, was engaged as minister, and stayed until the spring of 1891, and was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Brosy, from Pleasant Lake.

The Sabbath school was organized in the year 1877; a Ladies' Aid society in 1885, and, on November 7, 1891, a Christian Endeavor society. In 1892 a parsonage was erected on the lot east of the church at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars.

Rev. Brosy remained at Auburn until 1905, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. E. Slater, D. D., who stayed until 1909. Rev. J. H. Neuhouser followed, and he in turn was succeeded, on September 1, 1911, by the present pastor, Rev. A. B. Garman. The church at present has two hundred and thirty-three commuicant members, three hundred and eleven confirmed members, and three hundred and fifty-six baptized. The Sunday school numbers three hundred and fifty members, with thirty-four officers and teachers. The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in 1885; the Young Peoples' Society Christian Endeavor was organized on November 7, 1891; the Luther League in 1894; Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society in 1896, and the Lutheran Brotherhood in February, 1910. The Mission Band of seventy-five members takes charge of local relief and charity work.

St. Mark's Lutheran Evangelical church at Butler was organized in 1864 by Rev. J. W. Henderson. The church was built about 1867, under the pastorate of Rev. Henderson. It was of brick and cost originally about five thousand dollars, but has later been remodeled twice, at an additional cost of three thousand dollars. Since Rev. Henderson, the pastors have been: Revs. J. N. Morris, A. W. Burns, S. P. Snyder, William C. Barnett, Jabez Shaffer, D. F. Kain, W. Dieffenbach, S. P. Fryberger, E. E. Neibel, W. S. Oberholter, M. L. Furst, J. H. Crouse, and John B. Gardner, the present efficient and popular pastor, who came on May 1, 1912. At present there are eighty-one members of the church, with ninety in the Sunday school. The Dorcas Society, a charitable organization, and the Luther League, for young people, are existent.

The Wittenberg Lutheran Evangelical church is one of the oldest in this territory of the synod, or in the county. It was organized by Rev. J. Cather, in 1843. The church building is valued at fifteen hundred dollars. There are twenty-three members, with a Sunday school of forty-five. There are the Dorcas Society and Luther League in this church also. Rev. John B. Gardner attends this church on alternate Sundays from Butler.

Richland Center Lutheran Evangelical church was organized by Rev. W. Waltman in 1855, with twenty-five charter members.

Fairfield Center church was organized by Rev. J. Cather in 1856, with fourteen charter members.

Sedan church was organized in 1860 by Rev. J. Waltman, with twenty-eight members.

Fairfield Center Lutheran church was organized by Rev. J. Cather in 1856, with fourteen charter members. Sedan church was organized in 1860 by Rev. W. Waltman with twenty-eight members. Rev. J. Cather founded the first Lutheran church in Concord township in October, 1849, at the home of William Doums, with twelve charter members. John Sidel, W. Waltman, C. C. Caskey, in 1859, were pastors when the pastorate was split into that of Spencerville, St. John's, Salem and Richland. B. F. Hills, C. C. Sink, A. Leathers, E. W. Erick and S. Kelso followed. During the latter pastor's service he organized the St. Joe church and built the structure at a cost of three thousand dollars. E. K. Baker came next, and then S. P. Fryberger founded the church at Spencerville.

The Evangelical Lutheran church at Spencerville at present has one hundred and seventeen confirmed members. Rev. D. P. Heltzel has charge of the congregation, having come to the pastorate on October 1, 1912. The Sunday school has a membership of one hundred and five, with twenty officers and teachers. There is a Ladies' Aid Society and a Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society. The church building was erected in 1887, also the parsonage, and the cost was six thousand dollars at the time.

GERMAN LUTHERAN AND GERMAN REFORMED CHURCHES.

A society, to be known as the German Reformed Lutheran church, was successful in organization. For a time two German societies united their strength and resources, under the above title, and taking advantage of a donation of land for church purposes, the combined societies applied for and were granted lot number one hundred and fifty-four, which had been held for the first religious society that might make claim to and actually improve it in accord with the wishes of the giver, John Spencer.

The site having been cheaply and legally acquired, the society contracted for the erection of a small frame meeting house, to cost but a few hundred dollars. The work was actively carried forward, so that by February, 1865, the building had been completed and dedicated a home of worship. At the dedication the attendance was much beyond the limited capacity of the building, the music was good and the exercises, conducted in German, were of an interesting character.

Later the German Reformed church of St. Johns bought out the interest of the other society and on January 1, 1866, a meeting was called and a consistory was chosen. Peter Durmer and Jacob Kandel were elected elders and John Otto and Ernest Myers, deacons, to serve two years. The Rev. Isaac Motzinger was the first minister. He served the church acceptably until 1872, living in a small framed cabin during the period of his service. Rev. William B. Sandoe was his successor. Other preachers in order were: Philip Ruhl, 1872; John Rettig, 1879; John Winter, 1882; W. Grether, 1884; B. Ruf, 1888. Shortly after the church had been built the Evangelical Lutheran society sold their interest and for several years were without a home of worship. Rev. Reichard, of Avilla, and Rev. Steinback, of Fairfield, alternated every fortnight in preaching to the society, and it was not till February 1, 1873, that the members resolved upon erecting a meeting house. To this end a meeting was held at the residence of Charles Bartles, of Richland township, and application was then made for a lot which had been set aside by Mr. Spencer solely for church purposes, and on obtaining possession they proceeded to build upon the lot a small church, in which their services were held. Rev. Searing preached for them at intervals of several weeks and Rev. Lewis Pullman was the only resident preacher. Rev. C. B. Preuss came next.

The German Evangelical Lutheran church in Garrett, of the Missouri synod, was organized in the year 1888, with thirteen voting members. C. B. Preuss was the first visiting pastor, and he continued until 1890. His home was in Avilla. Rev. F. J. Keller was the second pastor and the first resident pastor. Otto Schumm came next; then H. B. Kohlmeier; then C. W. Giese. The present incumbent is Rev. G. Bloedel, who took charge of the work on July 29, 1913, coming here from the state of Nebraska. The church numbers one hundred and fifty communicants, forty voting members, and three hundred and seventy-five souls. The Sunday school has a membership of fifty. The Ladies' Aid Society conducts charitable work in Garrett, and is very well organized. Rev. Bloedel teaches a parochial school adjoining the church building on the east; he has thirty-nine scholars.

The church building is of wood, and was dedicated on October 27, 1889. The cost was eighteen hundred dollars.

The English Reformed church at Waterloo has a fine brick structure on the corner of Center and Union streets. It was built in 1872, at a cost of fifty-five hundred dollars. Rev. Henry Baer was the first pastor, followed by Rev. Fenniman, and Rev. F. F. Christine in 1880.

The Lutheran church in Troy township was organized by Rev. James Cather in 1843, in the house of John A. Zimmerman, on section thirty. The house of worship was later on section twenty-eight.

CHURCH OF GOD.

The Church of God was organized at a very early date in the city of Auburn. The pastors since 1887 have been Revs. Markley, Neill, Fuller, Harendeen, Bloyd, I. M. Thomas, H. H. Spicher, A. O. Musgrove and J. G. Wise, the present incumbent.

The church has a membership of ninety-two, with eighty in the Sunday school. Societies are: The Woman's Missionary Society and the Christian Endeavor.

ST. MATTHEW REFORM CHURCH.

The St. Matthew Reform church in Garrett was organized in the year of 1888, and the first pastor called was Rev. B. Ruff. After him, in 1893, came Rev. George Englemann. In 1899 G. M. Hersch took charge of the work, also Rev. Vollbach during a short period following. In 1906 Edward Kielsmeier was chosen for the pulpit, and for two years he benefited the church greatly. In 1908, and until 1911, Henry Clausing had charge. In 1912 Rev. Otto H. Scherry, the present able pastor, came to Garrett, and under his control the church has taken rapid strides toward a fuller and more complete organization. The brick church building was erected in the year 1904, and cost, when completed, fifty-five hundred dollars. The church is situated at the corner of Keyser and Franklin streets and the parsonage is adjoining. At present there are eighty-eight members of the society in Garrett. The Sunday school has seventy members. Two societies, the Christian Endeavor and the Ladies' Aid Society, exist at this time, and both are of very high standard.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Protestant Episcopal church at Garrett was built in 1876 and dedicated in July, 1877. The land was purchased, building erected, furniture put in and everything provided for use by John King, Jr., and William Keyser, first and second vice-presidents, respectively, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and presented as a free gift to Bishop Talbot of the Indiana diocese. The first pastor was Rev. B. L. Trimble. Rev. Weatherby and R. H. Dennis succeeded him, and for a period the church was closed. In the winter of 1883-4 the church was reopened, and Rev. S. M. C. Orpen came from Lima, Indiana, and preached every two weeks. Rev. Benjamin R. Phelps succeeded him. Rev. C. E. Bilger now tends the Garrett membership, which is very small.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Evangelical Association at Waterloo was organized before the outbreak of the Civil war, and in 1886 a church was built at a cost of three thousand dollars. Another authority claims this church to have been built in 1877. Rev. Geist was the pastor in charge when the church was constructed. In 1880 he left and returned again in April, 1913, and is still the incumbent. There are eighty members of the church and one hundred in the Sunday school. A Ladies' Aid Society, Young Peoples' Alliance and a Missionary Auxiliary are societies within the congregation. Some of the pastors who have served at Waterloo are: Revs. W. H. Mygrant, W. H. Freshley, D. O. Wise, C. H. Burgener, B. F. Walmer, D. E. Zechiel, G. F. Zuber and P. L. Browns. Rev. Geist visits the County Line society also, a small organization with a church-house near the county line of DeKalb and Steuben, three miles west of Ashley. There are forty members here. A mile south of Fairfield Center there is a society, but active work had been abandoned.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In August of the year 1872 a Catholic priest for the first time visited the city of Auburn. Father August Young was commissioned in this capacity. He found nine Catholic families here at the time, who were: Engelbert Ashley, Joseph Ashley, William H. McIntyre, Jules Beuret, Justin Girardot, Charles Beugnot, Benjamin Goodman, Jacob Hollinger, Stephen Girardot and Patrick Murphy. For two years he had services in the home of Engelbert

Ashley, on West Seventh street. In the meantime the present lots were secured, facing on what was then the corner of Fourth and Railroad streets. The committee in charge consisted of Engelbert Ashley, Jules Beuret and Jacob Hollinger.

The foundation for the new church was laid on June 1, 1874. A little frame structure, thirty by fifty feet, was erected and served as a place of worship until August, 1912. The church was dedicated by Bishop Joseph Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, on October 18 of the same year. The building sat close to the sidewalk, facing Fourth street and was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars, the total amount of which was paid on the day after the dedication.

The present priest's residence, adjoining the church property, was bought for one thousand, nine hundred dollars, on April 15, 1874. The congregation from the beginning increased rapidly and at this time it numbered three thousand souls and had no debt on the church property. At the suggestion of the bishop, Father Young changed his place of residence from Auburn to Garrett, on November 10, 1886, but continued to visit Auburn from Garrett until November 1, 1891.

The resident pastors succeeding Father Young at Auburn were the following: Rev. Rudolph Denk, eight months; Rev. Francis P. Faust, from June, 1892, to November, 1895; Rev. Edward J. Boccard, from November, 1895, to September, 1898; Rev. Frederick J. Dandurand, from September, 1898, to July, 1900; Rev. John M. Schmitz, from July, 1900, to July, 1910, when the present pastor, Father Angermaier, took charge.

Since his presence in our midst, Father Angermaier has been doing splendid work for the material, as well as spiritual, upbuilding of the parish. A public-spirited, energetic young man, he set about at once to make the required improvements on the parochial residence and church property in general. Of course, this took time and money, but with foresight and the spirit of perseverance required, he began planning the work he had in view, and the present beautiful church is the fruit of his labor. The congregation approved of his plans and supported him liberally in his undertaking.

The work of excavating for the new building started the first week in August, 1912. A concrete foundation was put in and a roomy basement supplied for the whole church. Rising above this are five tiers of cement blocks which raise the superstructure of the church about five feet above the level of the ground. The old frame structure was utilized because of its splendid material. The exterior of the present building measures ninety-four feet. It has a transept of forty-eight feet, giving it a seating capacity of about three hundred. A large sanctuary with vestries on either side takes up the fore part of the church. While the shell is a frame structure, the outside, finished in stucco, is an innovation in church building. Not only in the city of Auburn, but, so far as can be learned, it is the only church building of its kind in the state. It is this that attracts the attention of so many and elicits admiration and comment. Beautiful concrete steps lead to the entrance of the church, which at present sets back from the sidewalk about fifteen feet. A steeple sixty-five feet high surmounted by a gilded cross of four and a half feet adds much to the beauty of the exterior and attracts the attention of the stranger at a distance. The interior artistic decoration is the work of Signor Giovanni Gioscio, an Italian artist of Indianapolis. Two beautiful oil paintings adorn the ceiling of the church. One represents the mother of the Savior crushing the head of the serpent, according to the saying in Genesis: "She shall crush thy head; and thou shalt lie in wait of her heel." The other is a painting of Saint Cecelia, patroness of music. Two adoring angels adorn the arch of the sanctuary. The church has been completely refurnished. Oak pews finished in mission style that are very roomy and comfortable have replaced the old ones. A new Packard organ, with pipe organ effect, has been secured for the choir. A massive and beautiful altar, worth no less than two thousand dollars, was the gift of the pastor from a personal friend in Fort Wayne. In harmony with the side alters, it is finished in white and gold. To the Catholic the altar is ever most intimately associated with priests and sacrifice, as is beautifully illustrated by the carvings on the panels of the altar table, the one to the left representing Abel offering a lamb as a sacrifice; the other to the right the High Priest Melchisedech, king of Salem, offering bread and wine which prefigured the true sacrifice of the New Law, represented by the carving in the center panel, Christ with His Apostles at the last supper changing bread and wine into His sacred Body and Blood. A beautiful red velvet carpet covering the floor of the sanctuary and heavy cork matting covering the floor of the auditorium are the gifts of Schaab & Brother Company to the congregation. All this with a splendid electric illumination from walls and ceiling gives the church a most beautiful and pleasing interior.

The St. Michael's church is located at Summit, in Smithfield township. The church was built in 1880 by Rev. Augustus Young, and was dedicated on August 28, 1881, by Bishop Dwenger. Rev. Young was relieved of the pastorate by Rev. Peter Franzes from June 20, 1882, till May 11, 1883. After this Father Young again attended the church. This pastorate was taken on July 4, 1884, by Rev. Maximilian Benzinger, who stayed until October 17,

1897. Two acres of land and one acre as a cemetery were donated by John M. Schaudel. In 1885 Benzinger built the pastoral residence at a cost of fourteen hundred dollars. The next pastor was Rev. Herman Jurascheck, until May 18, 1894. In 1895 the church was enlarged to its present size. Revs. Peter Schmitt and John N. Schmitz were other pastors. Since July 13, 1900, the church at Summit has been a mission, attended by the priests of Auburn. Father George Angermaier has charge of the church at present. Sixty families comprise the congregation, and the church is without debt.

The Catholic church in Garrett had its beginnings when Father A. Young was caring for his flock in Auburn. In May and June, 1876, he built the first church in Garrett, a frame building twenty-four by forty feet, at a cost of two thousand dollars. To this he added a sacristy which cost three hundred dollars. As soon as the church was enclosed he opened a select school in it with Josephine Bisset as teacher. This was the first school in Garrett and continued until the public school was opened. In 1886 he moved the sacristy back from the church building thirty-four feet, added four feet to the length of the church, built a cross section on the rear end of the church, thirty by forty-eight feet, and also constructd a new belfry and steeple on the church, all of which cost thirty-five hundred dollars. At the same time he built a parsonage for himself costing two thousand dollars. On the tenth day of November, 1886, he moved from Auburn to Garrett.

In 1888 a beautiful and commodious parochial school building was erected, with four schoolrooms sufficient to accommodate two hundred pupils. This building cost six thousand dollars. Again in 1893 the church was remodeled at a cost of thirty-three hundred dollars. Calvary cemetery was purchased and laid out in 1897. The improvements and all cost three thousand dollars. The Sacred Heart Hospital was built in 1902, and is described in the history of Garrett. In 1906 Father Young built an addition to the brick parochial school building which he had constructed in 1888. As it is, there are eight schoolrooms, capable of accommodating four hundred pupils.

The Catholic church at present in Garrett is in a very prosperous condition, and has a very large membership. Father A. Young continues as the pastor.

The first Catholic church in the county was built at Waterloo in 1867, and was attended by Catholics from Auburn and other places. The priests in charge up to 1874 were Revs. R. J. Echlering, R. A. Dimig, R. J. Zimbilde and R. A. Yung.

CHAPTER IX.

HISTORY OF JOURNALISM.

By Herbert C. Willis.

The making of a newspaper has given the projectors of the various enterprises more real worry and hardships than perhaps any other line of business investments. It has made men poor from a financial standpoint, some have lost friends, and all of the promoters have lost sleep trying to make their newspapers pay and at the same time have a standing in their communities as molders of public opinion.

There have been as many newspapers in the county since the publication of the first paper as there have been establishments in any one line of business. Still today there are but ten newspapers published in the county. All of the papers now published have their fields in which to circulate and most of them have a political party whose principles they advocate.

EARLY NEWSPAPER MAKING.

The earlier newspapers of the county never thought of contesting with each other to get a "scoop" on a news story. It was too slow a process and all that was thought of was to get a subscriber now and then, take a load of wood on subscription, or a gallon and a half of apple butter. The editors generally boarded their printers and the wages paid were small compared with that of the present time. One printer on a paper, with an apprentice and a "devil," who worked for a chance to learn the trade, composed the force that set up the type, with the assistance of the editor himself, and started the paper off to press, sometimes on time, sometimes late from one hour to two days. It seemed to make no difference when the subscribers received their papers, and in some instances it mattered not whether they received them at all.

About three times a year, Saturday afternoon was made a half holiday, when a pile of kindling would be gathered in the back yard and the process of roller-making was carried out. A portion of glue and molasses was cooked until it was of the proper texture, when the "dope" would be poured into the molds of cylinder shape and a roller cast, with which the "devil" had to stand on a box and by hand roll the forms on the hand press in order that the ink would be properly spread over the type. It is perhaps safe to say that there is not more than one printer or publisher in the county at the present time who ever helped to cast a roller in the old-fashioned way.

Today the newspaper plants of this county are modern country offices, well equipped for newspaper work, and with up-to-date job printing departments, able to handle much of the work that larger printing offices do.

The newspapers of today are no longer considered a subject of charity, supported in order to help out the publisher that he may secure food and clothing for himself and family. It is now a business proposition with the publisher. He sells his advertising space, and offers it as his stock in trade, the same as any merchant.

The press of DeKalb county has proved to be one of the greatest factors in modern civilization. It has aided the progress of the county from the time that the newspaper was first known to its people to the present time in a manner that cannot be told. Before this county had a newspaper it was necessary that all legal notices that were required by law to be published had to be sent outside the county for publication. This gave but little notice to the public or parties who were directly interested in such publications.

FIRST PAPER IN COUNTY.

The first newspaper talk for DeKalb county was in 1852, when S. E. Alvord, then publisher of the *Observer* at Albion, in Noble county, contemplated starting a paper at Auburn, the county seat. Not receiving sufficient encouragement in the venture proposed, he soon afterward sold his outfit to Messrs. Berry and Milton J. Pierce, who launched the first paper in DeKalb county, by the publication of the *Democratic Messenger* at Auburn. This did not prove to be a successful venture and after the paper had been published less than a week Mr. Berry retired from the newspaper and shortly after this, in December, 1855, the office was destroyed by fire. Mr. Pierce was elected auditor of DeKalb county in 1856, and DeKalb county was without a newspaper.

OTHER EARLY PAPERS.

However, in 1856, two papers started up at Auburn, but neither one proved to be a success and they were soon moved away. W. C. McGonigal became the editor and publisher of the *DeKalb Democrat*, and J. M. Bromagem of the *Auburn Republican.* During the same year and at the close of one of the most exciting presidential campaigns ever waged in the history of the county, the *Republican* was moved to Angola, where the *Steuben Republican* was issued, and since that time has been Steuben county's leading newspaper. The *Democrat* was moved to Wabash in 1859, where Mr. McGonigal began the publication of the *Wabash Plaindealer.*

THE WATERLOO PRESS ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

The lack of support that these papers received at the county seat did not discourage others from starting similar ventures, and it was in August, 1858, that William T. and John M. Kimsey began the publication of the *DeKalb County Times* at Auburn. It only took the new publishers a few months to find out that there was not room for the *Times* at the county seat, Auburn then being a much smaller town than Waterloo, and they sold out their printing outfit to Timothy Y. Dickinson, a son of the late Hon. T. R. Dickinson, then a practicing attorney at Auburn, to whom an appeal had been made to have a paper printed in Waterloo. The *Times* plant was moved to Waterloo and on February 4, 1859, the first issue of the *Waterloo Press* came off the press, and since that time it has been continuously published.

The plant that was taken to Auburn by the Kimsey brothers was one that had been used at Angola, in Steuben county, with which was published a paper called the *Truth Seeker,* espousing the tenets of a religious sect, but it proved a financial failure.

When the *Waterloo Press* was started William T. Kimsey was employed to work on the paper and he continued in this position until the breaking out of the Civil war, when, in 1861, he entered into the service of the Union army. Mr. Kimsey is living today and is the only survivor of the former publishers or printers who worked on the first newspapers established in DeKalb county.

C. K. Baxter, another printer then employed on the paper, left the office at the same time and also entered into the army service. Mr. Baxter passed away at his late home in Ellsworth, Kansas, in June 1913. Soon after the Civil war broke out, T. Y. Dickinson was appointed assessor and internal revenue collector for this county, and he leased the *Press* to J. F. Radcliffe, a printer in his employ, who appears as the editor of the paper in February, 1862, although the ownership of the paper remained in Mr. Dickinson until after Mr. Baxter came out of the army in the fall of 1864, when he bought the paper from Mr. Dickinson. The *Press* continued under the ownership of the new proprietor until the spring of 1865, when he sold it to J. F. Radcliffe and Henry J. Long. This partnership existed but a short time and Mr. Long sold his interests to Benjamin F. Kennedy, and the paper continued under the editorial head of Radcliffe & Kennedy until in September, 1868, when Mr. Baxter again became connected with the paper, having bought the half interest held by Mr. Radcliffe. Baxter & Kennedy then published the paper until 1873, when Mr. Kennedy was forced to retire on account of failing health, holding his interest in the paper until 1875.

On January 1, 1884, Mr. Baxter sold out the *Press* to his brother-in-law, the late Frank W. Willis, and his nephew, Edward P. Dickinson, the only surviving son of the founder of the *Press,* T. Y. Dickinson. This partnership existed a short time and then Mr. Willis became the sole owner, continuing the publication of the *Press* until the great fire that visited Waterloo on February 12, 1896. While the presses were hot and the embers were still burning, Mr. Willis formed a partnership with his son, Herbert C. Willis, and the paper was continued without missing an issue, although the fire occurred on the morning that the paper was to go to press. Phoenix-like, the *Press* arose from its ashes, and was but a few hours late in going to press, as a full sized paper, being seven columns, eight pages. This partnership continued until the death of the senior Mr. Willis, which occurred on May 19, 1913, when the paper was continued by his son and partner, and today stands foremost for the best principles of good citizenship, enjoying a wide circulation. It supports the Republican party.

During the time that the paper was published by Baxter & Kennedy in 1868 the office was destroyed by fire, but publication was resumed with but slight interruption.

On the morning that the *Press* office was burned in 1896, at three o'clock, when the junior editor of the paper was circulating about the streets to find business men who had not suffered loss, soliciting them to take advertising space in the paper, and at the same time making the rounds to get items for the paper, the editor was accosted by Mr. D. L. Leas, one of the business men who had burned out, who remarked, "Well, we won't have a paper this week, will we?" The editor replied, "Yes, but we may be a few hours late." Mr. Leas thought that the answer was made in a jesting way, and said, "Oh, what a liar you are getting to be." On publication day Mr. Leas was surprised to see the *Press* issued in full size, seven columns, eight pages, the work having been accomplished in Fort Wayne. He looked up the editor and apologized, saying that he had no idea the editor meant what he said.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY

is the *Waterloo Press,* which has been printed continuously for over half a century. The first copy that was ever printed is now framed and occupies a place in the office of the present publisher of the paper, who has a complete set of bound files of the paper for the last forty-four years. The editor of the *Press* set his first type in 1884 and has followed that trade ever since, working at the case during school vacations until he took up active work on the paper in 1891.

MORE AUBURN VENTURES.

In the fall of 1859 George Kuhlman started another paper at Auburn, known as the *New Era.* This paper was later continued by Joseph C. Loveland until in 1865, being called the *Observer and Reporter.* Mr. Loveland moved his paper to Clyde, Ohio.

The second paper to be called the *DeKalb Democrat* at Auburn was started by William H. Dills in 1864, who was later succeeded by Howard Coe as editor. Another paper known as the *Democrat* was published at Auburn by H. D. Carroll, but it lived only a year and suspended publication in 1868.

In December, 1868, J. F. Radcliffe started an opposition paper at Waterloo called the *Air Line,* but it met with many hard knocks, and in 1870 suspended for lack of patronage, then being published by James A. Barnes. The plant was sold to Tom Mays and removed to Auburn, where, on January 1, 1871, the *Auburn Courier* was launched. Before coming to Auburn, Mr. Mays had been connected with the *Fort Wayne Sentinel,* and was an experienced newspaper man of that time. He continued the paper until July 1, 1878, then selling the *Courier* to Theodore Reed, who came to Auburn from Columbia City, Indiana. Shortly after his purchase he sold an interest to Robert J. Lowry, of Fort Wayne, who purchased Mr. Reed's interest in 1880, and continued the paper until he died in 1880, after which time the paper fell into the hands of James A. Barnes and Daniel Y. Husselman, who lived at Waterloo. They continued as partners until January 1, 1882, when Frank P. Blair bought Mr. Husselman's interest in the *Courier,* and in March, of the same year, he disposed of his interest to Mr. Barnes, who continued the publication until about 1899, when his health began to fail and he formed a partnership with Mr. Coxey Miner, of Garrett, and later the Courier Company, Mr. Barnes still being connected with the paper until he died. During the time that Mr. Barnes was connected with the *Courier* he established the first daily paper in DeKalb county, and the publication of the *Daily Courier* continued until February 7, 1913, when the office was destroyed by fire. At the time of the fire W. H. McIntyre, the automobile manufacturer of Auburn, was the owner, and then it was that a merger was formed with the *Auburn Dispatch,* daily and weekly, and the two daily papers suspended and by a combined force of the former publishers of the two papers, the *Auburn Evening Star* was launched, both the *Courier* and *Dispatch* continuing their weekly papers, being issued semi-weekly.

THE FIRST PAPER IN BUTLER.

W. T. Kinny started the first paper in Butler, known as the *Herald.* This was in 1866, but it had a brief existence of one year. In 1868 another paper was started in Butler, called the *Banner of Liberty,* published by Emory Higly, the father of the present editor of the *Butler Record.* Mr. Higly, desiring to advance with the progress of the county seat, soon moved his paper to Auburn, styling it the *Auburn Times,* but it was short lived. In 1874 R. Harry Weamer began the publication of the *Butler News,* but in a short time had a vision of a Republican paper at the county seat and moved the plant to Auburn, where he launched the *DeKalb County Republican.* Soon after going to Auburn he became associated with his nephew, and the firm name was Weamer & Weamer. In March, 1878, R. H. Weamer sold out his interest in the *Republican* to Calvin P. Houser. In May, the same year, Mr. Houser sold out his interest to George Weamer, who was then the sole owner, continuing the *Republican* until March, 1881, when Mr. Houser and Joseph Rainier bought the paper, but in November of the same year Mr. Houser bought out Mr. Rainier's interest. In June, 1884, Myron H. Hoisington bought an interest in the paper with Mr. Houser.

From the publication of the *Auburn Republican* evolved the *Auburn Dispatch,* which paper is published at this time.

After M. E. Smith sold out the *Butler Record* he secured the *Republican* at Auburn and continued the paper a short time until Wallace B. Campbell, now of Anderson, Indiana, came to Auburn, and with a printer partner, by the name of Stevens, who came from Paxon, Illinois, the *Republican* was changed to the *Auburn Dispatch.* They continued the publication of the paper until in the early nineties, when Mr. Campbell, who had became the sole owner, sold the *Dispatch* to George W. Gordon, the veteran postmaster. For a while Mr. Gordon continued the paper alone, and later took in as a partner Charles Spake, his foreman printer. This partnership existed until there were some differences and Mr. Spake started a job printing office and the *Dispatch* was again under the control of Mr. Gordon, who, at his age, was unable to carry on the hard work incident to the publishing of a paper, having in the meantime established a daily paper, known as the *Evening Dispatch*. The project finally failed and the paper was sold to James E. Buchanan, who was editing the *Albion New Era*. This change was made about ten years ago, and Mr. Buchanan continued at the head of the *Dispatch* until his death, which occurred during the summer of 1913. Since that time his son, Vern, has become editor and manager of the paper, and with the assistance of his mother, they are carrying on the publication along the plans of the late editor.

The *Evening Dispatch* was discontinued early in the year, as stated in another part of this chapter, which covers the merger story with the *Auburn Courier*.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN GARRETT.

Soon after the town of Garrett was started it was considered necessary to have a newspaper in order that the new town might be made an important factor, not only in the railroad circles, but in the business world as well.

The *Garrett News* was launched in October, 1875, by C. W. Wing & Company, as publishers, and Thomas Malony, as editor. It was but a short time when the publishers found the venture losing money and they decided to discontinue the paper.

However, in 1877, Otho J. Powell tried another venture in Garrett, establishing the *Garrett Herald*, and conducted it as a Republican paper. This paper also contained many religious stories, and the editor being of a religious turn of mind, gave religious subjects more space in his paper than he did news or politics, and there was a sentiment growing in favor of another paper of the opposite views on religion as well as politics. This led up to the establishment of the *Garrett Clipper* in 1884 by Henry E. and A. J. Little, brothers. This partnership existed until 1897 when they sold out to Solomon Ellis, who lived in Chicago, and desired to conduct a country newspaper. After conducting the paper for one year he sold the paper to Henry E. Little, and his son, Tracy C., now deceased. The father and son conducted the paper as a live wire until 1905, when the senior Mr. Little died, and the son conducted the paper until the year 1908, during which time he made considerable money out of the newspaper business. He sold the *Clipper* to C. B. Hamilton, the present owner. The paper is a stanch Democrat newspaper, fearless and newsy. After Tracy C. Little sold out the *Clipper* he formed a partnership with his uncle, and former partner of his father, A. J. Little, in the Little Hardware Company, remaining there until his death in the spring of 1913.

The *Garrett Herald* was continued and later bought by C. W. Miner, who with his son conducted the paper for a number of years, but finally closed out the paper about 1900.

Other papers were started since that time, but all had a short duration. The *Garrett News* was the title of the paper which was conducted by Alfred Kist, who was also connected with the circulation department of the *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette.* Mr. Kist absconded and left his paper heavily involved and it was closed up by a mortgage foreclosure proceeding.

THE BUTLER RECORD

came into existence in March, 1877, with W. M. Kist as the editor and publisher, who continued at the helm of the paper until 1880, when he leased the plant to R. Harry Weamer, now deceased, for a term of one year. Mr. Kist died during the year and at the end of the time for which the plant was leased his estate sold the paper to W. F. Garrison, a brother of Mrs. Kist. Mr. Garrison conducted the paper for a number of years and then the *Record* passed through several hands, becoming the property of Mr. Maxwell, who sold the paper to M. E. Smith, and later to Luther H. Higley, the present editor and publisher, who has built up a good printing business in connection with his paper.

THE DEKALB COUNTY HERALD

is the name of the Democrat paper published in Butler at the present time. It is the offspring of the *Butler Review.* After Mr. R. H. Weamer had leased the *Butler Record,* before the death of Mr. Kist there seemed to be some misunderstanding as to the time which he was to continue the paper. By the death of the proprietor of the *Record,* a termination of the lease was made at the end of the year. This aroused Mr. Weamer to start a paper in opposition to the *Record.* To do this and make it pay, he believed it prudent to make it a Democratic paper. Mr. Weamer was a very stanch Republican, and so close did he draw the party lines, he could not write a Democratic editorial, so he conducted the paper as the publisher and proprietor and secured the services of John Baxter, then a Butler resident, to write the editorials. This arrangement continued until 1884, when, on the first day of October, he sold the plant to Edmund Calkins, who edited the paper until in March, 1885. It then was edited by George Lautzenheiser for three months and was sold to John J. Higgins who published the *Review* for several years, when he sold the plant to O. H. Downey, now editor of the *Churubusco Truth*. Mr. Downey conducted the paper a short time and then sold it to M. E. Gardner, now publisher of the *Democrat*, at Lansing, Michigan. In a short time Mr. Downey again became editor of the paper and in order to make some changes in appearance of the paper, and for the purpose of placing it more before the people as a democratic organ of the county, he changed the name to the *DeKalb County Herald*.

Later Mr. Downey disposed of the *Herald* to W. H. Keenan who had charge of the paper until five years ago when it was sold to A. S. Powers who today is publishing a good paper.

PAPERS OF SHORT EXISTENCE.

These papers have been numerous, and some of them have been organs of spite and malice, while some have tried hard to maintain a circulation and gain a prestige.

In the latter part of the eighties a paper was started at Corunna, known as the *Corunna Headlight*. This was in small pamphlet form, and was an experiment along the line of the *Ram's Horn*. Joseph Loveland, an eccentric character, was the publisher of the paper, but it died after a short existence, struggling to the last. During the time that he was editor of this paper, his sister, Miss Mary Loveland, a maiden lady, and his son, Joseph Loveland, Jr., learned to set type, and after the death of the senior Mr. Loveland, Mr. Loveland, Jr., and his "old aunt Mary" came to Waterloo and started a paper called the *DeKalb County Democrat*. This was in 1890, and the paper had a struggling life for nearly two years when O. S. Davison, then a photographer of Waterloo, made a venture and purchased the hand outfit of the *Democrat* and launched the *Advocate*. This paper was run during the campaign of 1892 as an organ for the Patrons of Industry, but was found without support enough to keep it going in less than a year and the paper was discontinued. The outfit was then bought by Charles Spake, an Auburn printer, who moved the plant to Auburn and started an opposition paper to the *Auburn Dispatch*. The new Auburn paper was known as the *Auburn Times*, but had a short existence, when it was consolidated with the *Dispatch*, and Mr. Spake became a partner of George W. Gordon, then the publisher of the *Dispatch*.

Shortly after this, others saw what they thought to be an opening for a third newspaper in Auburn, and the *Times* was again launched with Frank Fluke and Frank Cline, brothers-in-law, as the editors and publishers. A new outfit was purchased and the two printers used what means they had to experiment on a money-making newspaper scheme, but they were compelled to retire. At this time R. H. Weamer again entered the field and took up the *Times*, but in only a short time he was convinced that a third paper in Auburn had no place and he moved the plant to Hudson where he published the *Hudson Banner*. This paper was conducted a number of years and was finally suspended when Mr. Weamer became too feeble to continue its publication and unable to find anyone to take up the work. Mr. Weamer's death followed the suspension of the paper.

A BREWERS' PAPER.

Just at the time William Jennings Bryan was coming into prominence by his free silver ideas, the *Silver Dawn* was conceived in Waterloo. Karl Gerner, hailing from Madison, South Dakota, struck this county after having been in Owensboro, Kentucky, seeking a location for a silver paper. He launched the *Silver Dawn* in July, 1896, and sought subscriptions for the sum of a silver dollar. The silver dollars never increased the circulation to any extent and the publisher became restless, desired to make a disposition of the paper. He finally succeeded in leasing the paper to Lewis Barnett Fretz and Saxby McIntosh, two printers, who conducted the paper for four months, when Mr. Gerner was forced to take the paper back. During this change in management the name of the paper was changed to the *Dawn*.

During the local option campaign of 1909 Mr. Gerner sold the *Dawn* to the Indiana Brewing Association, through the agency of Hon. S. B. Fleming, of Fort Wayne, with Alfred Kelley as local proprietor and publisher. Then it was that Enoch Moffett came to Waterloo to take charge of the paper and, while posing as a temperance man himself as to habits, a detective employed by the temperance people came to the town and incidentally "birds of a feather flock together," and the detective became so "dry" that Mr. Moffett kindly offered to take his money and go to a drug store where he could get a bottle of whisky for him. The detective consented, and after being convinced that the contents of the bottle were whisky, he labeled the bottle and dated it, with the name of the purchaser and seller. Later the bottle appeared in the grand jury room and the court did the rest.

This incident is mentioned to show the drift of the influence that the *Dawn* had and to explain that it was no wonder that it died in April, 1910, by "drowning," after fighting for a wet campaign.

THE ASHLEY TIMES

was started with the inception of the town of Ashley, located on the county line adjoining Steuben county, by George W. Strayer, who came along with the town boomers to make Ashley a railroad division point. Mr. Strayer conducted the paper for a number of years when his office was completely wiped out by fire in the middle of an afternoon. Without loss of time, Mr. Strayer organized the Ashley Printing Company, and resumed the publication of the *Times*. He continued this paper until his death which occurred in 1903, when the business was continued by his widow, who secured the services of Charles F. Kettering, who eventually leased the plant. It was running down hill and the new editor not being able to pay his rent, refused to relinquished his lease on the paper. An action was begun in the circuit court praying for a receivership. Judge J. H. Rose appointed Herbert C. Willis, the junior editor of the *Waterloo Press,* to take charge of the paper as editor and receiver, continue the business, close up affairs, collect accounts, and run the paper at the same time in order that it might be put in shape to be sold at receiver's sale. This was during the summer of 1904, and in November the plant was sold, Mrs. Strayer, the widow of the late George Strayer, and one of the stock holders, bidding in the plant. The business had been worked up and the paper placed on a basis that made it self-supporting. Mrs. Strayer in turn sold the paper to J. F. Coss, who conducted the paper for some time. Later Mr. Coss sold out his paper to the *Angola Herald*, which tried to print an Ashley paper in Angola, and have it circulated in the DeKalb-Steuben county town. This venture was not a success, and after some litigation the sale was annulled. In the meantime, and five years ago, John L. Gillispie bought the old *Hudson Banner* outfit and started up another paper in Ashley under the name of the *Ashley News*. This he had a hard time to make pay, as two papers in Ashley (J. F. Coss going back in the newspaper business) were more than the town could support. Finally, Mr. Gillispie sold out the *Ashley News* to A. C. Wolf, who has since conducted the paper, and Mr. Coss vanished from this section of the country almost simultaneously.

THE ST. JOE NEWS

was started at St. Joe, in the southeast part of the county, several years ago by Mort E. Olds. The paper was continued under his management several years and had a very successful career for a paper in a small town. Later the paper became the property of Lloyd Yeiser, who finally disposed of the paper to the present publisher, Fred J. Leighty, who has continually improved the paper, as an independent sheet.

THE CORUNNA STAR

was one of the late projects that faded away, and after a struggling existence of about two years, Rex B. Wood, the preacher and checker player who came from Wolf Lake to this county, discontinued the paper and his subscription list was taken up by the *Waterloo Press,* which paper is now filling the unexpired subscriptions. The *Star* was independent.

THE AUBURN WEEKLY BEE.

John C. Lochner, who has conducted a job printing office in Auburn for a number of years, and at one time was connected with the *Auburn Courier,* thought out a plan by which a weekly newspaper could be published for fifty cents a year. He launched his paper January 1, 1911, and since that time the paper has prospered and all subscriptions are received at the nominal sum of fifty cents per annum. Politically, it is independent. Mr. Lochner has installed a new Intertype machine and issues a four page paper, all home print. It is worth the price charged. One of the features of his paper is to print a list of new subscribers each week, also the names of those who pay their subscriptions.

CHAPTER X.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

(By A. Byron Darby, M. D.)

Some years ago the writer attended the family reunion, to which the public was invited, in honor of John Houlton, the first settler of DeKalb county. To an old lady who was among the earlier settlers, I asked the following question: "What were the greatest and most serious difficulties you had to contend with in your new home in DeKalb county in those early days?" This old lady very promptly replied: "The difficulties were most prominent in the order I mention them: The malarial fever, the doctors, the mosquitoes and the bears. But," she continued, "the bears are long since gone; our industrious and progressive men have ditched and drained our low and swamp lands, so the malaria is also gone, and the mosquitoes are so scarce that they appear lonesome. The doctor we still have with us, but in such an improved type that he is no longer a dread, but, on the other hand, we feel that he is a new being, and we need him for his usefulness and skill, in both preserving our health by his advice, and restoring our health. But those first doctors—Oh my!"

We do not marvel that the doctor was, in those days, placed in the list of unwelcome pests, when we know that the principal remedies were: First, the lancet, to take from the patient all the blood he could spare and still live, hoping thereby to destroy the tenement of the demon disease, and force him to seek some other abode, thinking that, perhaps like of old, by some miracle, he would be submerged in the sea. Then, second, the doctor had another indispensable remedy, "The Spanish-Fly Blister," which was applied upon the same theory, indiscriminately upon adult and child. Calomel and blue-pill were the universal internal remedies for all diseases determined by the doctor's diagnosis, and as a *placebo* when the doctors were uncertain in their minds. On these three remedies the doctors anchored their hopes of success. To work out of the system the calomel and blue-pills, after they had done their savage work, gamboge, castor-oil and senna, one or all of them, were freely administered. If the patient survived the first course, it was soon repeated until the patient, in the opinion of the doctor, was only suffering from the remedies, which he usually did. The surgeon in those early days of frontier life, ranked with the skilled carpenter and blacksmith. In fact the former made the doctor's splints and other appliances of wood, and the latter made his operative cutlery, forceps and other implements of steel. The writer has some of these relics in his possession. Is it any wonder that the old lady at the Houlton reunion referred to above associated the doctor with the afflictions of the early days, as practice has proved the doctors of that day in the frontier section were following traditions rather than scientific investigation, with independent thought, both in theory and practice. If the physician in those early days, with his multiplied trials to contend with, could be enthusiastic in his efforts and carry conviction with what seemed to him to be the overwhelming weight of truth, what might be his exulting joy now, since the light of intervening years of scientific progress and investigation has so changed the theory of disease and remedies since the opening of the last century? Both medicine and surgery have made greater progress in harmony with scientific truth in the last half century than during all previous history. Medicine, however, with its component sciences and surgery are not alone in this rapid and wonderful progress, which is world wide, but there has been a general awakening in the world of thought during this recent period, discovering and inventing the most wonderful aids to modern life. We can but marvel when we endeavor to tabulate the innumerable lists. This revolution has placed medicine, as a profession, a long way on the road of science. As nature, with its most intricate vital forces, is the superior physician and first in charge of every case of human disability, the present doctor—"this new type, this new being"—is now on such friendly terms with nature that he lends rational assistance to his superior, and thereby gives most welcome aid to the afflicted.

The following year after John Houlton had settled in Franklin township in DeKalb county, on Fish creek, September 4th, 1833, several families immediately followed and settled in that township. This fact from a distant view made a rosy field for the first doctor, who was William Sheldon, who settled on section two and remained about one year without much history, and was soon followed by Dr. William Pink, a native of England. He had formerly, for a time, resided in the state of New York. He was unmarried, having had a wife and two children deceased. Doctor Pink made his home with John Fee, a brother-in-law of John Houlton. The doctor was a man of good manners and cultured intelligence, positive and tyrannical in his opinions. He was addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, which too often rendered him incapable of serving his patients; but it is said that, during these periods of drinking, he had the discretion to positively refuse to give any attention to the sick. He frequently treated families with whom he would live until he had boarded out the professional claim. If the board suited him the claim was large, but if the family was not congenial, the claim was small. He died at the home of Adam Boyer, in Franklin township in 1846. Dr. Peter LaDue, of French descent, soon followed the arrival of Doctor William Pink and settled a little northeast of the center of Franklin township. He was a man of ill temper and impressed the people that he lacked sympathy. He was exacting and pedantic. In the early forties he moved to Enterprise, now Hamilton, just across the line of Franklin township, in Steuben county, and soon died from an accidental injury received when his horse fell through a bridge. In 1842 Dr. William Joice, a native of Pennsylvania, located near John Houlton on Fish creek. Doctor Joice was a man of culture, good habits and of sympathetic nature. He was conscientious in his professional duties and the pioneers all respected and even loved him. In 1848 he moved to Orland, in Steuben county, where there were additional advantages. The people of Franklin township and surrounding country regretted his departure. Doctor Joice resided in Orland until his decease.

Previous to 1840 there were no roads cut out, only in a primitive manner, simply cutting away the brush and saplings sufficiently to permit the passage of ox team and wagon. These roads were meandering on the highest ground, avoiding swamps as much as possible, crossing swashy beaver dams. These beaver dams were all named, like buoys for the sailor. These trails took a course in the direction of some distant fort or settlement, where could be secured food and other necessities, to sustain life. Fort Wayne, Fort Defiance and Jackson Prairie were the nearest. The St. Joseph river passing through the southeast part of the county, and emptying its waters into the Maumee at Fort Wayne, was an early channel which the settler could use for exporting and importing, by the use of pirogue or raft. From this fact, as early as 1834, settlement began along this river in DeKalb county.

Dr. John Tatman located at Vienna, now Newville, in 1834 or 1835, and made his home, a portion of the time, at Orangeville, a competing embryonic city, one mile by trail, down the river from Vienna. The doctor continued in practice a number of years. Doctor Tatman was noted for haste and bluster. He always rode a white horse and was invariably on the gallop where the conditions of the trail would permit. This hustle and haste and the white horse made the doctor quite noted. During these years Doctor Herrick engaged in practice at Orangeville. The writer can learn but little of him; however, we learned that he met with a fatal accident. Attempting to cross the river in a boat, he lost control of it and was carried over the dam at Orangeville and was drowned. For the benefit of the lovers of the mysterious, I will say that, one of his patrons, a devoted Christian lady, had a vision two weeks previously, and had stated that the doctor would lose his life in the manner he did.

From 1833 to 1842 was really the primeval age of the medical profession in DeKalb county. The doctors labored under the most trying circumstances, it being difficult to obtain their own supplies or those for the comfort of the sick. There were no roads and they were often scantily clothed and fed. One thing, however, they always had a bountiful supply of fresh air.

From 1837 to 1842 the emigration into the county was large, and home-seekers had located in all parts of the county. The county was organized, state roads laid out, and the leading ones partly opened. The first of these roads in the main followed the early trails. The settlers were rapidly cutting away the timber, letting the sun-rays directly upon the undrained soil, and its numerous sags holding water which disappeared only by evaporation. This increased the mosquitoes and malarial fevers, which made additional demands for doctors in various parts of the county. The following named doctors found a field for busy work over the entire county: Dr. Solomon Stough, a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, who located on Fish creek, in Troy township, in 1845, where he continued his extensive practice, accumulating means to secure two hundred acres of excellent land, which he highly improved until it was considered the best farm in Troy township. In the early sixties he moved to Waterloo. He enjoyed an extensive practice for nearly sixty years. His death was accidental, he having been struck by a Lake Shore train at a street crossing in the night.

Dr. Jonas Emanuel, a native of Ohio, located at Spencerville in 1843. The doctor had an extensive practice and for many years was the only physician in that section of the county. He was a man of energy, and was attentive to business, and financially was a success.

Dr. William H. Madden, a native of Ohio, located at Norristown, in Wilmington township; the name was changed from Norristown to Jarvis and finally to Butler, its present name. The doctor enjoyed an extensive practice and had the confidence of all who knew him. He was kind and indulgent and never oppressed his patrons by his professional charges. He once said to the writer, "I have had much more joy out of my efforts, and their results, in relieving the sufferings of humanity than I ever have had from the money my profession has made for me." Age and infirmities compelled him to retire from practice, but he never lost his interest in the profession. He was especially unselfish and kind to his competitors, and his long and faithful friends mourn the decease of a good man.

Dr. James Milligan, a native of Pennsylvania, located at Butler in 1853, where he followed his profession for five years. The doctor was firm in his convictions and energetic, but lacked devotion to his profession. He bought a fine farm in Troy township, to which he retired, where he enjoyed a happy life to a good old age. The doctor had frequent periods of disgust with the practice; and at one time said to the writer while living on his farm: "When I plant and sow for a crop of grain, I expect to reap a bountiful harvest, but in medicine a doctor is always sowing to the wind, and he is fortunate if he does not reap a whirlwind." I replied: "Doctor, you no doubt love agriculture, and you study nature, and the laws governing it. You perfectly prepare the soil, you carefully select the seed, you sow and plant in the season, you skilfully till and cultivate the crops, and you are blessed with a bountiful harvest. Would not a like study of nature in dealing with the human body, becoming familiar with the normal and abnormal conditions, and the functions of the organs, making yourself equally as familiar with the chemistry and specific action of remedies, and administered with like care you exercise in planting and sowing your seeds, would you not obtain fully as satisfactory results?" He replied: "That is all bosh." The doctor had an extensive practice through the country of that region, notwithstanding his dislike for his profession. He was never known to ride his horses off a walk. He would say to any one, asking him to hurry: "If the patient is going to die, they will die anyway; and there is no use of killing a horse."

Dr. Noyce Coats, a native of Pennsylvania, matured his boyhood days in Wilmington township, near Butler. He took a course of lectures in Michigan University, and was appointed surgeon in the Federal army during the war of the Rebellion. He was a man of fine culture, companionable and sympathetic. He died in 1877, mourned by all who knew him.

Dr. Hiram Jones located in Uniontown, now the first ward of Waterloo, in 1850. He was noted for his tall and angular physique, the colonial cut of his clothing, and he always wore a high silk hat. He was social and congenial and was fond of society; was fond of anecdotes and stories, and his were made rich by his nasal voice. He was an old bachelor and especially fond of the company of young ladies. He frequently boasted that no tricks could be successfully perpetrated on him. One winter's evening, after a drifting snow, he invited two jolly and very popular young ladies to accompany him to a spelling school at a distant school house. The roads were badly drifted with snow. While at the spelling contest the boys removed the bolts which held the box of his sleigh to the running gear, and when he started for home, with the young ladies, the first drift they reached the sleigh was dumped into the snow, and old "John," the horse, went home with the sleigh. The doctor never heard the last of this trip, and he deeply felt the humiliation, but said: "It was the most chilling and perplexing case in all my professional career." He retired from practice during the early sixties, married a Miss Johnson, of Steuben county, Indiana, who had inherited her father's estate, and they migrated to Missouri, where snow drifts were seldom known.

Dr. Isaac John Hornberger, a contemporary with Dr. Hiram Jones at Waterloo, was retiring in his manner, but had the confidence of the people. He was conservatively liberal in his views and sympathetic. In the early sixties his health failed, and he retired from practice, dying about the time of the close of the war of the Rebellion.

Dr. William Benier, a native of Ohio, located as a young physician in Salem Center, Steuben county, in 1848. Having had a very large patronage from the northern half of DeKalb county, in 1862 he located in Waterloo, DeKalb county. He made the treatment of chronic diseases a specialty. The doctor had a wide and deserving reputation; he had a superior knowledge of therapeutics, had an analytical mind, was quick of perception, and seldom was in error in any detail of his diagnosis. He had the gift of memory to the extent that he could relate in detail every remedy he had used and its effect in every case in his fifty years' practice. He died in Waterloo at the age of eighty years.

The physicians at Auburn during the primitive period of DeKalb county were Doctors Ross, Haynes, Cooper, Prichard, Oliver and Roe; in addition to these, prior to 1856, were Doctors J. H. Ford, W. B. Dancer, Hendricks and J. N. Chamberlain; all of these four men had more than ordinary ability; they were energetic, quick of perception and exercised superior judgment in their profession. Their everyday lives were convincing proof of their unselfish interest in humanity. Each one of them was always ready to lend unselfish counsel and aid to the younger members of the profession. They have passed to their reward, but they still live in history as deserving noblemen.

From 1842 to 1856 closes what might be termed the middle age of the settling of DeKalb county and its development. In 1856 the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Air Line railroad was completed through the center of the county, causing the building of the thriving towns of Butler, Waterloo and Corunna. The Fort Wayne branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, through the center north and south, which passes through Summit, Waterloo, Auburn, Auburn Junction, St. Johns and New Era, quickly followed these railroads. The Eel River, now Vandalia railroad, was built from Butler to Logansport, passing through the city of Auburn, running from northeast to southwest through the county. The Baltimore & Ohio, built through the southern tier of townships, which caused the building of the town of St. Joe on the east in Concord township, and the village of Concord, Auburn Junction, and the city of Garrett, where are located the division and shops of the Baltimore & Ohio. The Wabash enters the county in Troy township, near the village of Artic, passing through the cities of Butler, St. Joe and Spencerville. The construction of these railroads caused the building of new towns and rapidly increased the growth of the older ones. From this wonderful development and increase of population, we can readily see that from 1856 to the present constitutes the modern age of DeKalb county in every respect. In this period the doctors have located in every inviting field. They have been mostly young men fresh from colleges and universities, energetic and intelligent.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The question of a medical society had for a long time been suggested and urged during personal interviews and professional councils of the doctors as they chanced to meet throughout the county.

In 1882 the doctors most interested in the advancement of the profession met in Auburn to organize a medical society. There was but one question which arose touching upon the laws and rules that should govern the society which called out discussion. This was whether a woman who had the accomplishment of M. D. should be received into the society. During the discussion one grave and influential doctor arose somewhat agitated and said: "Mr. President: I think no one of us would be injured by the civilizing influence of women; unless you have lost all love for your mother and your wife, if you have one, I can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men in this society." This created an outburst of laughter, and there were no further objections. By unanimous consent women who were medical doctors were admitted.

Upon the completion of the organization of the Medical Society of DeKalb County, as an auxiliary of the Indiana State Medical Society, fifteen doctors were present and signed the constitution and by-laws. This meeting convened at the office of Dr. W. P. Carpenter in the city of Butler on July 27, 1882, following a meeting at the office of Dr. J. A. Cowen in the city of Auburn a few days before for making temporary arrangements for the organization. Out of the fifteen who signed the by-laws at that meeting, there are only two living at this date. There have been, since the organization of this society, in 1882, many doctors located in DeKalb county, who for some reason, best known to themselves, have not affiliated with the medical society.

As a rule these doctors not affiliating have been transient or have failed to recognize the educational features of the society for the advancement of professional knowledge.

The following named doctors have affiliated with the organization of the medical society since its beginning, and the society keenly feels the loss by death of many of these benefactors and their wise counsel: J. S. Barnett, J. J. Littlefield, J. B. Bennett, W. H. Madden, B. S. Sheffer, A. A. Ward, J. S. Kenestrick, C. E. Nusbaum, J. S. Yount,, D. M. Hines, S. M. Sherman, J. V. Lewis, V. Anderson, L. A. Hines, U. G. Souger, M. E. Clingler, A. A. Kramer, W. P. Carpenter, W. K. Mitchell, J. B. Casebeer, S. H. Snyder, T. C. Sargent, James N. Chamberlain, Mrs. L. A. P. Leasure, W. F. Shumaker, P. S. Kaadt, Frank Bevier, J. H. Ford, G. E. Emanuel, F. M. Hines, J. C. Baxter, W. W. Swartz, Frank Brown, W. K. Schlusser, J. A. Cowan, D. J. Swartz, F. W. Fanning, Mrs. Vesta M. Swartz, V. A. Humphrey, U. J. Ward, M. M. Bowen, N. J. Shook, J. O. Buchtel, J. A. Stough, A. Byron Darby, Frank Broughton, N. L. Hines, J. A. Clevenger, A. V. Hines, J. C. Emma, E. L. Fosdick, D. A. Sebring, A. S. Farrington, J. J. Wilkinson, R. Elson, H. W. Bowman, Charles S. Stewart, Z. H. Stamets, L. U. Geisinger, G. T. Mathena, J. T. Dunn, J. B. Adams, J. E. Showalter, W. H. Nusbaum, F. A. King, J. W. Thomson.

The number of physicians now in practice in DeKalb county totals thirty-nine and are located as follows: In the city of Butler, five; Newville, one; St. Joe, three; Spencerville, two; Waterloo, five; Auburn, twelve; Garrett, seven; Corunna, two; Ashley, two.

These men now engaged in practice have the confidence of the communities in which they live, are intelligent and aspiring, keeping in the front rank with the most skillful in the state.

In conclusion, I am sure it will gladden the heart of every reader, whether doctor or layman, when I tell you that a more glorious epoch is at hand. Its dawning light will guide the medical profession into the unerring paths of scientific sanitation; and the doctor will be employed to prevent disease instead of being employed to cure disease; which, at best, with all the profoundest skill that is, or will be, leaves the sufferer with physical loss which cannot be regained. When the doctor succeeds in preventing disease the millennium for the medical profession has come. It is in sight. The light will soon disperse all doubt. Then the doctor's regrets and sorrows from sympathies for the afflicted, blasted hopes through failures, and tears of sympathy shed when alone in his sanctum for the bereaved, will all disappear; and, instead, he will realize the pleasure of triumph, joy instead of sadness, hopes realized instead of failure, and smiles in place of tears. I know I voice the hopes of the profession, here and elsewhere, that unfailing science may direct us, and lead us into the light of truth, that we may more bountifully bless mankind, and restore man from his dwarfed and weakened condition, to the strong and beautiful creature that God created as the crowning glory of His omnipotent power.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

(By John W. Baxter.)

PROBATE COURT.

When DeKalb county was organized, the law provided for a probate court, to be known as the Probate Court of DeKalb County. Such court had "original and exclusive jurisdiction in all matters relating to the probate of wills and testaments, granting of letters testamentary, and letters of administration, and of guardianship—the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates, the examination and allowance of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians," and also "concurrent jurisdiction in all suits at law, or in equity upon all demands or causes of action in favor of or against heirs, executors, administrators, or guardians, and their securities, and representatives when the amount in controversy shall exceed fifty dollars, and in partition of real estate; and the assignment of the widow's dower; and the appointment of a commissioner to make deed on title bond given by deceased obligor; and to authorize the guardian to sell and convey the real estate of his ward in certain cases." The judge of the probate court was elected by the voters of the county and commissioned by the governor of the state to serve for a term of seven years, and until his successor may be chosen and qualified, if the same shall so long behave well. The clerk of the circuit court and the sheriff of the county served the probate court as clerk and sheriff respectively, and the judge was authorized to call to his aid a jury for the trial of proper cases.

The law provided that "no person shall be either elected, commissioned or appointed such judge of the probate court until he shall first have obtained a certificate from some one of the judges of the supreme court, or some one of the president judges of the circuit courts, that he is qualified to discharge the duties appertaining to said office of probate judge—provided, that such judge of the supreme or circuit court in the examination hereby authorized, shall have due regard for the legal qualifications of such person; and provided also, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed so as to require any judge of said probate court to be a professional character."

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The court was abolished by the Legislature in 1852, and its jurisdiction transferred to the court of common pleas, then established. Lott B. Herrick and John C. Wood at different times were elected and presided as judges of the common pleas court of DeKalb county. The court of common pleas was established by the Legislature of 1852, and our district was composed of the counties of Lagrange, Steuben, DeKalb, Noble and Whitley. At the October election of that year John Morris was chosen judge of the common pleas court for the district, for the term of four years, when Egbert B. Mott was elected as his successor, and served for one term. These judges were both pioneer lawyers of DeKalb county, and brought to the bench rich learning in the law, and high ideals of honor and the business of the court and of the bar. Afterward, William M. Clapp, of Albion, Noble county, was elected judge of this court, and so continued until the court was abolished by the Legislature of 1873. Its business and jurisdiction were transferred to the circuit court.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The justices of the peace have had limited jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases since the organization of the state and county. Their jurisdiction in civil cases is confined to the township of their residence, but in criminal cases it is coextensive with the county. The justices of the peace generally have not been versed in the law, and often their educational qualities have been very limited, although DeKalb county has had many of these justices who have been endowed with fine qualities of judgment, and who rarely departed far from right conclusions upon cases brought before them. Of these the writer is reminded of George Beard, an early justice of Franklin township; George Barney, a pioneer justice of Concord township; George W. Maxwell, who served as a justice first in Wilmington township and afterward in Richland. Also Cyrus C. Walter, who acceptably served for many years as justice of the peace in Auburn. These worthy squires, by their wise counsel, assisted in settling many annoying disputes to the advantage of both parties without suit, and when a cause could not be adjusted except by a suit, they fearlessly gave decision as justice and law required, and their judgments were rarely overturned by appeal.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The circuit court has been court of general, civil and criminal jurisdiction since the organization of this state, and since the common pleas court was abolished in 1873. The circuit court has also had exclusive jurisdiction in guardianships and the settlement of the estates of deceased persons.

In the early days of Indiana, when the settlements were small and scattered, there were many counties grouped together in one judicial circuit, and the judge of the circuit rode from one county to another in the judicial circuit, accompanied by the lawyers, and held court in each county seat, until the business was disposed of, and as the inhabitants and wealth of the counties increased, bringing an increase in the business of the courts, the number of circuits was increased, so that fewer counties were included in each circuit, until at this time each of the larger counties of the state comprises a judicial district. DeKalb county has never attained to this distinction, but has always been included with another county or counties in the formation of the judicial circuit. By the act of 1873 the thirty-fifth judicial circuit was made to consist of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben counties, and in 1889 the circuit was again changed, and since has been composed of DeKalb and Steuben counties.

DeKalb county has not always been especially fortunate in the judges of its circuit court, but generally the bench of the court has been occupied by able and honest lawyers, and some of the most distinguished jurists of our state have presided as the regular judges of this court. Until the adoption of the state constitution of 1852 the circuit court consisted of a president judge of the circuit, who went from county to county with two associate judges elected in the county. The president judge could alone hold the court in the absence of the associate judges, or with either of them, if the other was absent, and in the absence of the president judge the two associate judges could hold the court, except in capital cases and cases in chancery.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

The following named president judges occupied the bench of the DeKalb circuit court: Charles Ewing, E. A. McMahon and J. W. Wright. The associate judges were: Ariel Walden, Thomas L. Yates, Samuel Widney, Nelson

Payne, Robert Work, David Martin, Abraham Cope and G. C. Mudgett. Since 1852 the following named men have presided as judge of this court: E. R. Wilson, then living at Bluffton; James Borden, then living at Fort Wayne; Reuben J. Dawson, then living at Spencerville; Robert Lowery, then of Goshen, but afterward removed to Fort Wayne, where for many years he presided as judge of the Allen superior court with marked ability, from which he retired to represent this district in the congress of the United States. Hiram S. Tousley, a lawyer of Albion, a kind and able judge, occupied the bench of this court both before and after his service as a soldier in the war of 1861. Others were: James I. Best, then living at Waterloo, who made an excellent judge, but he resigned to return to the bar, where he always enjoyed an extensive practice, and where he was justly rated as one of the best of trial lawyers and an honorable antagonist; Joseph A. Woodhull, of Angola, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Best's resignation, and presided acceptably until the next election, when Hiram S. Tousley was elected for the second time, but his health failed and he died in office, and Charles A. McClellan, of Waterloo, was appointed and presided for about one year, until the next election, when R. Wes McBride, then of Waterloo, was elected and made an excellent judge for the term of six years. He afterward removed to Elkhart, where he practiced law for a short time before he became a judge of the supreme court of the state. He is now located at Indianapolis, where he enjoys a large practice, largely in the supreme and appellate courts. Stephen A. Powers, of Angola, was the next judge for a full term. William L. Penfield, of Auburn, was then elected, but resigned during his term, to accept a position as solicitor in the department of state at Washington, D. C. Frank S. Roby, then of Auburn, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Penfield, and made a good judge until the next election, when Ezra D. Hartman, a good lawyer and a good man, was chosen, but diseases resulting from his army services had broken his health, and he died while in office, and James H. Rose, a capable young lawyer of Auburn, was appointed and made an excellent judge until the next election. Emmet A. Bratton, of Angola, was then chosen, and served for a full term of six years as a most painstaking and conscientious judge. Frank M. Powers, of Angola, was elected to this office in November, 1910, and is still the judge of this court, and is engaging in the discharge of his duties with the same quiet business habits and thorough knowledge of the law which made him a successful lawyer. The business of the court has been badly interfered with by the loss of most of its records in a fire, which on February 8, 1913, destroyed the building in which the court was held.

EARLY LAWYERS.

The list of the lawyers of DeKalb county contains the names of many men who have ranked high at the bar and on the bench of this state. Without presuming to give an altogether complete list, the following are remembered by the writer, as the men who have practiced law while living in this county: Egbert B. Mott, of Auburn, also judge of common pleas court; Timothy R. Dickinson, of Auburn, afterward of Waterloo; John Morris, of Auburn, afterward of Fort Wayne, judge of common pleas court, and afterward supreme court commissioner, a fine lawyer, a great scholar and always a gentleman; Reuben J. Dawson, of Spencerville, judge of circuit court; Abner F. Pinchin, of Hamilton, then at Butler, was district attorney in early days. All of the above named are deceased. William H. Dills, of Auburn, deceased; James B. Morrison, of Auburn, removed west; Guy Plum, of Auburn, deceased; James I. Best, of Waterloo, also judge of circuit court, and supreme court commissioner; Charles A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo and Auburn, judge of circuit court, and representative in congress, deceased; Lewis J. Blair, of Waterloo, deceased; James E. Rose, of Auburn, deceased; Edward W. Fosdick, of Butler, deceased; Joseph L. Morelan, of Waterloo, deceased; R. Wes McBride, of Waterloo, judge of circuit court and of supreme court, now at Indianapolis; Ezra D. Hartman, of Auburn, also judge of circuit court, deceased; Charles E. Emanuel, of Auburn, deceased; Price D. West, of Auburn, deceased; William L. Penfield, deceased; James M. Sommers, of Waterloo, deceased; Frank S. Roby, of Waterloo and Auburn, now of Indianapolis; William T. Bope, of Butler, now at Bad Axe, Michigan; Andrew J. Baxter, of Butler, deceased; Frank C. Baxter, of Auburn, deceased; Edward B. Dunton, of Butler, now in Mississippi; Daniel Y. Husselman, of Waterloo and Auburn, deceased; Hubert E. Hartman, of Auburn, now in Detroit; James H. Rose, of Auburn, now at Fort Wayne; Walter Penfield, now in Washington, D. C.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The active members of the DeKalb county bar at this time are as follows: Daniel D. Moody, 1869; Publius V. Hoffman, 1872; John W. Baxter, 1875; James H. Rose, 1889; Willis Rhoads, 1894; James E. Pomeroy, 1895; Daniel M. Link, 1894; C. M. Brown, 1892; Charles S. Smith, 1899; Charles O. Borst, 1895; E. W. Atkinson, 1913; L. B. Gatten, 1911; J. Glenn Miller, 1909; Winthrop W. Ketcham, 1913; Frederick O. Shearer, 1913.

These attorneys are in Auburn. In Waterloo are: William H. Leas, 1847; Cyrus M. Phillips, 1875; George W. Crooks, 1897; Henry J. Spackey, 1904. In Garrett are: Lewis J. Gengler, 1890; Edward M. McKennan, 1895; Willard W. Sharpless, 1891; Howard W. Mountz,, 1895; J. D. Brinkerhoff, 1902. In Butler are: Cassius J. Coats, 1877; Frank A. Brink, 1878; William P. Endicott, 1910; Forest H. Ritter, 1910.

CHAPTER XII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The political history of DeKalb county is, in many respects, similar to that of the other counties in the state of Indiana. In fact, politics is a subject that permits of various and equally truthful viewpoints. Graft, injustice and favoritism are, of course, present wherever men are chosen by popular vote to fill official positions; but, on the other hand, there are more clean elections and proper campaign tactics in force than a public is allowed to believe. The newspaper is the means of communication to the people, but upon reading two different papers, two theories, apparently each tenable, are learned. However, this is not the purpose of history, and in the discussion of DeKalb county politics, no recourse will be made to the party issues and the attitude of the voters and newspapers; an effort will simply be made to tell the facts, results and the general character of the county during the campaign times; also a complete list of the officers chosen in the county from the date of organization until the present year.

FIRST ELECTIONS.

The first election after the organization of the county of DeKalb was held on August 6, 1838, and resulted in the choice of Luther Keep for commissioner, Wesley Park for sheriff, Lott Herrick for school commissioner, and Robert Work for coroner. These men had very little opposition. In addition, a representative was voted for, and David B. Herriman was chosen with a majority of fourteen. Peter Fair, A. F. Beecher and Samuel Widney were chosen commissioners in 1837, but the county could hardly be said to have been organized at that date.

The first presidential election in which the county participated was the one of 1840, when Harrison and Van Buren were the candidates for President. Glowing descriptions have been given of the "hard cider" campaign of that year, and the glorious and enthusiastic rallies where the slogan of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" was sung by marching crowds. Harrison was successful in the county, for of the three hundred and thirty-four votes cast, he received a majority of ten; thus the Whigs were strongest in DeKalb.

Four years later, during the memorable campagin of 1844, the Whigs had as their candidate Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and his chances were regarded as very favorable. However, a compromising letter penned by this son of the "dark and bloody ground country" just before election caused his chances to decrease, and when election came the Free-Soilers, with James K. Polk at the helm, were victorious. Polk's plurality in the state of New York was but five thousand. It is interesting to note the "ifs" of this result—thus, had one-third of the votes given to James G. Birney in that state been given to Clay, the whole course of history would have been changed; New York would have given a majority to the Whig party, Clay would have been named President, and the annexation of Texas defeated, and the Mexican war of 1849 would, in all probability, never have occurred. The total vote of this election was over twice that cast during the campaign of 1844.

In 1848 the Democrats nominated Cass and Butler, the Whigs Taylor and Fillmore, and the Free-Soil men, Van Buren and Adams. DeKalb county favored Cass in this election.

The election of 1852 came just after the famous compromises of 1850, and before the renewal of the agitation over slavery, caused by Kansas-Nebraska troubles. Both Whigs and Democrats adopted platforms in favor of the 1850 compromises, but General Scott, the Whig candidate, was not trusted by either the friends or enemies of slavery restriction. The result was that he carried only the states of Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, while Gen. Franklin Pierce, of the Democrats, carried twenty-seven states. DeKalb county gave Pierce a majority of her votes.

In 1852 a new state constitution was adopted, fixing the general annual election in the month of October. Previously, it had been held in August. The Whig party expired with the disastrous defeat of 1852, and the Republican party rose and nominated John C. Fremont for President. James Buchanan was the Democratic choice, and Millard Fillmore headed the American party. Buchanan was elected. He received the largest number of votes in DeKalb, with Fremont second.

ELECTION OF 1860.

The presidential election of the year 1860 was easily the most important of the government until that time, and afterward until the present. A big issue was existent, and the country was divided as it never was nor probably ever will be. The Republican party, representing the North and Union, nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency; the Democratic party, for the South and slavery, chose John C. Breckenridge. The regular Democratic party, other than the Democratic party of the South, nominated Stephen A. Douglas, who advocated popular sovereignty, a middle ground. A fourth party, designated the Union party, named John Bell as candidate, but the party was of little importance in the campaign, as it had very indefinite views. By running Breckenridge, the South threw the presidency to Lincoln, when it might have supported Douglas as a whole, and won.

DeKalb county gave Lincoln a plurality of one hundred and one, and a majority of seventy-five. Breckenridge received but two votes. The townships in favor of Lincoln were: Butler, Concord, Newville, Stafford, Wilmington, Union, Franklin and Troy. Jackson, Richland, Fairfield and Smithfield gave Douglas the majority.

The one-sided vote in DeKalb county does not represent the general spirit that prevailed here during those stirring times. The county was a hotbed, and political enthusiasm reached a high point. Meetings where inflamed oratory abounded were numerous, and rallies, processions, and barrel-head speakers proclaimed the excitement of the people. There were many "butternuts" in DeKalb county, but upon becoming too obstreperous they were promptly, sometimes with coercive measures, man-handling, forced into silence.

LATER ELECTIONS.

The Republicans drew a great deal of strength from the election of 1860, and afterward bore out this prosperity with repeated successes. In 1868 U. S. Grant received a majority of twenty-four in DeKalb county, out of a total vote of three thousand four hundred and seventy-six. In 1872 Grant was again nominated by the Republican party, and the new division, the Liberal Republicans, nominated Horace Greeley. Grant was again victorious. The following paragraph, written in the Auburn *Courier* after the election, is interesting:

"From a careful glance over the late battlefield, the probabilities are that we have met the enemy and they have somewhat gobbled us in. That's nothing. Twelve years' experience has taught us that Salt River is a navigable stream. The air at its headwaters is pure, but not so very 'healthy.' The country is inhabited by white men exclusively, and although many of these are barefooted they submit with Christian fortitude. There is not a postoffice in the neighborhood. National banks are as scarce as hen teeth, and there is not a very large number of brigadier-generals in the country. A few army contractors are there, but they are as poor today as they were ten years ago. Our boat on this occasion started from the Ohio river and was propelled by Kentucky darkies. When we shall leave the country is not yet determined. It is only a question of time. We shall return to plague our enemies who have contributed so freely to send us 'up the river.' "

And again:

"We have a mournful pleasure, or a pleasing mournfulness, we don't know which, to perform. Greeley, you know Greeley. He was for President. Now he ain't. Well, Greeley, he wore a-running for an orfice, and Grant, being on horseback, beat him. You see there was a hole, or a chasm, as H. G. called it, in the way, and he thought it was nothing, that he could reach across it just as easy as falling off a log. But he reckoned without a host (of voters). When U. S. came to it, he jumped it with his horse, but Uncle Horace, in attempting to shake with a fellow on the side, fell in, and that was the end on him. The main reason why H. G. was not elected was that he could not get enough states. If Grant hadn't been round, Greeley would have been ahead, as he beat O'Conor in every state. There was another reason, the hor(ac)se disease was bad in New York, and it kept spreading until it was everywhere. Whenever a thing spreads, then you may know it gets thin, and thus you may account for H. G.'s vote. We'll be opposed hereafter to having elections, when such things are around."

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN DEKALB COUNTY.

In 1840 Harrison and Tyler received one hundred and seventy-seven votes, and Martin Van Buren one hundred and sixty-seven.

In 1844 Polk and Dallas received three hundred and twenty-seven votes; Clay and Frelinghuysen, two hundred and sixty-nine; and James G. Birney, six.

In 1848 Cass and Butler received nine hundred and sixty-eight votes in the county; Taylor and Fillmore, five hundred and seventy-seven; and Van Buren and Adams, three hundred and forty-seven.

In 1852 Pierce and King received seven hundred and eighty votes; Scott and Graham, three hundred and ninety-one; Hale and Julian, one hundred and sixty-four.

In 1856 James Buchanan received one thousand two hundred and forty-seven votes; John C. Fremont, one thousand ninety-seven; Millard Fillmore, seventy-five.

In 1860 Abraham Lincoln received fifteen hundred votes; Stephen A. Douglas, thirteen hundred ninety-nine; John Bell, twenty-four; and John C. Breckenridge, two.

In 1864 Lincoln received fourteen hundred and eighty-four; George B. McClellan, fourteen hundred seventy-two.

In 1868 U. S. Grant received seventeen hundred and fifty votes; and Horatio Seymour, seventeen hundred twenty-six.

In 1872 U. S. Grant received eighteen hundred and sixty-one votes; Horace Greeley, fifteen hundred forty-four; and Charles O'Conor, ninety-four.

In 1876 Samuel J. Tilden received twenty-five hundred and fifty-three votes; Rutherford B. Hayes, twenty-three hundred and eighty-one; Peter Cooper, thirty-eight.

In 1880 Winfield S. Hancock received twenty-five hundred and eighty-two votes; James A. Garfield, twenty-four hundred and forty-one; James C. Weaver, one hundred and ten.

In 1884 Grover Cleveland received twenty-seven hundred and ninety-nine votes; James G. Blaine, twenty-four hundred fifty-one; Benjamin F. Butler, ninety-five; John P. St. John, fifty-nine.

In 1888 Grover Cleveland received thirty-one hundred and sixty votes; and Benjamin Harrison, twenty-eight hundred seventy-nine.

In 1892 Grover Cleveland, Democrat, received twenty-eight hundred and one votes in DeKalb county; Benjamin Harrison, Republican, twenty-four hundred and ninety-nine; Bidwell, Prohibitionist, one hundred ninety-eight; and Weaver, Peoples, seven hundred and forty-six.

In 1896 William J. Bryan, Democrat, received thirty-six hundred and seventy-eight votes; William McKinley, Republican, thirty-one hundred and thirty-seven; Levering, Prohibitionist, thirty-three; Palmer, Gold Democrat, twenty-five; National ticket, fourteen.

In 1900 Bryan received thirty-four hundred and eighty-eight votes; McKinley, thirty-two hundred and eighteen; Woolley, Prohibitionist, two hundred and fifty-nine; the Social Democrats, Union Reform, and Peoples tickets received two, one and seven votes, respectively.

In 1904 Alton B. Parker, Democrat, received two thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven votes; Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, three thousand four hundred and sixteen; Prohibitionist ticket, three hundred and forty-three; Peoples, sixty-seven; Socialist, one hundred fifty-four; Socialist Labor, twenty-nine.

In 1908 William J. Bryan, Democrat, received three thousand six hundred and twenty-four votes; William H. Taft, Republican, two thousand nine hundred and ninety-one; Prohibition, two hundred eighty-seven; Socialist, sixty-three; Peoples, five; Socialist Labor, two; Independent, eighteen.

In 1912 Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, received two thousand seven hundred and sixty-six votes in DeKalb county; William H. Taft, Republican, one thousand one hundred twenty-five; Theodore Roosevelt, exponent of the new Progressive party, one thousand six hundred twenty-three; Prohibition, two hundred forty-four; Socialist, four hundred thirty-seven.

STATE SENATORS.

Following is the list of senators who have served in the state Legislature from DeKalb county: Elias Baker, 1839-41; David B. Herriman, 1841-3; David B. Herriman, 1843-6; Madison Marsh, 1846-9; Reuben J. Dawson, 1849-50; Robert Work, 1850-2; George W. McConnell, 1852-6; Miles Waterman, 1856-1860; Timothy R. Dickinson, 1860-2; William H. Dills, 1862-4; Enos B. Noyes, 1864-8; George A. Milnes, 1868-1872; William G. Croxton, 1872-76; Samuel S. Shutt, 1876-1880; Jesse H. Carpenter, 1880-1884; Lafayette J. Miller, 1884-1888; ——— Jackson, 1888-1892; James E. McDonald, 1892-96; W. H. Nusbaum, 1896-1900; Charles H. Bruce, 1900-4; Cyrus E. Gallatin, 1904-8; Stephen A. Powers, 1908-1912; Glenn Van Auken, 1912-1916.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

The following list comprises the representatives who have served in the state Legislature from DeKalb county, or such territory as the county has been identified with: Asa Brown, 1839-41; Madison Marsh, 1841-3; Jacob Helwig, 1843-4; Jacob Helwig, 1844-6; David B. Wheeler, 1846-8; Reuben J. Dawson, 1848-9; Edward R. May, 1849-50; Edward R. May, 1850-1; Gilman C. Mudget, 1851-2; E. F. Hammond, 1852-3; Robert Work, 1852-3; A. P. Clark and James Hadsell, 1853-6; Bushrod Catlin and W. I. Howard, 1856-8; Miles Waterman, 1858-60; Henry Feagler, 1860-2; Miles Waterman, 1862-4; Robert M. Lockhart, 1864-6; Ezra D. Hartman, 1866-8; Lewis D. Britton, 1868-70; Lewis D. Britton, 1870-2; Samuel S. Shutt, 1872-4; Miles

Waterman, 1874-6; William H. Madden, 1876-8; Samuel S. Shutt, 1878-1880; Samuel S. Shutt, (joint) and Daniel D. Moody, 1880-2; Eli B. Garber (joint) and Daniel D. Moody, 1882-4; William Barney (joint) and Daniel D. Moody, 1884-6; J. D. Leighty and William M. Barney, 1886-88; ——— Jackson (joint) and Freeman Kelley, 1888-1890; Norman Teal (joint) and Freeman Kelley, 1890-92; Marion F. Franks, 1892-4; Frank A. Willis, 1894-6; Norman Teal (joint) and C. M. Brown, 1896-8; Charles M. Brown, 1898-1900; Jefferson W. Jackman, 1900-2; Russell S. Hull, 1902-4; Howard W. Mount, 1904-6; Luther W. Knisely, 1906-8; Edward M. McKennan, 1908-10; Edward M. McKennan, 1910-12; Edward M. McKennan, 1912-14.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

From the year 1837 to 1850 Wesley Park, Thomas J. Freeman, Jonathan Puffenbarger and S. W. Ralston successively held the office of sheriff. Since 1850 the following have held the office in DeKalb county: W. K. Straight, 1850-4; Isaac Brandt, 1854-6; S. W. Ralston, 1856-1860; J. N. Chamberlain, 1860-2; J. N. Miller, 1862-4; H. Willis, 1864-8; J. Plum, 1868-1872; W. L. Meese, 1872-6; John St. Clair, 1876-8; A. S. Leas, 1878-1882; John W. Boyle, 1882-6; K. Garrison, 1886-88; J. Plum, 1888-90; Philip Plum, 1890-2; George C. Ralston, 1892-4; Henry P. Stroh, 1894-6-8; John Hathaway, 1898-1902; George W. Bleeks, 1902-4; James W. Reed, 1904-6-8; R. L. Thomas, 1908-10-12; John P. Hoff, 1912-14.

COUNTY CLERKS.

John F. Coburn, 1837-1841; S. W. Sprott, 1841-1851; J. P. Widney, 1851-5; S. W. Sprott, 1855-9; John Ralston, 1859-1867; J. R. Lanning, 1867-1875; G. H. K. Moss, 1875-1880; John W. Baxter, 1880-4; D. Y. Husselman, 1884-6; George A. Bishop, 1886-98; George O. Denison, 1898-1904; Charles A. Jenkins, 1904-1908; Warren A. Austin, 1908-1912; John Hebel, 1912-14.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

S. W. Sprott, 1841-2; Aaron Hague, 1842-9; Miles Waterman, 1849-55; M. F. Pierce, 1855-60; A. J. Hunt, 1860-2; George Kuhlman, 1862-6; W. W. Griswold, 1866-70; W. McIntyre, 1870-4; Isaac Hague, 1874-8; Albert Robbins, 1878-82; Thomas H. Tomlinson, 1882-6; Cyrus C. Walter, 1886-90;

Herman N. Coffinberry, 1890-4; Frank A. Borst, 1894-8; Frank P. Seiler, 1898-1902; Herman D. Boozer, 1902-6; Emery A. Shook, 1906-10; A. W. Madden, 1910-1914.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

The office of recorder was combined with that of clerk for the first fourteen years of the county's existence. The incumbents of the office since it was created have been: John McCune, 1851-5; W. W. Griswold, 1855-9; S. W. Widney, 1859-64; G. R. Hoffman, 1864-8; D. Z. Hoffman, 1868-76; M. Boland, 1876-84; John Butt, 1884-6; George M. Crane, 1886-90; Samuel Williams, 1890-4; Milton C. Jones, 1894-8; Daniel Herrick, 1898-1904; John W. Henderson, 1904-8; Samuel G. Haverstock, 1908-12; William McNabb, 1912-(deceased); Harvey O. Williams appointed to fill out unexpired term.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Wesley Park, 1837-51; S. W. Ralston, 1851-3; J. E. Hendricks, 1853-5; E. W. Fosdick, 1855-7; Jacob Helwig, 1857-9; R. B. Catlin, 1859-61; George Barney, 1861-5; L. J. Blair, 1865-7; F. D. Ryan, 1867-72; Nicholas Ensley, 1872-6; Daniel Gonser, 1876-80; L. J. Miller, 1880-4; ——— Brandon, 1884-6; John L. Davis, 1886-8; George W. Probst, 1888-90; Reuben Sawvel, 1890-2-4; David W. Fair, 1894-6; Henry Hines, 1896-8; Francis M. Hines, 1898-1900-2; George W. Probst, 1902-4-6; H. H. Slaybaugh, 1906-8-10; John J. Oberlin, 1910-12.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Joseph Nodine, 1852-4; Joseph Nodine, 1854-6; Daniel W. Altenburg, 1856-8; Daniel W. Altenburg, 1858-60; Marius Buchanan, 1860-2; Daniel W. Altenburg, 1862-4; Henry M. Stoner, 1864-5; George W. Weeks, 1865-7; Joseph W. McCasslin, 1867-70; Isaac K. Shaffer, 1870-2; Chauncey C. Clark, 1872-4; Winfield S. Bangs, 1874-6; Jay J. Van Auken, 1876-8; J. J. Van Auken, 1878-1880; Azam P. Foltz, 1880-2; J. J. Van Auken, 1882-4; J. J. Van Auken, 1884-6; I. F. McDowell, 1886-8; Jacob M. Hook, 1888-90-2; Calvin E. Van Auken, 1892-4-6; J. H. W. Krontz, 1896-8-1900; Commodore P. Hamman, 1900-2-4; John Eakright, 1904-6-8; Charles L. Wagoner, 1908-10-12; A. L. Link, 1912-14.

COUNTY CORONERS.

Robert Work, 1838-9; Byron Bunnell, 1839-40; Wesley Park, 1840-1; John O. P. Sherlock, 1841-2; James Goetschius, 1842-3; O. A. Parsons, 1843-5: David Weaver, 1845-6; Daxid Weaver, 1846-7; Joseph Nodine, 1847-8; John McClellan, 1848-9; Charles C. Knapp, 1849-51; Lyman Chidsey, 1851-2-4; Lyman H. Coe, 1854-6; Jeremiah Plum, 1856-8-60; Henry Willis, 1860-2; Jeremiah Plum, 1862-4; George W. A. Smith, 1864-6; Henry Feagler, 1866-8; George Metcalf, 1868-70-2; James J. Latson, 1872-4-6-8-80-82-84; Francis Picker, 1884-6; J. B. Casebeer, 1886-8; ——— Wood, 1888-90; Lafayette D. Miser, 1890-2-4; Vincent C. Bronson, 1894-6; J. W. Hughes, 1896-8; Emlin G. Campbell, 1898-1900; Charles Comesky, 1900-2; William H. Ettinger, 1902-4; John C. Baxter, 1904-6; Frank Broughton and Fred Briggs, 1906-8; Fred Briggs, 1908-10-12; E. Treesh, 1912-14.

PROSECUTORS.

Reuben J. Dawson, 1843-5; John W. Dawson, 1845-7; Reuben J. Dawson, 1847-9; Timothy R. Dickinson, 1849-50; Egbert B. Mott, 1850-2; J. M. McConnell, 1852-4; John W. Dawson, 1854-6; Sanford J. Stoughton, 1856-8; James M. Schell, 1858-9; George D. Copeland, 1859-60; Augustus A. Chapin, 1860-2; James H. Schell, 1862-4; Joseph W. Cunningham, 1864-6; Thomas Wilson, 1866-7; Thomas J. Smith, 1867-70; Thomas Wilson, 1870-2; Leigh H. Haymond, 1872-4; William B. McConnell, 1874-6; Daniel H. Moody, 1876-8; George B. Adams, 1878-80; George B. Adams, 1880-2; Harry Reynolds, 1882-4; Francis M. Powers, 1884-6; E. A. Bratton, 1886-8; H. Leas, 1888-92; Joseph Butler, 1892-6-8; Cyrus B. Jackson, 1898-1900; Joseph Butler, 1900-2; Alphonso Wood, 1902-4; Charles S. Smith, 1904-6; J. Delano Brinkerhoff, 1906-8; Joseph Butler, 1908-10; William H. Leas, 1910-12; James R. Nyce, 1912-1914.

COMMON PLEAS PROSECUTORS.

W. W. Griswold, 1852-4; Asa M. Tinker, 1854-6; Leland H. Stocker, 1856-8; Abner Pinchin, 1858-60; Joseph W. Cummings, 1860-2; Alexander B. Kennedy, 1862-4; Asa M. Tinker, 1864-6; Joseph D. Ferrall, 1866-8; William G. Croxton, 1868-70-2; Daniel Y. Husselman, 1872-4. The office was then abolished and the business turned over to the circuit court.

JUDGES.

In the chapter, "Bench and Bar," is given a full list of the judges (common pleas, associate, and circuit) who have served DeKalb county or territories comprising the county.

CHAPTER XIII.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

THE EARLY SCHOOL.

The following is from the manuscript of J. E. Rose, being part of an address delivered before the Old Settlers' Association on June 15, 1882:

"The first schoolhouse built in the county was, I think, in the Handy settlement, three miles south of the place where the town of Butler now is. It would be a curiosity now. Permit me to describe it today as it stood more than forty years ago. It was built of round logs, that is of unhewn logs, and sixteen feet wide and twenty-four long, with a puncheon floor and a sled-runner chimney; a fireplace extending across one end of the building, and a door near the corner in the side. The chimney was made of mud and sticks, and was so large at the top that much of the light that illuminated the literary path of the students during the weeks, or the spiritual path of the churchgoers on Sunday, came down the chimney through the smoke. At the end of the room opposite the fireplace, was the window which consisted of a row of 'seven by nine' glass, occupying the place of a log that had been left out when the building was raised. The window was nine inches high and sixteen feet long, and when a snowball passing through the air without the aid of human agency (for no boy ever threw a snowball that hit a window), and a pane of glass was broken, its place was supplied by a piece of oiled paper.

"These were usually supplanted with glass at the commencement of a term; the number of accidents of that mysterious nature that transpired during the term could be determined by the number of greased papers in the window, and as these unprovided panes of glass became numerous in the window and were not exceedingly translucent during cold, cloudy days, when the door must be kept shut, the whole school literally groped in darkness. The writing desk was a hewn puncheon placed against the wall, at an angle of forty-five degrees, in front of the window, and a seat at the writing desk was a post of honor enjoyed only by the large scholars, and those who occupied it were envied as bitterly by the balance of the school as the senior class in college is by the freshmen. The cracks between the logs were chinked with pieces of wood and daubed with mud outside and in. The ceiling was made of round poles extending from one side of the room to the other, the ends resting in cracks made large for that purpose on each side.

"Over the poles mud was spread in copious profusion, which, when dried, formed a ceiling that bid defiance alike to piercing winds of winter and the scorching heat of the summer sun. The roof was made of clapboards held to their place by logs laid on top of them, called weight-poles. The seats were made of sassafras poles about six inches in diameter, split in two, the heart side up, and wooden pins or legs in the bottom or oval sides. These were made to suit the comfort of full grown men, and hence were so high from the floor that the aid of the teacher was necessary to place the small scholars on their seats; and when there no little care was required on their part of avoid falling off.

EARLY TEXT BOOKS.

"The text books used were the Western spelling book, the New Testament, and for advanced scholars, the old English reader. The scholars who ciphered used such arithmetics as they could procure, but Dabold's predominated; and when an industrious and studious scholar had reached the 'rule of three,' the teacher, to avoid an exposition of his ignorance of the mysteries beyond, prudently required a review, and the mathematical ardor of the ambitious youth was cooled by being turned back to notation and compelled to memorize the fine print and foot notes. As there was not a uniformity of books, there were no classes except spelling and reading classes, and each student studied arithmetic 'on his own hook.' The advent of such a man as my friend Houser or Keeran into the neighborhood at that time, with their sample desks and ink wells, slate blackboards and crayon pencils, terrestial and celestial globes, Spencerian copy books, and a trunk full of eclectic spellers, readers, mental and practical arithmetics, grammars, geographies, histories, steel pens and pointers, would have attracted more attention and created more excitement among the pioneers than did the Rev. Lewis Hickman, lecturing on Millerism, with his illustrated map, as large as a bed blanket, on which were pictures of the great dragon that John the revelator saw, with its crowned heads and ten horns; with its glowing mouth and red hot fangs through which blue, sickening and sulphurous flames seethingly issued; with its serpentine caudal appendage drawing in its train one-third of the stars of heaven.

"None of the modern improvements and discoveries to aid in the cause of a practical education was then known in this county. No graded reading books or spellers, no blackboards, steel pens or mathematical frames, no globes or varnished pointers. Then, we had pointers, fresh hickories cut from the adjacent thicket with the jackknife of the teacher. They were applied to the backs of the wayward youth to demonstrate the propriety of searching for the most direct route to obedience."

EDUCATION IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

In Franklin township the first school house was built on section twelve, the present site of section one, and was known in 1840 as the Houlton school house. The first teacher was Lucy Orton, of Angola, Steuben.

The first school in Jackson township was taught in a log cabin on section twenty-three by James P. Plummer in 1845.

The first school house in Newville township was built of round basswood logs, about sixteen by twenty feet, with a "shake" roof held in place by weight poles. The house otherwise was similar to the other log houses, and was built in the spring of 1839, and the following fall the school was taught by Marietta E. Robinson for a dollar and a half a week. A new frame school house was built about 1843, afterward the site of the United Brethren parsonage, and in 1850 a church and school building was erected under the lead of R. Faurot. In 1852 a select school was opened by Faurot, which was maintained until 1861. After Faurot, the principals were: J. E. Hendrix, A Hartness, L. Barr and others. In 1861 it became a township school. The first school in the township, however, and also the first in DeKalb county, was taught in 1837, by Eunice Strong. The house was a frame, sided up with shaved clapboards, or whip shingles. It was the first frame house built in the county. It stood on section seven.

In Richland township the first school house was erected at Green's Corners prior to 1841. In 1849 a frame was put up by Charles Knapp on the old site. A year or two later L. D. Britton was a teacher in this building. In 1842 a log school house was built a half mile northeast of Calkin's Corners; Loretta Dawson was the teacher, and she had fifteen pupils. Harvey Smith was the first male teacher.

In Smithfield township Isaac B. Smith and Reuben J. Daniels put up a log school house on the corner of the farm of the latter during the year 1839.

Miss Murray was the first teacher, and Laura Phelps the second. The better financial condition of the farmers in later years was apparent in the erection of several frame schoolhouses at nearly the same date. Albert Blake, George Duncan and Peter Colgrove were a few of the early teachers.

The first school house in Stafford township stood in the Wanamaker settlement.

In Wilmington township the primitive log school house was supplanted by a frame structure in 1855, among the teachers in this being Hamlin Fay, Mrs. Wood, Miss Stroy, Mrs. Butler and J. A. Campbell. A three-story brick building was erected in 1867, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. The first teacher in it was Deck. Thomas. The first regular school was opened by Rev. G. W. Bowersox. William H. McIntosh, L. L. Hamlin, James Burrier, Leavitt, J. P. Rouse, D. D. Luke, C. A. Fyke, O. Z. Hubbell and T. J. Sanders were other principals of this school.

The Husselman school in Union township, in what is now Grant township, was originated in 1844 and 1845, and Mary Maxwell was the teacher. Of the thirteen pupils, six of them belonged to the Husselman family. The school house of that day was a little log house built in the woods. Jacob McEntarfer was the builder. It had two windows, one door, mud in the walls, clapboard roof, with weights to hold it on, no nails being used. Hunches were used, being six feet long, with hewed slabs and legs without backs, to sit on. Boards were placed on pins in the walls to write on. Goose quill pens were used, and the ink was made by boiling maple bark in copperas. The blackboard was two by three feet. A fireplace supplied the heat. The study course was English readers, Cobb's speller, arithmetic, writing, and school was taught by saying "books." Sessions were from eight until half-past four, with three quarters of an hour for noon, and no other recess. The school house burned to the ground after being used for about four years, and other houses have been erected since, the present one being the fifth. The school term was three months in duration, and the teacher received fifty cents per day, with the privilege of boarding around. Pupils wore home-made clothes, and were guided through the woods on their way to school by blazed trees. From the school house, remains of Indian camps could be seen; deer would come up to the school, wild turkeys were in the woods, black, red and gray squirrels were plentiful. The latter were so numerous that the lads would chase a drove of eight or ten up a tree at one time. In the swamp lands surrounding, many snakes, birds, cranes, foxes, wolves and bears were seen. Venison, turkey, corn cake, etc., were the supplies carried to school by the children.

SCHOOL HISTORY OF AUBURN.

In 1840, Mr. Sherlock, trustee, realized a necessity of teaching the children, so he went in search of a teacher, and found Miss Jane Bailey, who was engaged to teach a subscription school for the summer term. The school was held in a deserted, partly unfinished building, which was also used for meetings.

In 1849, William Clark and Joel Hendricks are remembered as teachers in Auburn. Clark, famed for his instruction of elocution, taught in an humble frame school house that stood on a lot afterward owned and occupied by Mrs. Regina Weaver. Mr. Hendricks, a famous mathematician, opened and continued a school through the winter of 1849 and 1850, his school room being the northeast room of the second story of the then court house. The district schools in the winter of 1849 were kept by Paul A. McMynn, Michael and Cyrus Seiler, and Calvin P. Houser. Another teacher of the '49 period was William Reynolds, who died near the end of the year of typhoid fever. In the spring of 1849 a short term of school was taught by Sophia Merrill. In the autumn of 1850, John B. Clark came from Lagrange county and opened a select school. He was one of the most severe teachers ever in the county, although he was kindly. He followed strict rules of discipline, and consequently his pupils learned their lessons well. At one time he suddenly asked of his pupils: "If I call a sheep's tail a leg, how many legs has a sheep?" "Five," responded the eager pupils. After a moment, Clark added, "Does calling a sheep's tail a leg make it one?" This was a lesson direct.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIFORM SCHOOLS.

The inauguration of the general and uniform system of schools in Auburn and DeKalb county was under the provision of the act passed June 14, 1852. The school law was in force in August of that year, at which date its provisions were circulated in pamphlet form in the different counties of the state by authority, but it did not become practically operative until the first Monday in April, 1853, when township trustees for school purposes were elected in the townships of the counties. The first duties of the trustees were to establish and locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children within respective limits.

Before this time, shabby rooms had been employed for school purposes. Mr. Hendricks once used a room in the court house. Here and there in

DeKalb county, the people had erected houses. On June 14, 1853, there was formed in Butler township, at the farm house of Orrin C. Clark, an organization known as the Union School House Educational Society. Three trustees were elected, namely: Henry Clark, Harris and Jacob Dahman.

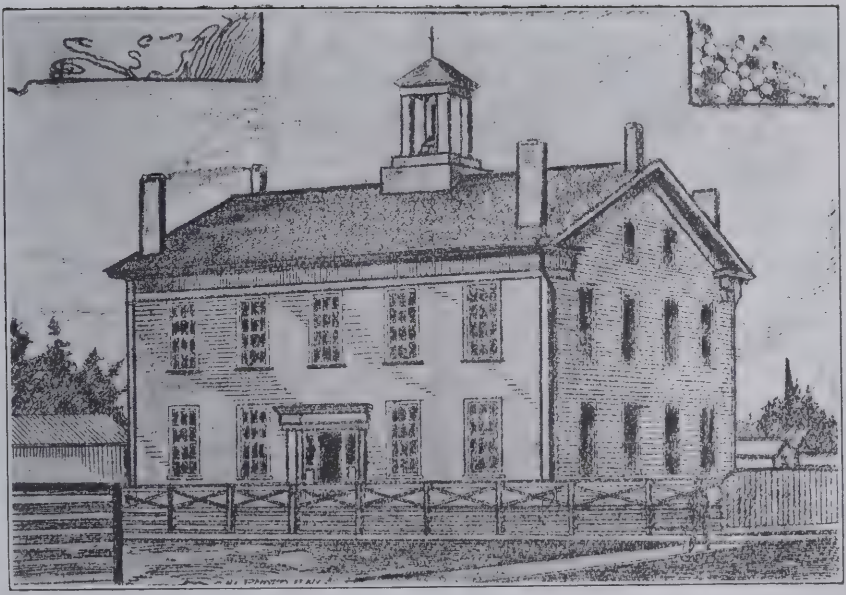
In some townships and counties in the state in 1853, there was not a single school house of any kind to be found. In other localities, the log houses, dilapidated and poorly equipped, were worse than nothing. It was thought that fully thirty-five hundred schools should be built in the state.

By provisions of the new constitution, each township was made a municipal corporation of which every voter was a member. The state had provided a system of public instruction and now intrusted its execution to its cities, towns and townships. No authority had been given to levy a special school tax without the consent of the voters, to be given at a general or special meeting. This restricted the development, for, in some places, no meetings were held, and, in others, the vote was adverse.

Auburn citizens ordered the clerk to post notices of an election for school trustees and for a vote on tax or no tax for school purposes in Auburn. On May 14, 1853, the polls were opened, but only twenty-five men voted, twenty-two of whom were for the tax.

There were in 1853, thirty-one schools in DeKalb county; nine of these, mostly built of logs, were in Concord township. As late as 1876, but few of the old log houses were standing and none was in use. Prof. Barnes, in a centennial article on education, published in the *Waterloo Press*, illustrates progress in school architecture as follows: "In one district in Butler township, may be seen within a few rods of one another, the three representative school houses of the county. On the east side of the Fort Wayne wagon road, is the old log school house, on the west side of the road is the old frame house that succeeded it, and a few feet west of the latter stands the new brick school house erected in 1875."

In Auburn, the log cabin of O. C. Houghton was rented for three months for two dollars, and was fitted up for school use. At a special meeting held November 29, 1853, it was decided to have two free schools in Auburn. Teachers were very scarce, as the wages were too small. The average was eighteen dollars per month to male, and ten dollars to female. The organization of every town and township into school districts greatly increased the demand for teachers. Few applicants for license could pass any examination. W. C. Larrabee, state superintendent of public instruction, found here a difficulty. The law required him to appoint deputies in each county to



OLD ACADEMY AT AUBURN

Burned October 16, 1875

examine applicants for license, but no standard of qualification was made. The legislature of 1853, amended this law and transferred the authority to appoint examiners to the county commissioners and at the same time made a standard of qualification. The board of examiners for DeKalb county for 1853 was composed of E. W. Fosdick, S. W. Dickinson, and L. D. Britton. The number of persons licensed to teach in 1853 was sixty-nine.

There were no normal schools. However, teachers' institutes had been organized in some counties. In 1867, an institute was held in what was the Presbyterian church at Auburn, with an attendance of fifty, and Prof. Patch as the principal instructor. John Dancer and Abigail Wolsey were employed to teach in the two schools of Auburn, the former to receive sixty dollars for three months, and the latter forty-eight, and to pay own expenses. Schools were ordered to open on Wednesday, December 7, 1853.

The books then used in the schools were: McGuffy's readers, Ray's arithmetic, Bullion's grammar, Mitchell's geography, Davis' geometry and algebra, Olmstead's philosophy and Webster's elementary spelling book.

AUBURN ACADEMY.

In March, 1859, Andrew Larimore made application to teach in the old academy, and was successful, and on August 8th, was employed as principal in what was known as Auburn Union School. In 1860, school began to be more patronized. Students were in high school departments, and a new era seemed to be forthcoming.

In 1858 the academy was built, and opened August 22, 1858, inaugurating the graded free school system in Auburn. The academy was of three stories. One outer door gave access to all of the rooms. Winding stairs led to the upper floors. The furniture on the interior was old-fashioned, very cumbersome and unsuited for use. On the first floor were the primary and intermediate rooms, on the second floor the grammar and high school departments, and on the third floor was the rhetorical room, with a platform at one end, on which students might try their lung capacity in recitation and declamation. By the year 1869 the academy was crowded with students. In this year education was progressing very rapidly all over the county. Butler had erected good schools, as also had many other places in the county.

SPELLING MATCHES.

Matters in the educational line were not confined to the schools, for in the spring of 1875 a spelling epidemic broke out and became the rage throughout the county. Auburn citizens took a lively interest in the spontaneous, but short-lived, revival of the old-fashioned spelling school. Matches were held in which prominent citizens and their families participated. However, interest soon declined and the custom gradually fell into disuse.

On July 5, 1875, the school board bought of J. H. Ford for six hundred and seventy-five dollars, lots number seventy-nine and eighty in west Auburn, upon which to build a ward school house some time during the summer. Bonds to the amount of three thousand dollars were authorized by the town trustees to provide the means. The contract for the proposed building was awarded during July to Messrs. Lewis Griffith and George S. McCord, of Fort Wayne, for two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents. The work was to be finished by August 20. The house was built of brick, and two stories. School was taught therein for a time, when the building stood vacant, the outlay seemed ill placed and premature, and the unattractive structure, surrounded by rank vegetation in the summer, suggested the unfinished university on a Kansas prairie. The necessities of cramped accommodations finally brought about the use of the building for a primary school.

Meanwhile the school board added very much to the appearance of the new school grounds in the central western part of the town, by planting shrubbery, making walks, and surrounding them with a fence. S. B. Duncan furnished one hundred and fifty evergreens at a cost of one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, and eight chestnuts for six dollars, and Albert Wells received thirty-five and a half dollars for one hundred and fifty young forest trees.

DESTRUCTION OF ACADEMY.

The schools opened auspiciously, and the usual routine was being conducted on the line of study and discipline, when the schools were dismissed for the day, and, as it proved, to assemble no more in the old academy. In the early evening of October 16, 1875, an alarm of fire was given and soon the tidings spread that the school house was burning. Men were promptly on the spot, but they had no ladders nor other appliances to reach and attack the fire, which originated in the west end of the building. The population of the town crowded to the scene and looked on helplessly while the building in a short time enveloped in flames, slowly burned. Prudent forethought had placed three thousand dollars insurance on the building and five hundred on the furniture. This was a great help in the subsequent building.

The demand for a new school house was imperative, and in this emergency the school board issued ten thousand dollars' worth of eight per cent. bonds, the last payable nineteen years from date. These bonds were taken by New York parties and the proceeds of sale were turned over to the school board to be applied in erecting a school house.

FIRST HIGH SCHOOL.

Work was begun upon the first Auburn high school building in the spring of 1876, under the general management of the school board. The site was well chosen, the structure was of brick two stories high, in dimensions sixty-one by seventy-five feet, and the highest point was sixty feet above ground. The foundation walls were of free stone, and supplied a roomy basement.

The contract was let to James W. Case, who it will be remembered, was one of the builders of the academy. The job was awarded to him at nine thousand, six hundred and seventy dollars; he was one of thirteen bidders.

The building was erected in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Moser & Gibbs, of Toledo, Ohio. This school house was substantially built at a personal loss to the contractor, who erred in making his bid too low. The furniture consisted of modern and comfortable seats and desks, and was furnished by C. P. Houser for eight hundred dollars.

Heat was effected by means of two Boynton patent hot air furnaces, which cost four hundred dollars. The entire cost of the first building was twelve thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars. Michael Seiler of Fairfield township was the first superintendent in this school at a salary of one thousand fifty dollars a year.

This building was destroyed by fire on the evening of Tuesday, November 30, 1880. The first was first seen near the heating apparatus in the basement, where it undoubtedly originated. It was of very small proportions when first seen, and with proper facilities could have been extinguished. However, the building was a total loss.

Undaunted, the citizens and authorities at once took measures for the construction of a new building.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

The Auburn Courier of January 22, 1891, published a very comprehensive and entertaining article on the progress of education in DeKalb county between the years 1866 and 1891, written by William H. McIntosh, one of the pioneer teachers of the county. The article in full is as follows:

"That progress has been made and is still making in the system and appliances for common school education, not alone, though conspicuous, in our county, but in general throughout the state, is plain to the most casual experienced observer.

"Not until thoughtful attention has been directed to this all-important subject, however, do the striking changes for the better and along the lines of genuine and permanent advancement in all that pertains to schools and school teaching, become evident.

"It becomes an unexpected pleasure to have found ample grounds for encouragement for trustees, parents and teachers in a partial presentation of testimony that the great cause of popular education is being advanced in grand movement towards approximate perfection. There is no need to unjustly disparage the past to honor the present. Indiana's complete school system is the combined and adequate effect of long and tireless effort. Good schools in village and district, there were a quarter century ago. Earnest, efficient and successful educators unexcelled since in all the essentials of pedagogy were not wanting, and they were recompensed measurably according to deserts by intelligent patrons whose wise forethought secured their services.

"In the face of difficulties now unknown, those intrepid, enthusiastic leaders in teaching inspired pupils with love of learning, pride in their schools and noble ambition to excel; they enlisted the ready sympathy and co-operation of parents, and filled the community at large with confidence and desire to increase school facilities and to augment the number of such educators.

"Inscribed upon the roll as the first to avail themselves of the State Normal school at Terre Haute, and to pioneer the way to better things and educative methods in DeKalb county, stand the honored names of C. P. Houser, and the brothers Cyrus and Michael Seiler. Since their day even our state institutions have been pleased to secure as teachers in advanced branches the services of young men from this county whose ambition was incited and fostered by those and such like progressive instructors.

"But while these few in the van upheld and aroused school interest, the general mass of teachers were woefully deficient in theory and practice of teaching, the people in contentment of ignorance of the character of their school never or rarely inspected them and the standard of education remained apparently stationary at the close of term after term.

"But agencies were at work, destined to revolutionize these conditions, and the normal schools conducted by school examiners, the powerful influence of the county institute, the selection for township trustee of live men and leading local schoolmasters, awakened a sentiment whose fruition is manifest in various progressive measures to which attention is briefly directed in a retrospection commencing with the school site and closing with the teacher at work.

"We have, then, first, better school sites as to area and location. The time is recent when trustees with good sense and no small degree of courage, imperiled their popularity by geographical locations of school sites, and when the apology for a school house built upon the very field corner had but the ground it occupied, itself the focus whence fences diverged as from an angle. The public highway was the only playground, and there was absolutely no provisions for privacy.

"There were no wells for water, no sheds for wood, no trees for shade, and children were given less consideration than stock upon the farms.

"Gradually, these injurious and shameful conditions have been changed till the worst features have been eliminated, but gross evils easily remedied yet exist.

"The proper area for a school site—an acre of ground—has in many districts been purchased, arrangement has been made for separate playgrounds, conveniences in the interest of health and morality have been supplied, and permanence reached in central, healthful and ample sites.

"In all communities there exist those progressive and those obstinately opposed to progress, and the traveler sees in the size and location of school grounds indisputable indications of the predominant district influence.

"Secondly, the number of districts has been reduced, Instead of twelve illy located schools, there are but nine in the full congressional township, and each district theoretically complete comprises four sections. This hard-won improvement has reduced the cost to the township of its schools, increased the number attending each and enabled trustees to pay higher salaries and to extend the terms.

"No live teacher but feels encouraged when the consolidation of two weak schools has given him the stimulus of full classes, in one strong one. A notable illustration of this fact appeared in the union of numbers five and six, Wilmington township, under the able management of J. J. Eakright, veteran district teacher of the school at Moores Station, successfully contesting the honors of leadership in interest, atendance and scholarship, not only in the district but in the town schools.

"Third, there has been great improvement in the style and material of school buildings. Twenty-five years ago, the age of log houses had been succeeded by that of frame structures, and in these later years they in their turn have been superseded by spacious, convenient, and attractive brick edifices of handsome exterior and interior. Most have been fully supplied with slated blackboards, modern seats and desks, boxes for firewood, some apparatus and heating stoves, designed with falling window sashes to secure even temperature and proper ventilation.

"What caricatures of houses those old, weather-beaten, dilapidated frame buildings were! Outside rough, heavy shutters, swayed by winter winds, swung creaking back and forth, slamming against sash and clapboard. Within, a red-hot stove was encircled by a favored few, while others at their seats, suffered with the cold.

"The air was unwholesome and heated in some, and the recess or nooning-time brought in pure atmosphere like a breath from Paradise.

"What seats! Inconvenient, immovable, ink-splashed, knife-notched. What lack of blackboard and seats for recitation!

"That good work was done under great disadvantages heightens claim to honorable recognition of the faithful labors of the teachers of that time, and emphasizes a silent, but conscious, demand that present progress shall be proportionate to the ratio of modern advantages.

"Popular interest has been awakened and interested in school architecture and the election to the office of trustee of competent progressive men. Often leading teachers in their townships have made the schoolroom pleasant and healthful as the home.

"Fourth, progress and change mark the method of raising the money wherein to recompense teachers.

"In 1854, the income derived from school fund was but $159,501.17, from loans at seven per cent. interest. Two and a half per cent. of this was paid the county auditor and the treasurer for their services, leaving but $143,551.06 for distribution. This gave thirty-five cents per child enumerated, between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The state levy was ten cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, and fifty cents on each poll.

"In 1866, the rate school was obsolete, and salary was a compound of board and wages. Teacher boarded in families such times as the number of children in the family bore to the number of days in the term. Local tuition taxes were unknown, and from the state was derived the common school fund based upon the annual enumeration of children of school age.

"After successive changes, always in the line of economy, school taxation has varied until it falls heavily and directly upon the land owners in respective townships of the county, and declares plainly the cost of free schools. Last year the state sold upward of four million dollars' worth of three per cent. bonds to eastern capitalists, and applied the proceeds to payment of its indebtedness to the school fund. Till then the state and other borrowers had paid interest at eight, then seven per cent.; later, when these vast sums had been distributed to the counties, the rate was still further reduced to six per cent., always payable in advance.

"Present sources of revenue are school fund interest, state tax, township tuition tax, surplus dog fund, and moneys for liquor licenses. The people are content when satisfied that for each dollar paid a dollar's worth is received. The state school fund disbursed in DeKalb in 1889 was eighteen thousand dollars. The tuition home levy was twelve thousand dollars and the special, sixteen thousand dollars.

"Fifth, there has been progress in the increased number of branches required taught, the uniformity of text books, cheapened in cost, the gradation of instruction and the system of honorable graduation.

"Physiology and history, formerly exceptional, are now regular studies. Where it was common to find in one school, among those of the same ability, classes in Kidd's or Putnam's elocution and fifth and sixth readers, Pinneo's and Clark's grammar, McNally's and Mitchell's geography, White's, Ray's and Robinson's arithmetics, now is seen one strong class in each branch of study, resulting in time saved, more time to recitation, and the greater interest in greater numbers.

"Formerly there was no sequence to instruction of a previous term. Teachers, by trial, found where to commence pupils, or left it to them to begin in what and wherein they pleased. Winter schools absorbed most interest and money and the cheap summer school was a parody on teaching. Now the terms are equalized and connected by hiring one person for both, records are kept and successive teachers continue each grade where their predecessors left off, and the course of studies, systematically arranged, provides for graduation on its completion. This again simplifies the teacher's labors, and stimulates the school to better attendance and effort to reach the goal of their aspiration.

"Sixth, there is improvement in the supervision and payment of teachers. Formerly no provision was made for inspection of schools and it is on record that Spencer Dills and myself, while serving as county school examiners, and in the performance of that all important duty, at a compensation of three dollars a day, were officially notified by county commissioners who were then acting within the law, to cease from such school visitation, as no allowance would be made therefor. Their act voiced popular opinion that school supervision was an unnecessary expense. The young teacher had no experienced superintendent to set him right, the disheartened had no one to cheer him, and the incompetent time server met with no one to show his unfitness.

"Teachers met only on occasion of the county institute, at which the best effort possible was put forth in their aid. They rarely, if at all, held meetings among themselves, and later it was difficult to get them out to township institutes. Now superintendent and trustee are required by law to visit schools, to encourage, to suggest beneficial changes, to create and foster feelings of responsibility, local ambition and professional pride, to make so far as practicable the poor schools equal to the best.

"Formerly teachers at county institute were entertained by the people gratis and enjoyed a very good diet in boarding around, now they are salaried, pay their board, are paid janitor's fees, allowed for day's attendance at township institutes, and these changes contribute to self-respect, independence and personal health, comfort and time for improvement.

"Seventh, all these foregoing evidences of progress are subsidiary to the one great and all important condition that teachers of good moral character and fairly qualified be obtained in sufficient numbers to conduct the schools.

"It has ever been the intent of school legislation to eliminate from the profession all that class who owed their employment to misdirected sympathy, and to lax examination of qualifications. Ignorant pretenders and failures elsewhere no longer caricature keeping school, and gradually the standard of proficiency and ability has been elevated in favor of higher grades of teachers. To whatever extent this object has been realized, proportionate progress in education has been made, for it is not to be questioned that the character of schools for morality, discipline and study is based upon the possession and practice of those virtues by those who influence, govern and teach in them.

"In the primitive condition of pioneer settlement, each locality necessarily built its own house and provided and paid its own schoolmaster. Young men and women attended in winter, and such scenes were witnessed and enjoyed as have been recently enacted in Huntington county, where the county superintendent, on his visitation, after finding several teachers locked out for a Christmas treat, at length entered the school house to find the schoolmaster bound fast to his desk and his insurrectionary pupils performing, to the clatter of ash bucket and dinner pail, a parody of the Sioux ghost dance. From 1855 to 1875 it was legal and customary for householders of any school district, at their annual meeting, to designate by vote their choice of a teacher, and the trustee was obligated to hire such person, providing he obtained a license to teach.

"It not infrequently happened that persons so chosen proved utterly unqualified, and knowing this the people petitioned the examiner to exempt them from examination in more or less of the branches, notably physiology and history, on the ground that theirs were backward schools, and these studies would not be taught in them.

"The climax was reached in my own experience, when a girl whose average of seventeen was the lowest of all, brought me a paper signed by every householder in the district, petitioning for the issue of a license, accompanied by a statement that she was good enough for them.

"Abrogation of this popular privilege and the placing of this duty solely with the trustee has enabled that officer to locate his teachers to advantage, and rendered them less dependent upon their patrons. Enforcement of legal requirement in granting license created a scarcity of teachers and enabled those qualified to demand an advance in wages, and forced those desirous of teaching to measures for self-improvement.

"The examination fee of one dollar has been abolished, and the examination made free, while the widely varying estimates of examiners has been made uniform by state supply of questions to superintendents. A great change has transpired in teachers past and present. It was the rule to employ men in winter, women in summer, and such as reversed this condition were regarded as out of their proper place.

"The winter teachers were energetic and capable young men, residents of the township preferably, and these living at their homes secured higher wages than are now saved. Those teachers were experienced, ambitious and of excellent character and cannot be surpassed, present or future, whatever changes otherwise occur.

"They are remembered with pride and affectionate regard and recognized as having been strong and hearty co-workers with patrons and officials in the noble work of promoting the great cause of education. The change caused by hiring one teacher for the school year threw out these teachers and caused an irreparable loss, viewed from the standpoint of a winter term, but the gain to summer schools, and the encouragement offered to become professional teachers doubtless largely compensated, by continuous and intelligent work for the year, for the apparent loss. Hiring for the year did away with discrimination in wages, left the field largely to young women and equalized the importance and compensation of the two periods of the year.

"I have faith and vigilance in the courage of Indiana teachers. As her volunteer soldiers reckoned not of limb or life in the fight for national integrity, so her great army of teachers will not prove recreant to the cause of education, and the schools of DeKalb will continue under her teachers to improve and progress in the line with the foremost and the best."

EDUCATION IN GARRETT.

(By J. R. Skilling.)

In the spring of 1876 the town board appointed the first school trustees for the town of Garrett as follows: Dr. S. M. Sherman, Dr. A. S. Parker and N. W. Lancaster. As soon as these gentlemen were qualified and organized they at once commenced preparing for the construction of a school house. Two architects at Toledo, Ohio, were employed to draw plans and specifications for the proposed building. These were promptly executed and furnished for a building to cost sixteen thousand dollars.

Objections were raised by the town trustees and many of the citizens, who protested against involving the young town with such an enormous and unnecessary bonded debt, claiming that a six thousand dollar school house would be sufficient. Public meetings were called, and many objections expressed against this move, as this was in the time of the panic of 1873, and the tidal wave of the boom of the new town was about to recede to low ebb, as many of the citizens were in debt for their homes. So, after much parleying and contention, the school trustees let the contract to build the school as per plans and specifications to J. W. Harvey, a Chicago contractor who had just finished the Baltimore & Ohio shops. The construction of the school house was commenced in the latter part of 1876, and, it being in a heavy wood, the first work was to cut down the large oak trees.

During the time of the construction of the new building there were two schools opened. The first was a select school, which was opened about the first of September, 1876, in the new Catholic church, with Josephine Bisset as teacher. Mr. Frank Moody was trustee of Butler township and he had furnished new seats and desks for a district school, so he turned the old seats and desks over to Garrett school trustees. They put them in the *News* printing office building on the corner north of the Baptist church. About the time that the district schools were opening in the fall of 1876 for the winter term, there was a school opened in this building with Mrs. A. S. Parker as teacher. Work was rushed on the new building so that the first public school was opened in January, 1877, to fill out the unexpired term of that year. There were one hundred and twenty pupils enrolled in September, 1876. In September, 1880, there were two hundred and twenty-eight pupils enrolled, and in 1882 two hundred and fifty-four.

The first graduating class of the Garrett public school was composed of Charles Sembower, William Ward, Lulu Milbourne and Maud Tarney. The graduating exercises were held at the Methodist Episcopal church on Friday evening, May 27, 1885.

Since 1885 Garrett has taken the lead in this county in the progress and development of education. There was a new school house built on the north side in 1900 at a cost of five thousand dollars, and in 1906 our promoters of education and public improvements had a magnificent and modern high school building constructed at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

At present there is a total enrollment of two thousand and twenty-seven pupils in the schools of DeKalb county. There are one hundred and three school houses in the county. The average daily attendance for the last year has been one thousand two hundred and seventeen. There has been a total of one hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred eighty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents spent in the last year for the support of the schools.

TEACHERS AND OFFICERS.

The following list comprises all of the teachers and officers of DeKalb county in 1912 and 1913: County superintendent, Dr. Lida Leasure, of Auburn; township trustees, Butler, G. W. Burtzner; Concord, Samuel Mumaw; Fairfield, Clark Hemstreet; Franklin, Oliver Oberlin; Grant, Harry Reed; Jackson, S. H. Nugen; Keyser, S. H. Downend; Newville, John Whitehurst; Richland, George Shaffer; Smithfield, J. W. Mortorff; Stafford, C. W. Webster; Spencer, W. G. Erick; Troy, Daniel Burkhart; Union, Frank Pyles; Wilmington, F. W. Nimmons; truant officer, Ed. Van Fleit, of Garrett.

The city and town school boards are as follows: Auburn, M. Boland, president; J. A. McIntyre, secretary; Fred Knott, treasurer. Butler, Sam G. Stone, president; George W. Geddes, L. C. Bewhrer. Garrett, J. F. Thompson, D. B. Van Fleit, Warren McNabb; Altona, F. L. Rodenbaugh, G. W. Fretz, Theo. Houser; Ashley, I. N. Cox, Daniel Rhinesmith, A. W. Gonser; Corunna, O. C. Smith, Eugene Treesh, W. A. Kennedy; Waterloo, D. L. Leas, J. E. Showalter, Harry Beidler.

The city and town teachers are as follows: Auburn, J. A. Langston, superintendent; high school, P. W. Kiser, C. E. York, Mary E. Mulvey, Maud S. Armstrong, Lulu M. Bateman, Blanche E. O'Brien, Agnes U. Jeffrey; Harrison building, Clarence Wyant, principal, Myrtle Clark, Roy C. Nugen, Pearl Mason, Myrtle Hornberger, Belle Cooper, Nellie Wilderson, Bonnie Seiler, Bertha Maegerlein; DeSota building, I. M. Cosper, principal, Martha Rupley, Grace Hines, Gertrude Renner; Riley building, Lydia Teeters, principal, Della Maginnis, Sadie Houston, Josephine Bryant. In Garrett F. M. Merica is superintendent; James H. Green is principal of the high school, and the teachers are Geraldine Sembower, Maude Camp, Vera Van Auken, Bessie Berry; South Side building, Will Franks, O. V. Franks, Gladys Halter, Benjamin Miller, Lottie Miles, Marie Warren, Martha Dick, Pauline McFann, Georgia Sembower, Jessie Brown, Beatrice Bowers, Pauline Kingsbury and Ada Chew; North Side building, John Reinoehl and Maybelle Snyder. In Butler H. E. Coe is superintendent; Geneva Kimmel is principal of the high school, and the teachers are Carrie B. Lipe, B. L. Baily, Hazel Harrison and Ethel Weick; other teachers in grades are Nellie Cary, Coral Schoville, Muriel Baker, Myra Scott, Grace Maginnis, P. D. Hamman, B. L. Bailey. A. L. Moudy is superintendent at Waterloo, G. E. Roop is principal. Teachers are Edith Masters, Mary Chapman, Blanch Betz, Etta Wittmer, Cora Stanley, Scott H. Rhoads, Bess Showalter, Anna Snader. Ashley has A. N. Faulkerson as superintendent, and Marie Thrush as principal. The teachers are as follows: Alma Husselman, Dora Baird, Charles Parsell, Clara DeCamp. In Spencerville, J. F. Slaybaugh is superintendent, Sylvia Yager is principal. Teachers are Zona Horn, Melvin Howey and Jennie Steward. St. Joe is represented by L. A. Thatcher, superintendent, Frank Baltz, Roy Maxwell and Ethel Leighty. M. T. Markley and Cordice Hallett are teachers at Corunna. Robert Ulm and Myrtle Griffin serve at Altona.

The following are the district teachers, preceded by the number of their school: Butler, one, Anna Bevier; two, Lulu Heitz; three, Lovina Pfaff; five, Carl Shull; six, Claude Miller. Concord, two, Glen Freeborn; four, Ida Widney; five, Ralph Sechler; seven, Mary Scholes. Fairfield, three, Grace

Widdicombe; four Louise Kuckuck; six, Lena Stomm; seven, William McIntyre; nine, Isaiah Wert; ten, Grace Seery. Franklin, one, L. C. Wyncoop; two, Letha Enzor; three, Orla Fee; four, Elva Albright; five, Grace Waterman; six, Lena Cameron; seven, Blanche Smith; eight, Grace Whetsel; nine, Blanche Whetsel. Grant, one, Mae McIntosh; four, Ethelyn Rowe; five, J. A. Husselman; six, Ethel Hallett. Jackson, one, Florence Berry; two, Ida Reed; three, A. C. Maurer; four, John Nugen; five, Elsie Farver; six, Jesse Provines; eight, Mabel Lochner; nine, Nellie Berry. Keyser, one, Naomi Brady; two, Jennie Lasch; three, Jay Olinger; four, Grace Zerkle; five, Cora Miller; six, Ruth Smurr; seven, Bess Kinsey; eight, Lulu Kinsey. Newville, five, Ray Davis; seven, Clyde Hart, Merritt Maxwell, Grace Kain. Richland, F. M. Wiltrout; three, Alma Leins; five, Carl Becker; seven, Alida Walter; eight, Perry Foote; nine, Mabel Brecbill. Smithville, Ward Parsell; one, Clyde Betz; four, Ada Bair; five, Austin Benjamin; six, Helen Shull; seven, Harriett Seery; eight, Gladys Kain; nine, Edna Bickel; ten, Perth Crays. Spencer, Clara Shull. Stafford, one, Hilda Whitman; two, Clara Apt; five, Ross Abel. Troy, one, Bernice Clark; two, Hazel Gunsenhouser; three, Leeta Eddy; five, Garnet Brink. Union, five, Zora Martin; six, George Wilson; seven, Lida Pfaff. Wilmington, two, Pearl Brink; three, Sura Shumaker; four, Grace Murch; five, George Beams; six, Maude Kennedy; seven, Walter Carper; eight, Winnie Smurr; nine, C. O. Krise.

CHAPTER XIV.

AGRICULTURE.

Upon the agriculture of a county are based the prosperity and welfare of the people. Other sources of revenue, such as railroads, manufactures, public institutions or mines, are valuable, but not so greatly as the yield of the native soil. It was the search for productive soil that brought the first settlers to DeKalb county, and led them to banish the native Indian to the westward. History does not grow fluent with the description of the early crops; methods were primitive and implements crude, and the sowing and harvesting had not reached the scientific point that they now occupy. The hoe, hand rake, scythe and small sickle were the tools, and sheer force of labor was responsible for a good crop, if such were had. The task of clearing the land precluded any attempt at systematic farming during the early days, but the stanchness and courage of the first tillers made possible the versatile farmer of today, who understands crop rotation and farm science as an engineer knows his machine.

On the average, the soil of DeKalb county is the equal of any of the Northwest, being very fertile and tillable. John Houlton is remembered as the first pioneer, and as he planted potatoes in 1834, he might be said to have been the first farmer. The early forests dropped their leaves in the autumn, and these, decaying, left a heavy loam upon the ground that has provided this excellent soil for the farmer of today. The pioneer found this extreme fertility when he was enabled, from a small bit of land, to raise sufficient grain to keep his home well stocked. It is related in another portion of this book how an early settler planted five bushels of potatoes, and in the fall of the year dug eighty-six bushels from the earth. The grain which the pioneer could not use was transported by wagon and ox-team to Fort Wayne, Toledo and Hillsdale, and we already have a few accounts of the hardships undergone upon a journey of that kind.

FARM LANDS.

It is interesting to note the statistics in relation to the present DeKalb county. First, it might be well to say that the population of the county is twenty-five thousand and fifty-four people, according to the last census. The number of farms in the county is two thousand five hundred and eighteen, sixty less than there were ten years ago. Of native white farmers there are twenty-four hundred and twenty-nine, and of foreign born white, eighty-nine.

There are four farms in the county of an area under three acres; from three to nine acres, there are one hundred and ten; of ten to nineteen, eighty-eight; of twenty to forty-nine, four hundred and twelve; of fifty to ninety-nine, one thousand and twenty-eight; of one hundred to one hundred seventy-four acres, seven hundred and thirty-five; of one hundred seventy-five to two hundred fifty-nine, there are ninety-nine; of two hundred and sixty to four ninety-nine, there are forty-two farms.

The approximate land area of DeKalb county is two hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred acres. Of this amount, there are two hundred and twenty-one thousand nine hundred and three acres in farm lands. The improved land in farms amounts to one hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and forty-nine acres, an increase of over ten thousand acres in the last ten years. Woodland in farms totals thirty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-four acres; and all unimproved land in farms is seven thousand six hundred and seventy acres in farms. Thus the per cent. of land area in farms is ninety-three and seven-tenths; of farm land improved, eighty and five-tenths; average acres per farm, eighty-eight and one-tenth; average improved acres per farm, seventy and nine-tenths.

VALUE OF FARM LANDS.

The value of all farm property in DeKalb county, irrespective of kind and quality, is nineteen million seven hundred twenty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars, being an increase of over eight million during the last ten years, a per cent. of increase of seventy-six and nine-tenths. The value of the lands is twelve million six hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars; of buildings, four million three hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-one; implements and machinery, seven hundred and four thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars; domestic animals, poultry and bees, two million thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

The per cent. of value of all property is: In land, sixty-four per cent.; in buildings, twenty-one and one-tenth; in implements and machinery, three and six-tenths; in domestic animals, etc., ten and three-tenths.

The average value of the land per farm is seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars; the average value of the land per acre is fifty-six dollars and ninety-two cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

There are twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine farms reporting domestic animals. In DeKalb county there are sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty-six head of cattle, the value being four hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars. There are eighty-five hundred and ten horses, representing a value of one million ten thousand three hundred and ninety-eight. There are one hundred and fourteen mules, value fifteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars. There are thirty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-five head of swine, with a value of two hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars. There are forty-two thousand sixty-three sheep, valued at one hundred and eighty-six thousand eight hundred twenty-three dollars. Of goats, there are thirty-one, valued at sixty-three dollars. There are one hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and ten pieces of poultry, worth one hundred and four thousand one hundred and four dollars. There are eight hundred and nineteen bees in the county, valued at two thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars.

PRINCIPAL CROPS.

The principal crop in DeKalb county is corn. There are thirty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-six acres devoted to this grain, and the yield is one million two hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-two bushels. Twenty-five thousand five hundred and one acres are devoted to oats, which area yields nine hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and thirteen bushels. Twenty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight acres are sown in wheat, producing three hundred and ninety-one thousand and eighty-four bushels. There are eight hundred and forty-six acres of barley, producing twenty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-two bushels. There are fourteen hundred and eighteen acres of rye, producing twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifteen bushels. Twelve hundred and fifty-one bushels of clover seed comprises this crop. Potatoes cover ground to the extent of two thousand one hundred and ninety-one acres, and make two hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and five bushels. Hay and forage is gathered from thirty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-four acres, weighing forty-eight thousand and thirty-nine tons.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF FARMS.

There are one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two farms in DeKalb county operated by owners, and representing a value of eleven million one hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars. There are seven hundred and eighty-two farms operated by tenants, value, five million five hundred sixty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars. Farms operated by managers number fourteen, valued at two hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

COUNTY FAIRS.

It is said that the first attempt to hold a fair was a small exhibit made on the old Baker farm, then owned by Thomas Ford. Leonard Hoodlemire built the fence enclosing, and during the fair the main attraction was a foot race. In the fall of 1855 a fair was held on the court house grounds, at which a horse race was a sensation. The next fair was held in the same place in the fall of 1858.

Realizing the advantages to farmers of association and the benefits naturally to be enjoyed at Auburn of a fair ground and an annual fair at which competitive exhibits could be held and improvement in stock, machinery and handiwork encouraged, Wesley Park, on April 2, 1859, leased to the directors of the DeKalb County Agricultural Society about seven acres of ground lying north of Park's addition to the town plat, or just west of the public road running from Auburn to Waterloo. The lease was for a term of eight years, and was made in consideration that the society should within sixty days build a substantial board fence seven feet high along the north and east sides of the grounds and the remainder within one year. Shade trees were to have been planted and a track laid out. At the expiration of the lease the ground and fence were to be given up, the society reserving lumber, sheds and such fixtures. At this time J. N. Chamberlain was president of the society, and M. F. Pierce, secretary. The president before Chamberlain was S. W. Sprott, and succeeding the former was W. W. Griswold. The opening of the Civil war in 1861 obviated any attempt to hold a fair and consequently for a time it was abandoned.

In 1871 leading citizens of Waterloo and elsewhere, prominent among them being J. N. Chamberlain, John and A. S. Leas, R. J. Lent, S. J. Locke, C. A. O. McClellan, R. M. Lockhart, B. B. Long and R. W. McBride, organized the Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association on the stock plan. A tract of land comprising thirty-one and one-quarter acres, adjoining Waterloo, was bought and fitted up for holding fairs. The fair was held annually in October, and the stock of the association was fixed at ten thousand dollars.

The first fair here was held on October 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1872, and was a big success. Prizes were given for exhibits, racing was held, and large attendance was had. The county fairs continued during the years until the early nineties, when they were abandoned for various reasons. The DeKalb County Free Fall Fair has taken the place of these exhibitions, and is quite as successful, if not more so.

THE DEKALB COUNTY FREE FALL FAIR.

The DeKalb County Free Fall Fair is promoted by Auburn business men, merchants and manufacturers, and maintained and supported by the Commercial Club.

It is held each autumn in Auburn, and is similar to the county fairs in other counties, but is held about the court house square and in the main streets of Auburn. It is absolutely free.

A large list of premiums is annually donated by the merchants and business men. The farmers, manufacturers and others exhibit their best products, and it is claimed that the fair by its exhibitions has brought about a raise of ten to fifteen per cent. in farm values in this county.

It is not merely a street carnival, but is a real county fair. It has been held in Auburn each year except 1911, when it was held at Garrett. Many amusements are provided in the way of shows, brass bands, etc., and on the closing day a Mardi Gras parade is held. The fair is attended usually by a crowd of fifteen to twenty-five thousand people daily. The Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station and School of Agriculture sends an exhibit, and Prof. G. I. Christie, or another from the faculty, assists in judging the exhibits. The premiums range in value up to one hundred dollars. Every year some noted man of the state attends and delivers a lecture.

The officers of the fair are: H. G. Judson, chairman; Miles Baxter, secretary; U. S. Rant, treasurer; H. R. Culbertson, C. M. Brown, George Bishop, Pres. Wilcox, H. H. Strole, J. R. McDowell, board of directors. Culbertson and M. Boland are members of the committee on judges.

GRANGES.

In the early part of 1874 the farmers began to organize what has since been known as the Grange movement. The growth was wonderful and enthusiasm unbounded. The movement spread like wildfire. Granges were formed in every township, councils in each county, and were given direction and force by state and national Granges. Interest was increased by gatherings, where oratory and food abounded; and entire families gave the day to enjoyment with the object of consolidating their power. Middlemen were deemed superfluous, and steps were taken by appointing of purchasing agents and stcoking of Grange stores, to buy supplies at approximately wholesale prices.

Along in February, 1874, the impulse made itself known in DeKalb county. On the 17th a Grange was constituted at the Husselman school house with R. N. Crooks, master; S. Kutzner, secretary; W. Lessing, overseer; C. W. Scattergood, lecturer; J. C. St. Clair, treasurer; R. S. Reed, steward, and Mrs. Reed as his assistant.

Smithfield farmers organized on the 10th, electing F. Kelley, E. R. Shoemaker, S. B. Mottinger, J. Hemstreet and Henry Hood as officers.

Four days later Jackson Grange was formed with John Cool, James McClellan, J. G. Lawhead and M. Owens as officers. In rapid succession others followed, until the territory was fully occupied.

A county council of Patrons of Husbandry was organized on May 8, 1874, in Grangers' hall, Waterloo, by delegates from subordinate Granges. At this council R. N. Crooks was chosen president; Ephraim Boyle, vice-president; M. Waterman, secretary; F. Kelley, treasurer; and J. G. Lawhead, doorkeeper. The board of trustees was composed of A. D. Moore, John Lowe and Hugh Nelson. A committee was appointed to elect a purchasing agent, and the objects of the order were stated to be the welfare of the farmer and to "bring producer and consumer together to the exclusion of the middleman."

However, the Granges in this county soon stranded, went out of existence after a brief but brilliant and suggestive career. It taught farmers their strength and encouraged them to persevere, and trust in co-operation, and believe that "in union there is strength."

HORTICULTURE IN DEKALB COUNTY.

(By H. M. Widney.)

In the early history of our county apples, pears, peaches and all other tree fruits adapted to temperate climes grew when planted and produced abundant crops of the finest fruits. Little care was observed by the planter. Little did our pioneers know about the coddling moth, San Jose scale, or any of the many fungus diseases at that time; the only purpose in those days when planting a tree was to produce a home supply of the much needed fruits for the betterment of health conditions in the home, and the giving to the youth the food demanded by nature. So, all of the earliest orchards of our county were planted from the home-supply standpoint, and those who thought of the commercial side of the question were but few. However, these orchards grew beyond the expectation of those who planted, and it has not been many years since the apple-buyer was expected each year to gather the surplus and pack the same in barrels, then ship to some distant city market. The peach was never so fortunate in those days, and many who are yet with us can tell stories of wagon loads of big, luscious, yellow peaches lying on the ground, rotting for want of a near market, a market close enough to warrant the owner caring for them and marketing them. Pears and plums grew well, but were never planted in such quantities as the peach and the apple. A more natural climate for the production of tree fruits than our county in pioneer days would be hard to find. But for the fact that cities were but villages, towns but country cross-roads and the present villages unknown, the demand would have been vastly beyond the resources of the time. Horticulture remained to a great degree undeveloped. If demand at that time had been as it now, Hood River would have blushed with envy at the product of old DeKalb.

Thus, in the early history of fruit growing, no worms, no fungus and no scale plant attacked the tree. The rich virgin soil and protected conditions made by the forests gave the fruit-bearing trees an ideal home, and the result was a luscious, perfect crop, with but little effort. But as the county became better settled and orchards more plentiful, the natural enemies came also. Near the seventies came the coddling moth, who, by his habits, gave us the wormy apple, the curculo, who robbed us of our plums and ruined our peaches; then the fungus enemies to scab over our apples, pears and peaches; then, seemingly bent on utter destruction, the San Jose scale, to kill outright the trees. But it has been said that "necessity is the mother of invention." Our county has developed, our towns are now cities, and so man studies the conditions. He replaces the humus and fertility that our forefathers unconsciously robbed from our soil; he plants trees now because he can see great financial returns in the future for so doing; he has learned how to meet the enemies which seemed sure to destroy the fruit-bearing trees, the coddling moth, the curculo, the fungus diseases and the San Jose scale. These marauders must submit to the science of man. Thus, while for a time the fruit product of DeKalb county was a disgrace to her name, we now can truthfully boast of her wonderful progress in developing this department of her agricultural life, and her sons should always see to it that her banner floats near the top, and then their recompense will be plenty.

CHAPTER XV,

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

EARLY ROADS AND ROAD CUTTING.

Few of the present generation realize the difficulty of traveling in the woods of the early country. In these days one may cross the country in a few hours over a steel road, or by excellent wagon roads he may travel with facility and ease. The hardy immigrant with his small wagon load of necessary furniture followed a trail made by the Indians, when possible, and for the last two or three miles cut his own road through the brush and woods with axe in hand. The road thus made was of the rudest character when dry, and in the spring of the year was nearly impassable. At times one right fore wheel and one right hind wheel would be high in air on stumps or logs; then the fore wheels would plunge into a mud hole, while the rear of the wagon mounted high in air. Again he would slide along in a slough with the mud over the hubs, and suddenly run over a stump. To travel with safety in a wagon he must brace himself with both feet in the corners of the box, with every muscle tense, and use both hands to drive, leaving his face, neck and hands entirely at the mercy of the hungry mosquitoes swarming around. The miring of a horse or the breaking of a wheel was the worst fate that could befall the traveler. The extreme slowness of travel over a newly cut road through the forest in the wet springtime is told without exaggeration by a pioneer. He had been to a mill with a wagon and a yoke of oxen, and arrived within one mile of home at seven o'clock in the evening, but the remaining one mile took four hours to cover. On reaching home at eleven o'clock his wife told him that she had heard him calling to his oxen ever since seven o'clock.

The Indians, possessing no wheeled vehicles, carrying on little trade, using no machinery, found the trace or trail sufficient for their needs. Between the villages of the Pottawatomies and trading posts were well beaten trails. Two main trails traversed the land of DeKalb county. One from White Pigeon forked near Lima, one branch terminating near Fort Wayne, the other leading southeast and at the St. Joseph river intersecting a trail from the east. The other trail, from the direction of Toledo, followed a southwesterly course, crossed the Fort Wayne trail near the Lake of the Woods, south of the Tamarack House, a pioneer tavern of Lagrange. The trail was a path worn in places to a depth of six inches by moccasin and pony hoof, and making wide detours for marsh and lake. Pioneer roads followed the trails as far as practicable. Joseph Miller (first county surveyor) cut a narrow track from the river through to Cedar creek, below Auburn, and also from Auburn to Blair's mill. Miller stated that the logs were left in the track, and that articles were hauled by oxen attached to a sled constructed as follows: A sapling was cut, having a fork at the top, consisting of stout limbs several feet long; the limbs were used as runners, and the body of the stick formed the tongue; a box was then fixed on the runners. Wesley Park and Mr. Miller afterward widened this road to admit the passage of a cart. The trail was known then as "Miller's trace."

In July, 1837, Wesley Park, Cornelius Gilmore and Seth W. Murray were appointed commissioners to lay out the Coldwater and Fort Wayne state road, running nearly north and south through the county. They did so, making their report on September 1st. Wesley Park and one Hostetter were to lay out the Goshen and Defiance state road, east and west through the county. The work was performed by Park alone, and the legislature afterward legalized this. Joseph Miller was the surveyor, and Henry Feagler and John Miller carried the chain. Other first roads were located as follows: The state road from Auburn to Fort Wayne via Vandoler's mill, by T. L. Yates and Benjamin Miller; the state road from Angola to Fort Wayne, west of Auburn, by Daniel Moody, Solomon Showers and Henry Miller; a road on the southwest side of Fish creek, by Simon Aldrich, Peter Boyer and Roger Aldrich; a road on the northwest side of the St. Joseph river was surveyed by R. J. Dawson, and afterward corrected by John Blair, John Webster and Hector Blake, and a road from Enterprise to Uniontown by Daniel Kepler, Michael Boyer and John Farlee.

At the May session of 1838 the commissioners appropriated two thousand dollars from the three per cent. fund, as follows: Eight hundred dollars on the Goshen and Defiance road; eight hundred dollars on the Fort Wayne and Coldwater road, and four hundred dollars on the state road on the northwest side of the St. Joseph river. The commissioner of the three per cent. fund was also directed to have constructed a bridge over the Big Cedar creek north of the village of Auburn, where it was crossed by the Fort

Wayne and Coldwater state road; another over the Little Cedar creek, near the house of Joseph Stroup, where it crossed the state road; another over the Big Cedar creek, at the crossing of the Goshen and Defiance state road near Auburn; a bridge over each of the three principal branches of the west branch of Cedar creek, where it was crossed by the same road, and a bridge over the Twenty-six Mile creek, where it was crossed by the state road near the house of Byron Bunnel.

These first bridges were poor affairs, and though built at little expense, were more costly in the end than the bridges which have since taken their places all over the county, particularly the fine bridges at Newville, Waterloo and Auburn. In 1842 Isaac Swarthout and J. R. Corper, while journeying to visit at Kendallville, crossed with a yoke of oxen and a two-horse wagon a bridge over Cedar creek, which Joseph Miller had constructed for three hundred dollars. This wagon was the first to cross the structure, and its weight broke a stringer. Hiram Iddings had previously crossed it in a one-horse buggy. But with increasing experience and growing wealth, the quality of bridge and highway building progressed, until it has reached the splendid standard of today.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Before giving any detailed history of the five railroads now crossing the county of DeKalb, it is well to present a short sketch of each of the roads in order to facilitate the understanding of future discussion.

The first road to be built was the Air Line division of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, now known as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Surveys were made as early as 1852-3, and along the proposed route the villages of Corunna and Lawrence and the towns of Butler and Waterloo became existent in 1855. On May 27, 1856, the forty-one inhabitants of Butler learned with joy of the completion of the road to their town. This heralded the growth of Butler, and today it is one of the foremost cities in the county, being third in population. The road enters the eastern side of the county, passes through the northern parts of Stafford, Wilmington, Grant and Richland townships, altogether traversing a distance of twenty miles in the county.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad was opened to traffic on October 5, 1870, but after a few years of operation went into the hands of a receiver, and was absorbed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company. It enters the county from the south, and passes through the townships of Butler, Keyser, Union, Grant and Smithfield, crossing the Vandalia and Baltimore & Ohio at Auburn Junction and the main branch of the Lake Shore at Waterloo. There are over nineteen miles of road in the county.

The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois, later the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and now the Vandalia of the Pennsylvania system, was the first railroad begun in the county, but the fourth to be completed. It was projected early in the fifties, but lacked sufficient support for completion. In the closing months of 1872 the line was completed from Logansport to Auburn. Here it again rested. By efforts of stockholders in DeKalb county an effort at consolidation with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad was defeated. After this defeat the road pushed eastward and reached Butler on October 18, 1873. The road has a little over eighteen miles of track in the county.

The Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was projected soon after the war. After many controversies, related fully on the following pages, the first train run through the county in November, 1875. The line passes through Garrett, Auburn Junction and St. Joe, running east and west.

Crossing the extreme southwestern corner of DeKalb county is the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, with no station within the county's bounds. About two miles of track are in the county.

The Wabash railroad, the Detroit division, was built in 1901 and 1902, from Butler to New Haven, six miles east of Fort Wayne, where it connected with the main line. It was put into service in 1902. Division point was first established at Ashley, on the DeKalb and Steuben county line. After a few years, however, this point was transferred to Montpelier, Ohio.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

(By J. R. Skilling.)

The first survey made through the county for a railroad was run in June, 1853, by the Southern Michigan Railroad Company. This survey started from Toledo, Ohio, passed through northern Indiana and intersected the Southern Michigan road at Elkhart, Indiana. This was for the Air Line, or Northern Indiana, road. The survey for the Eel River railroad was made at the same time. This started at Logansport, Indiana, and extended northeast, passing on the south side of Auburn and intersected the Air Line at a point in DeKalb county then called Norris, later Jarvis, and now Butler. The work of clearing off the right-of-way for these two roads was begun in the autumn of 1853, but on account of some embarrassment the work of construction on the Eel River road was suspended indefinitely in 1854. So this proposed road lay dormant until 1875, when it was revived and completed. The work of constructing the Air Line road continued during the years 1854-5-6-7, and as this was prior to the steam shovel period, the grading was done with picks, shovels, hand-barrows and horse-carts. In the early days there was an Indian trading point established on the north side of Cedar creek, about six miles northeast of Auburn, and named Cedarville, but the name was changed to Uniontown on account of being included in Union township. As the Air Line railroad was located on the south side of the creek, about half a mile from the village, there was a station established there and named Waterloo. This new town soon became one of the chief trading posts in the county. Four miles west of Waterloo another station was located and named Hudson, and later changed to Sedan. The Sedan postoffice was "Iba." Every effort was put forth to build up a town at Sedan. Parties who owned the land donated town lots free of charge to anyone who would agree to build a house on the lot, this being the only consideration required. An elevator was erected, and during the first ten years it was a popular grain market. The late William McIntyre, of Auburn, was agent for the railroad company for about ten years prior to 1872. During this time Sedan flourished, but on his retirement the town lost its prestige.

RAILROAD BEGINNINGS.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad and the Eel River railroad were built in 1870 and put into operation in 1871. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad was constructed in 1872 and 1873, and in 1874, in November, it was put into active service. The Detroit division of the Wabash railroad was built in 1901 and 1902, from Butler to New Haven, six miles east of Fort Wayne, where it connected with the main line. It was put into service in 1902.

INTERURBAN RAILWAY.

The Toledo & Chicago interurban railway was put into service in 1906, from Fort Wayne to Garrett, where it branched off to Kendallville by way of Avilla, and to Waterloo by way of Auburn. In 1913 this road was absorbed by the Fort Wayne & Northwestern Railway Company.

FORT WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAILROAD.

In 1870 the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad was constructed under the pretext of being a farmers' railroad. An extensive canvas was made among the farmers and townspeople along the proposed route for the sale of stock in the enterprise. The shares were fifty dollars each, and every one was induced to take at least one share. Farmers through whose property the road was built were solicited to donate the right-of-way, and many of the transfers were made without other consideration. Other farmers furnished their teams and labor to grade the road, for which they were paid in railroad stock. Citizens of Waterloo, prominent among whom were the Hale brothers, general merchants, contributed liberally to the building of the road, for, situated on the only railroad between Fort Wayne and Southern Michigan, the town was the center of an extensive territory. The wheat and corn, the live stock, and wood, the butter and eggs, poultry, and the products of the orchards from southern DeKalb to northern Steuben, found a market there. During the marketing of the grain Market street was thronged with loaded wagons from near and far, awaiting their turn to drive up the incline and unload at the elevator.

With the completion of the new railroad, elevators were built at the various stations along the line, and it became the market place for what had formerly been taken to Waterloo, thus depriving that town of much of its prestige. Six miles north of Waterloo was Mottinger's and Gramlin's Crossing, the point of greatest elevation on the road, and consequently the station was called Summit. The station was hard to reach by north-bound trains on account of the grade, and many of the indifferent engines of that day were compelled to take the train up in two sections, after vainly puffing to a standstill. For years Summit was the leading wood station on the line, as they fired the engines with wood in those days. A thriving town sprung up at Summit, with stores, saw mill, blacksmith shop, brick mill and saloons. A few dilapidated buildings now mark the site of Summit and Sedan. After the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad was operated a few years it went into the hands of a receiver and was sold to and absorbed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. The original stockholders were permitted to retain their certificates of stock as reminders that they were once stockholders in a railroad.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

The survey of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago railroad, known as the Chicago division, was made in 1871, under the supervision of Chief Engineer James L. Randolph, assisted by Charles Archanhiel, T. G. Baylor, W. A. Pratt and a Mr. Manning. The survey was started off the old Sandusky City, Mansfield & Newark railroad at a point two miles south of Centerton. This starting point was called Chicago Junction. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company had previously leased the Sandusky City, Mansfield & Newark railroad. The survey was made through Ohio and Indiana and into Illinois, where it intersected the Illinois Central railroad eight miles south of Chicago and two hundred and sixty-two miles west of Chicago Junction. The point was named Baltimore Junction. Baltimore Junction is now called Brookdale.

"WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE, BUT NOT A DROP TO DRINK."

There were many laughable incidents related by the engineers in making this survey, one of which I shall mention. The country, or, in other words, the wild forest, where Deshler, Hamler, Holgate and Standly were established, was known as the Black Swamp and was submerged in water, so the surveyors were compelled to wear hip gum-boots. Somewhere in this territory they came to a log cabin and they were surprised to see a backwoodsman standing in a log canoe with a long pole in his hands and a tin cup attached to one end of the pole. He was propelling his canoe around in front of his cabin, and occasionally searching around in the water with his pole. Being surprised at his maneuvers, they inquired, "What are you hunting?" The backwoodsman replied that "he was hunting his well to get a drink."

AN UNFORTUNATE IMBECILE.

There was an unfortunate imbecile by the name of Christ Long, who owned forty acres of land where Garrett is located, who was more deserving of pity than censure. He lived in a one-story log cabin which was located between the present Baltimore & Ohio saw shop and the car shops. These buildings and the coal chutes were erected on the land owned by Long. There was no floor in his cabin except the ground, and here Long lived and slept with his hogs. Another man had taken Long's wife, oxen and wagon and eloped with the outfit to Michigan a few years previous. When the engineer corps would approach Long's land they were met at the boundary line by Long, armed with a pitchfork, and notified not to enter, which would lead to considerable parleying. On one occasion Charles Cochran, the front chainman, pointed the transit rod at Long, and he, thinking it was a gun, took to his heels and kept out of sight during the day. There was considerable trouble obtaining a clear title to Long's land on account of his wife's untimely elopement.

TRESTLES AND TROUBLES.

As the Baltimore & Ohio was located through a heavily timbered and undeveloped country, timber at that time was very plentiful. Therefore it was considered advantageous and more expedient to construct trestles of timber over the swamps and ravines than to fill by grading. Therefore, there were three hundred and ninety-six trestles and bridges constructed in building the Chicago division. Number one was in the Chicago Junction yard, and number three hundred and ninety-six was between South Chicago and Baltimore Junction (Brookdale), making over nine miles of continuous trestle work if they had been connected.

Trestle number two hundred was at the bottom of the incline of the Garrett coal chutes, which was filled in 1881. There were over three miles of trestles between Chicago Junction and Garrett, and over six miles west of Garrett, the largest trestle being west of Garrett. Number two hundred and ninety, about four miles west of Bremen, was known as the Big Marsh trestle. This trestle was three thousand eight hundred and thirty-two feet long, and contained three hundred and nineteen pile trestles. Four piles were driven for each trestle. This trestle was filled in 1882 with sand out of the pit on the south side of the Walgerton coal chutes. The highest trestle was four miles west of Defiance, which was thirty-five feet high. There was a saw mill at the east end of it and a spur track. This was known as White's mills, and all local trains stopped there.

I think this trestle was number one hundred and forty-nine. It was filled in 1883, after a twelve-foot arch culvert had been constructed. Trestle number two hundred and one was west of the Garrett coal chutes, over the tamarack swamp. This trestle was one thousand one hundred and forty-two feet long. The early pioneers will remember this swamp was covered with brush and tamarack trees, so dense that the lake in the center of it was not visible from the railroad. The tamarack trees were converted into cross ties and telegraph poles. There was about three hundred feet in the middle of this swamp covered with a crust of peat about eight feet thick. Under this there was an open lake. It broke in in 1873, when the road was being graded. Then it was piled for trestles. The contractors claimed they drove some of the piles six hundred and twenty feet, which led to a case of litigation between the company and the contractors. The general opinion was that the piles angled off into the lake underneath, as Engineer Manning, who made the survey, testified that he took the soundings when he made the survey, and the deepest sounding was eighty-two feet. This trestle was filled in 1886 and 1887. The filling was commenced with clay, which soon crushed down through the peat, forming an open lake, and the water in the lake north of the trestle soon became the color of the clay that was being dumped in at the trestle. The piles commenced to give away, which let the frame trestles turn over on their side. The filling in with clay was discontinued at once and cribbing up with old timbers was adopted, and filling with cinders which were not so heavy as clay. The track was supported on a pontoon of old car sills and bridge stringers. Every morning the track would be down, as the pontoons would settle during the night, some nights as much as two feet. I had charge of this work, and to my personal knowledge, there was sixty feet of pontooning of this description crushed down in this sink.

The construction work was commenced at the various railroad crossings, where engines, cars and tools were delivered, and the work was rushed forward each day. One of the construction engines was shipped from Toledo to Defiance on the canal, where it was placed on the Baltimore & Ohio track. It is presumed that it was not as large as the present Baltimore & Ohio engines. There was some trouble encountered in crossing the Michigan Central tracks, which place is now known as Willow creek, of which I will give a brief sketch. The Michigan Central people objected to the Baltimore & Ohio people crossing their track on a grade crossing, requesting the latter to construct an elevated crossing. The Baltimore & Ohio refused to comply with this request. The case was carried into court, and the decision was returned in favor of the Baltimore & Ohio. The Michigan Central ignored this decision by placing all kinds of obstructions at this point.

About three hundred men, from appearance supposed to be "Chicago roughs," were established here, evidently preparing for a "pick and shovel" fight in case the Baltimore & Ohio attempted to put in the crossing. The Baltimore & Ohio, being overpowered, called on the sheriff of Porter county for protection. The sheriff responded with a corps of deputies and their entreaty and authority were impertinently ignored. The sheriff at once reported the situation to Thomas A. Hendricks, governor of Indiana. Two companies of soldiers, in charge of Captain Whiteman, were dispatched to the scene at once. At early sunrise, on the morning in November, 1874, the pick and shovel brigade located at this barricade was amazed at the transparent luster which was reflected from two brass cannons mounted on a flat car, which slowly approached in front of a train from the east, followed by cars with the boys in blue, who were at once lined up in battle array.

Captain Whiteman then took a stand and addressed the opposing faction, advising them that he had not come there hunting trouble, but had been sent there by legal authority to prevent trouble, stating that they had the decision of the court to put in the crossing and they were going to put it in. The men were lying around, some on the ties which were piled up as an obstruction, and they would not move when ordered, as the order did not come from the parties by whom they were employed. There were quite a number of Michigan Central and Baltimore & Ohio officials present. The former officials maintained silence, and gave no orders, therefore the men would not move. The sheriff was present with a corps of deputies. After parleying and maneuvering all forenoon, the sheriff commenced arresting the Michigan Central officials until there were thirteen under arrest and imprisoned in a caboose, which was run to Michigan City.

The order was given to put in the crossing. Flagmen were sent out on the Michigan Central track each way. A force of the Baltimore & Ohio track men, in charge of supervisor John Marion, soon cleared the way, and the Michigan Central track was cut, the crossing frogs put in place, and everything coupled up in good condition in two hours' time. This being accomplished, gave the Baltimore & Ohio the right-of-way into Chicago.

LAND BUYING.

When the construction of the road was about finished, in 1874, six of the Baltimore & Ohio officials organized a company in Baltimore and it was incorporated as the Baltimore Land and Improvement Company. John King, first vice-president, and William Keyser, second vice-president of the railway, were the principal members. Washington Cowen, father of John J. Cowen, who was chief attorney for the railroad, was a retired farmer of Holmes county, Ohio. He was selected as agent for the Baltimore Land and Improvement Company, to locate the division point on the Chicago division.

In September, 1874, the road was not yet opened up for travel. Cowen went to Kendallville on the Lake Shore road and drove through the country to a point on the Chicago division of the new railroad, four miles east of Albion, known as Wash Easter's crossing. Mr. Cowen selected this place for the division point. Every movement of the Baltimore & Ohio officials at this period was being critically observed by enthusiastic speculators ready to buy up the land where the division shops were to be located. Mr. Cowen, being aware of this state of affairs, was compelled to use the greatest caution in all of his movements so as not to create the impression that there would be a town located here, and that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company would make this point a division of the road and erect shops. Cowen, on arrival at this place, immediately commenced contracting with the farmers for their farms, saying that he had two sons and two sons-in-law back East, whom he desired to locate together as near as possible, and that he had a little daughter twelve years old, and he wanted about thirty acres as a home for this young daughter and himself. After he had contracted with two or three farmers, and had advanced some money on the contracts, the other farmers with whom he had not contracted, raised the price of their land so high that Mr. Cowen was compelled to abandon the enterprise at this place. So he settled up with those with whom he had contracts, which cost him about four hundred dollars. I obtained part of this information from Mr. Cowen and part from the farmers who were interested.

Mr. Cowen then went to Kendallville, from there to Waterloo and then to Auburn Junction. Here the section men took him on a hand-car to the present site of Garrett. Mr. Cowen very quietly commenced negotiating with the farmers, using the same tactics that he had used at Easter's crossing in Noble county, and on the 8th and 10th of October, in 1874, he closed the deal with the owners of the land where Garrett is situated, and the deeds were executed October 22 and 24, 1874, to Washington Cowen, in trust as agent for the Baltimore Land and Improvement Company, as follows: John Kitchen, forty acres; C. Hoick, fifty-five acres; Mrs. W. J. Anthrop, forty-four and a half acres; J. L. Smith, one hundred acres; Holmes Link, eighty acres; Samuel and S. Link, thirty acres; Jacob and Catherine Link, ten acres; Christ Long, forty acres; F. C. and M. Bartles, forty-five acres; Joseph Leason, forty acres; G. E. Matthews, forty acres; G. Rodenbaugh, eighty acres. The total was six hundred and four and a half acres.

Each of these twelve farms had log cabins for dwelling houses. Mr. Cowen had considerable trouble with Christ Long, as I stated in a former article, Long being mentally unbalanced. Cowen purchased his forty acres for one thousand six hundred dollars, and Long would not accept anything but gold as pay. Cowen finally paid him in gold. Long lived in a deplorable condition, all alone in his log hut, and he refused to move out, claiming that he had lost five hundred dollars of the money. He did not vacate until crowded out by the improvements. Long's wife had eloped with another man a few years previous, taking with them Long's ox team and wagon. Mr. Cowen could not locate her for about two years. After tracing her by writing to the postmasters in Michigan, Illinois, Kansas and other states, he finally located her in Nebraska, and then had to pay her fifteen dollars to get her to sign the deed.

While the Chicago division was under construction there were several enthusiastic speculators on the alert, ready to buy up the land where the shops would be located. Riggs D. Thomas and a Mr. Toland arrived here from London, Ohio, about the same time that Cowen did, and were quietly watching Mr. Cowen's movements. Thomas was sent as agent for the London Banking Company. Cowen, being aware of the situation, very quietly secured the twelve farms at forty dollars per acre, while these two gentlemen were at their hotel in Auburn. Then came the excitement—the division point was established. Up went the price of land, from forty to eighty-five and one hundred dollars per acre. These two gentlemen then bought several farms adjoining those purchased by Cowen, hence the names of Thomas' south and east additions and Toland's addition. Thomas' south addition was laid out by Engineer T. G. Baylor, under the supervision of Engineer W. A. Pratt, and agent R. D. Thomas, in the fall of 1875, and the plat was filed at Auburn November 19, 1875. The plat of Toland's east addition was entered for record at Auburn November 30, 1875, and the sale of lots began. Engineer W. A. Pratt at this time was engineering the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio shops.

Of the twelve parcels of land purchased by Mr. Cowen, eight were in Butler township and four in Richland township. Therefore the town was located in two townships, and the shops were built on the line. About two-thirds of the round house, machine and blacksmith shops were in Richland township, and about one-third in Butler township, and also on the center line extending north and south, through the two townships, public roads having been established on these lands. The township line was about where the Baltimore & Ohio freight house is located. Randolph street is on the original section line from the north to where it intersected the township line at the freight house. Here there are one hundred and thirty feet of an offset to the west, where the section line extended south through the center of Butler township. The alley on the west of the postoffice is about on the line of the old wagon road. There was a log house owned by one of the Links where Dr. Thompson's brick stable now stands. When the county commissioners accepted and approved the town plat in the spring of 1885 this vacated these public roads.

FIRST TRAINS.

As soon as the division point was located in Garrett in 1874, the railroad at once erected a frame engine house forty by two hundred feet, on the north side of the main track directly north of the present round house, with two tracks running lengthwise through it, provided with engine pits. A "Y" was constructed at each end of the engine house for machine and blacksmith shops. These two buildings were destroyed by fire in November, 1875. Commencing with the running of trains in November, 1874, freight trains were run from Chicago Junction to Defiance, from Defiance to Bremen and from Bremen to South Chicago. Passenger trains were run through from Chicago Junction to Chicago by running eight miles on the Illinois Central tracks from Baltimore Junction, which is now known as Brookdale.

F. H. Sembower and R. Lantz were the first two engineers to pull passenger trains into Chicago. Sembower had run a construction engine constructing the Chicago division and on the 7th day of November, 1874, with William Lane as conductor, he pulled the first Baltimore & Ohio passenger train into Chicago. Train dispatcher G. W. Fordyce gave the order. R. Lantz, who had been running a passenger train on the Lake Erie division between Sandusky and Newark from 1870 until this time, was transferred to the new division, and on November 8, 1874, he pulled the second passenger train into Chicago, arriving there at eight o'clock p. m. He had engine No. five hundred and nine, which had the name "David Lee" lettered on the side of the cab, as it was customary in those days to name the engines in honor of the officials of the road. F. H. Sembower is still a passenger engineer here. R. Lantz retired from actual service in 1908, after forty years of continual service as passenger engineer with the Baltimore & Ohio.

In reflecting back to January, 1875, we see the new engine house, the machine and blacksmith shops, the "Y" all ready for operation, a small shanty with boards up and down ready for a telegraph office, two passenger coaches and a baggage coach set out on the north side of the main track north of the present blacksmith shop, to be used as a dining and lunch car, and the baggage coach for a kitchen. A Mr. Tubbs was put in charge of the culinary department.

George M. Hoffman was the first supervisor of trains, or trainmaster, in Garrett. He was the first to come and the last to go of the officials here, so he remained until the first of March, 1876, when he was superseded by H. S. Morse. The first master mechanic was Mr. Hibbard, and the first dispatchers were George W. Fordyce, W. T. Backus and W. F. Perdue.

The town was not yet platted or the new shops selected in January, 1875, when this temporary arrangement was made for the accommodation of trains. The trainmen were all notified that Garrett was the only division point on the Chicago division and to make arrangements to lay over here in place of at Defiance and Bremen, but some of them were so blinded with invincible prejudice that they resigned from the service rather than obey the order.

RAILROAD BOARDING HOUSES.

In 1875 there were no accommodations for the men required for the construction of the roundhouse, machine shop and blacksmith shops. There were a few log cabins which the land owners had occupied, and a few rude shanties and tents hastily established, but these were all packed brimful, in some four men occupying one bed. So arrangements had to be made for the accommodation of the men, and for that purpose a large boarding house was built on the southeast corner of Cowen and Keyser streets, which still stands as one of the old landmarks, east of the Baptist church. This was called the "Chicago House." Later a second house was built on the south side of it.

In September, 1875, there were eighty-five men boarding and lodging in these two houses and they were a lively, jolly set of fellows. They did not appear to have any grievance with the situation and cheerfully co-operated with each other. The dining room was on the first floor of the corner building, but there were not beds enough to accommodate half of the boarders.

THE "GRAND MARCH."

In the evenings the first in would take possession of the beds and those who came in later were forced to take lodging on the floor, bunks or any place they could find to stretch their wearied bodies out to rest, with a block of tamarack wood for a pillow and their coats for a covering. They had a mutual agreement that at twelve o'clock each night, they were to have the

"Grand March," in which all agreed to participate. So every night at twelve o'clock, the signal trumpet was sounded. Each and every one was compelled to report for duty, and if anybody failed to vacate his bed at the call, he was quickly pulled out. At the close of the "Grand March," would come the grand rush for the beds. The agreement was that the first man was to take possession on a pre-emption right, and the other fellow was to look out for himself. People who lived in the neighborhood, complained that it was not only the boarders in the Chicago House who were awakened by the "Grand March."

BUILDING OF THE SHOPS.

The brick laying of the shops was not commenced until in September, 1875, commencing with the round house, which was formally put into service on Christmas day, but not completed until about the first of March, 1876, when the new machine and blacksmith shops were all opened. The weather was very favorable for outside work that winter, as it was the most open winter ever known in northern Indiana. There were four or five days of cold weather, with a light fall of snow in November. After that the frogs were out and croaking all winter till in March, 1876, when there was another fall of snow on the mud. There was no ice put up that winter, and the snakes and frogs were out on the first day of 1876.

A SINK HOLE.

When the Air Line road was first built through this county, a portion of the track, three miles west of Waterloo, and some forty rods in length, sunk through into a subterranean lake. It was then for some time known as the sink hole. Immediately after the track fell through, a new track was constructed around the edge of the marsh under which the lake lay, and efforts were made to fill in the sunken tract by carting earth from the surrounding bluff. After laboring several months, however, the project was given up, as the water was found to be from forty to sixty feet in depth. Various plans were proposed for overcoming this ugly crook in the Air Line, until the latter part of 1865, when it was proposed to place all the old ties that could be gathered along the line into the sunken space, and the work was commenced early in the summer of 1866. The ties were put down in layers, cobbled at right angles, and interlaced with long timbers, so knit together as to form a continuous bridge, or network. The result was highly satisfactory, and in a few months a track was laid across the old break, and the work, though slow in accomplishment, was not so very extensive as feared at one time.

WHAT THEY DID.

The Air Line created Corunna, Waterloo and Butler, but killed Sedan, already arrested by the growth of Auburn and Newville, and made Uniontown an isolated suburb of Waterloo. The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw boomed Auburn. The Detroit & Eel River helped Auburn and Butler. The Baltimore & Ohio helped Auburn and Auburn Junction, and created St. Joe and Garrett. The Wabash created Ashley.

EARLY GARRETT.

Trains stopped at Garrett City for refreshments, but the city was yet to be, and the view to the visitor was wild and discouraging. Several cars had been placed alongside the track and served for a dining hall.

During the latter part of November, 1874, a freight train drawn by engine number five hundred and nineteen, left Defiance, Ohio, bound for South Chicago. The crew had no pilot, but had heard that the division headquarters were to be at Garrett. It was night when they approached the place, through which they passed at the rate of forty miles per hour. On their return, by daylight, they saw a large, barn-like structure and a "Y" track. On the right was a spur track, upon which stood a construction train. They slackened speed, learned that it was Garrett, and in disgust, put on steam and sped away at a lively rate. Another trip, and there were two long sidetracks, a track from the shed, a coal track, a temporary frame boarding-house, several log cabins and two hundred people there.

CHAPTER XVI.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Although DeKalb county has not been entirely free from banking troubles during her seventy-five years or more of life, no lasting weakness has been imposed upon the county by poor banking, such as will be found in some territories. What misfortunes there were may be traced to the fact that the old-time banking system allowed anyone, irrespective of nationality or occupation, to start a bank, in consideration that he won the confidence of the people and could persuade them to trust him with their funds. No strict qualifications were necessary, such as exist today, and no examinations of the applicant for banking privileges were necessary. Under such a state of affairs, it is not singular that trouble arose, and it did arise, in some sources. This was aptly called the free-for-all banking system. The issue of paper currency for circulation as money was free and open. Any banker had the privilege of issuing such currency, which would be as valuable as his bank was well known. Bills of practically all banks would be current somewhere, at some price, but largely they were taken only at a discount, the discount depending, as mentioned before, upon the general reputation of the bank. Thus, many undeserving institutions would issue a quantity of currency, which would float at a fluctuating valuation, and then die in the hands of the holders, to the loss of everybody except the original issuers, who obtained face value when they issued the same. Again, strong institutions would issue currency in their own locality, which would be accepted readily by the people at face value, but in adjacent communities would be subjected to a slight discount, this discount increasing the farther away from home the currency traveled. The inconvenience of this is obvious.

Counterfeiters were also plentiful in the early day. It was an easy matter to counterfeit, apparently, and a much harder matter to distinguish between good and bad money. A man one thousand miles from home would stand small chance of being able to pass a bill upon his home bank, no matter how stanch and reliable he knew the institution to be. The paper money was redeemable only over the counter of the issuing bank.

The first steps taken to remedy this palpable evil was the establishment of the "state banks," in the early thirties. This was a material improvement over the "wild cat" system formerly in vogue. Of course, the system of state control and supervision was in a crude and primitive state, but it had the merit of securing reputable people as the responsible heads of these banks and branches.

FIRST BANK IN DEKALB COUNTY.

In the matter of banking, the town of Waterloo became the pioneer in DeKalb county.

In May, 1873, W. C. Langan, of Lima, Ohio, became formally associated with O. T. Clark, J. I. Best, and C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, for the purpose of doing a general banking business in that place, under the name of the DeKalb County Bank. On July 24th, their safe, weighing fourteen thousand pounds, arrived from the manufactory of Diebold, Kiengle & Company, of Canton, Ohio, and was placed in the office, located in the south side of what was known as the Clark building, north of the Lake Shore railroad crossing. The capital of this early bank was placed at fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Langan became the cashier and business manager of the bank, and the enterprise gave much satisfaction to the general public.

BEGINNINGS IN AUBURN.

In the beginning of the year 1874 there was no bank in Auburn, but the time had arrived when such an institution was a necessity. There were citizens who were willing and had enough capital to engage in banking, but they had no experience and, distrusting their own ability, they invited the coming of someone to take the initiative.

On March 2nd, two men named Riley and Mots, from Wabash, visited Auburn, to look over the ground preparatory to establishing a bank. The need was evident for a medium to facilitate business transactions and by secured deposits to find employment for otherwise idle currency. These men met several citizens at the Swineford House, to whom they expressed themselves well pleased with the location and their proposals met unqualified encouragement.

All seemed favorable and the front part of the Cool building was engaged for an office. It was intended to commence business within a month, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, of which sum the people of Auburn were to have supplied two-fifths. Nothing was done and, save several futile assurances, the subject lapsed until near the close of the year, when George Hazzard, a stranger from Newcastle, this state, made his appearance, and renewing the subject of a bank, won the confidence of the people. He proposed to open a bank in Auburn with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, to which sum he asked the citizens to subscribe fifteen thousand dollars. This offer was taken, and arrangements made for a speedy organization. There was a question in the minds of the people as to whether a state or a national bank would be the best. The national bank was supposed to be the most profitable to the stockholders, but the general trend was in favor of the state institution. However, the decision was in favor of a national bank, and on December 19, 1874, the First National of Auburn, Indiana, was organized, by electing a board of directors, consisting of Nicholas Ensley, William McIntyre and Orrin C. Clark, of Auburn, and George and James Hazzard, of Newcastle.

A small frame building on Seventh street, just west of the later Farmers' Bank building, was occupied, a strong safe was procured and put in place, and James V. Hazzard, the youngest of the brothers, was made cashier. Deposits were at once received; United States bonds were purchased and deposited in the national treasury. Sheets of crisp, new national bank notes in denominations of fives, were received from Washington, and being signed, their issue commenced, and business opened auspiciously, the date being April 1, 1875.

This bank was afterward involved in many difficulties, and was threatened with insolvency. Faulty investments and misuse of moneys caused no end of trouble for the institution.

In 1878 it was discovered that George Hazard, heaviest stockholder, had hypothecated his stock with other banks; drawn heavily from the bank on worthless notes, accepted by his brother, the cashier; sold the bonds of that bank and replaced them with ones drawing a lower rate of interest, and, to cap the climax, replaced the worthless notes with others of leading citizens. Seventeen out of twenty-one thousand dollars was recovered.

PRESENT DAY BANKS.

In Auburn there are three banks: The Auburn State bank, the City National bank, and the Savings, Loan and Trust Company.

AUBURN STATE BANK.

The Auburn State bank was organized in the year of 1904, with a first capital of $50,000. The present capital of the bank is $75,000. The surplus is $12,000, and the amount of money on deposit is $450,000. In the report of the condition of the bank, published on October 21, 1913, the following resources are shown: Loans and discounts, $372,653.50; overdrafts, $610.10; other bonds and securities, $526.26; banking house, $20,000; furniture and fixtures, $3,384.90; due from banks and trust companies, $54,398.12; cash on hand, $20,760; cash items, $20; all making a total of $472,352.88. Liabilities, besides capital stock and surplus already mentioned, were: Undivided profits, 663.37; exchange, discounts and interest, $2,053.97; demand deposits, $169,464.24; demand certificates, $213,671.30; making a total of liabilities, same as the resources.

The present officers of the Auburn State bank are: President, J. Schloss; vice-president, I. D. Straus; cashier, C. B. Weaver.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

The City National Bank of Auburn was organized in 1902. F. M. Hines is president; Charles M. Brown, vice-president; Willis Rhoads, cashier; F. W. Knott, assistant cashier. The capital stock is $50,000; the surplus, $20,000, and the deposits total $325,000.

SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The Savings, Loan and Trust Company of Auburn was organized in the year 1903. The present capital is $50,000; the surplus is $10,000; and the amount of deposits is $260,000. P. D. West is president; W. M. Swaysgood, vice-president: W. C. Henderson, cashier.

GARRETT STATE BANK.

The Garrett State bank is located at Garrett, Keyser township, DeKalb county, Indiana. This bank was originally named the Garrett Banking Company. This first bank was organized on January 3, 1893, with a capital of $25,000. In 1907 the capital stock was increased $35,000 and a surplus of

$15,000 was created. The late H. N. Coffinberry and the Kniselys, of Butler, this county, started the bank and Coffinberry was the first president. Thomas Mitchell was the first cashier. He was succeeded in a couple of years by Charles W. Camp, and the latter has been actively connected with the institution ever since.

The new charter of the bank, wherein the name was changed to the Garrett State bank, was issued on November 25, 1912. This reorganization was necessary on account of a provision of the constitution of the state of Indiana that the charters of banking corporations shall expire in twenty years from the date they are issued.

The present capital is $50,000; the surplus, $8,750; and there is on deposit in the bank, $265,000. The present officers are as follows: President, H. W. Mountz; vice-president, J. Singler, cashier; H. M. Brown; assistant cashier, H. W. Wert.

GARRETT SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This bank is located at Garrett, this county, and was organized in November of the year 1908. Monte L. Green and J. N. Ritter were the men responsible for the establishment of the institution, and their first capital consisted of $25,000. The charter is dated November 8, 1908. The present capital totals $40,000; the surplus, $3,000; and the amount of deposits, $60,000. Monte L. Gren is president; J. N. Ritter is first vice-president; J. A. Clevenger is second vice-president; and Laura A. Shutt is secretary. The resources and liabilities each, according to the sworn statement issued October 31, 1913, equals $101,842.58. The bank is a four per cent. bank, and is a depository for the United States postal savings, Garrett schools, city of Garrett, town of Altona, Altona schools, Keyser township, and DeKalb county treasurer. The bank writes insurance of all kinds, rents and sells property, makes loans on collateral and mortgage, issues money drafts on New York and Chicago, sells high grade bonds, acts as executor, administrator, guardian, etc., and rents safety deposit boxes in steel burglar proof vaults.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This bank is located in Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana. The bank was organized in the year 1908. The present capital stock of the bank is $25,000, and the amount of deposits is $75,000. The record of the bank shows that the deposits have been more than doubled in the past two years. A beautiful bank building is at present under course of construction. The bank is now without a president, and no changes will be made until the annual meeting. E. A. Farnham is cashier and manager, and E. A. Farnham, Jr., is assistant cashier.

KNISELY BROTHERS & COMPANY STATE BANK.

This banking institution is located at Butler. It was organized in the year 1882. The date of the present charter is April 1, 1907. The present corporation succeeded Knisely Brothers & Company private bank in the year of the charter date. The present capital is $60,000; the surplus, $16,000; and the amount of deposits, $263,000. T. J. Knisely is president; W. A. Mason is vice-president; O. T. Knisely is cashier, and C. R. Decker is assistant cashier. The bank erected an excellent bank building in 1903, costing when completed, $20,000. This includes a private heating plant.

CITIZENS BANK.

The bank known as the Citizens bank is located in Waterloo, DeKalb county. This bank was organized in the early seventies, with a first capital stock of $25,000. This early date or organization marks the bank as one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the county. The present capital amounts to $10,000. H. K. Leas is president and cashier, and Grace Wilcox is assistant cashier. The bank is not chartered. The present bank building was erected in the year 1876, at a cost of $4,500; $190,339.74 is the amount each of resources and liabilities.

THOMAS EXCHANGE BANK.

This bank is located in the town of Corunna, DeKalb county, and was organized in the year 1897 by Milo J. Thomas, with a first capital of $5,000. The present capital is $10,000; the surplus is $11,000; and the amount of deposits is $63,000. Milo J. Thomas is president of the institution and cashier; M. C. Guthrie and Bertha M. Thomas are assistant cashiers. A handsome bank building was erected in 1909, which cost, complete, $1,200. The sworn statement issued October 21, 1913, places the liabilities and resources each as $94,149.39. This was divided as follows: Resources, loans, $70,480.90; cash in other banks, $18,338.63; cash on hand, $2,329.86; furniture and fixtures, $1,800; building, $1,200. Liabilities, capital, $10,000; imdivided profits, $11,089.15; deposits, $73,060.24.

ST. JOE VALLEY BANK.

The St. Joe Valley bank is located at St. Joe, DeKalb county, and was organized in 1888, by J. D. Leighty, E. Case and W. C. Patterson. The institution was incorporated in the year 1913. It is a state bank. The first capital entered was for the amount of $6,000, but today the capital stock totals $25,000. There are $70,000 on deposit at this bank. The date of the charter is August 1, 1913. The present bank succeeded the St. Joe Valley private bank on the date of the above mentioned charter. E. Case is the president and W. C. Patterson, vice-president and cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

The Commercial bank at Ashley was reorganized in 1910 with a capital of $25,000, the same as at present. E. F. Mortorff is president; E. F. Smith, vice-president; A. W. Gonser, cashier; G. W. Clark, assistant cashier.

CHAPTER XVII.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

On May 28, 1857, DeKalb Lodge No. 214, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered, and on June 5th was instituted. The first officers were: Milton F. Pierce, worshipful master; John Butt, senior warden; Alva O. Espy, junior warden; Aaron Wolf, treasurer; Eli Weaver, secretary; Joseph H. Ford, senior deacon; James Barclay, junior deacon; William E. Rush, tyler, and John Butt, James Barclay and A. O. Espy, trustees.

In 1913 the lodge has one hundred and sixty-two members, and the following officers: Joseph N. Grover, worshipful master; Philip Holman, senior warden; Donald P. Sprott, junior warden; Fred W. Knott, treasurer; Thomas H. Sprott, secretary; Ira A. Thrush, senior deacon; John E. Graham, junior deacon; Thomas C. Ford, senior steward; W. Gage Zigler, junior steward; George W. Rudolph, tyler; James L. Lewis, James Y. W. McClellan, John E. Graham, trustees.

William Hacker Chapter No. 63, Royal Arch Masons, was organized under dispensation on September 3, 1866, and chartered May 23, 1867. John Butt was high priest until 1878. The chapter now has sixty-two members, and is officered by the following: William H. Leas, high priest; Joseph N. Grover, king; Charles H. Knapp, scribe; James L. Lewis, treasurer; Thomas H. Sprott, secretary; William C. Howard, captain of host; Harry M. Richwine, principal sojourner; Daniel J. Whipple, royal arch captain; James Y. W. McClellan, master third veil; Noah A. Bash, master second veil; George A. Bishop, master first veil; George W. Rudolph, guard.

DeKalb Council No. 57, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered on July 15, 1885. The council has a present membership of forty-five, and has the following officers: Harry M. Richwine, thrice illustrious master; Willis Baughman, deputy illustrious master; Sam F. Davenport, illustrious principal conductor of work; Price D. West, treasurer; Thomas H. Sprott, recorder; William C. Howard, captain of guard; Howard A. Marvin, conductor of council; F. L. Rodebaugh, steward, and George W. Rudolph, sentinel.

Auburn Chapter No. 103, Order of Eastern Star, has a good membership.

Waterloo City Lodge No. 307, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in Waterloo in 1861. The charter is dated May 26, 1864. At present there are sixty members, and the officers are: Clark Campbell, worshipful master; Frank Fisk, senior warden; J. Harris Reed, junior warden; C. Ellsworth Montavon, treasurer; William H. Leas, secretary; W. R. Newcomer, senior deacon; W. E. Montavon, junior deacon; John J. Rohm and A. H. Erwin, stewards; John J. Lightner, tyler; N. T. Jackman, J. J. Lightner, John W. Frick, trustees. The Masons own their own hall, and part of the Abbey block, which they use as an annex.

Waterloo Chapter No. 142, Order of Eastern Star, has about ninety-six members at Waterloo.

Garrett City Lodge No. 537, Free and Accepted Masons, was united under dispensation on July 17, 1876, and the charter is dated May 15, 1877. The present lodge has about two hundred and thirty-five members. The officers are: Harry E. Wert, worshipful master; Howard A. Marion, senior warden; Harry B. Hill, junior warden; Harry M. Brown, treasurer; Job C. Smith, secretary.

Garrett Chapter No. 129, Royal Arch Masons, was united under dispensation on May 23, 1903, and the charter is dated October 22, 1903. The chapter has a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five, and is officered by the following: Franklin Rodebaugh, high priest; Thomas A. Smith, king; Edwin Van Fleit, scribe; Harry M. Brown, treasurer; Job C. Smith, secretary.

Harmony Chapter No. 67, Order of Eastern Star, has about one hundred members in Garrett.

Ashley Lodge No. 614, Free and Accepted Masons, has about fifty members. A. N. Ellis is worshipful master; C. H. Bruce, past master; W. N. Folkerson, senior warden; Jess McClugen, junior warden; L. C. Hunt, secretary; C. A. Lakins, treasurer.

Ashley Chapter No. 229, Order of Eastern Star, has a good membership.

Forest Lodge No. 239, Free and Accepted Masons, at Butler, was organized in 1858, with the following as first officers: H. S. Madden, worshipful master; W. W. Straight, senior warden; W. R. Chilson, junior warden; Jason Hubbell, secretary; J. H. Boon, treasurer; W. H. Madden, senior deacon; A. Lampson, junior deacon, and Z. Handy, tyler. The charter is dated May 25, 1859. The present membership is one hundred and twelve, and the following are the present officers: Marion M. Knepper, worshipful master; Charles H. Miller, senior warden; Clifford R. Decker, junior warden; Samuel G. Stone, treasurer; Charles T. Apt, secretary; C. H. Grube, senior deacon; George A. Powers, junior deacon; Hugh T. Berkey and Harry M. Hatch, stewards; Peter Whitman, tyler.

Butler Chapter No. 106, Royal Arch Masons, at Butler, was chartered on October 22, 1891. At present there are seventy-three members. The officers are: Clyde J. Shaffer, high priest; M. M. Knepper, king; Henry Grube, scribe; Frank P. Stump, treasurer; Charles T. Apt, secretary; C. H. Grube, captain of host; John A. Daniels, principal sojourner; J. Bruce Pessel, royal arch captain; O. C. Waterman, guard master third veil; Frank P. Stump, guard master second veil; Ed. A. Karle, guard master first veil; Peter Whitman, guard.

Butler Council No. 83, Royal and Select Masters, at Butler, was chartered October 20, 1909. The present membership totals thirty-eight. The following are the officers: Walter J. Mondhank, thrice illustrious master; Clyde J. Shafer, right illustrious deputy master; Oris C. Waterman, illustrious principal conductor of work; Morrison Brunstetter, treasurer; Charles T. Apt, recorder; M. M. Knepper, captain of guard; Henry M. Showalter, conductor of council; F. P. Stump, steward; Peter Whitman, sentinel.

Forest Chapter No. 44, Order of Eastern Star, was chartered at Butler on April 15, 1880.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Auburn Lodge No. 191, Knights of Pythias, was chartered on May 4, 1888, and now has a membership of three hundred and thirty members. T. L. Boodelmier is chancellor commander; Guy Clement, vice commander; L. F. Moore, prelate; Arthur Grube, master of work; D. C. Norris, keeper of records and seal; W. C. Kettering, master of exchequer; E. E. Shilling, master of finance; F. H. Fury, master at arms; R. A. Gramling, inner guard; Charles E. Kingsbury, outer guard; F. D. Smith, Charles E. Renier, Dr. D. N. Fitch, trustees. The hall is in the third story of the building at Seventh and Cedar streets. The property is valued at six thousand dollars.

Butler Lodge No. 158, Knights of Pythias, was organized on December 11, 1886, and at present has a membership of two hundred and sixty-five, being the largest lodge in Butler. The lodge owns the second story of the Oberlin block, and the property, including fixtures, is valued at six thousand dollars. The officers are: A. A. Kramer, chancellor commander; W. P. Endicott, vice commander; George W. Geddus, master of finance; T. J.

Knisely, master of exchequer; C. W. Campbell, secretary; Roy Johnson, master of work; W. R. Lennon, inner guard; J. O. Gee, outer guard; trustee, R. C. Campbell.

Butler Temple No. 126, Pythian Sisters, is also active in Butler.

Garrett City Lodge No. 130, Knights of Pythias, was organized on June 2, 1886, with fifteen charter members. The present membership totals seventy-nine, and the lodge is officered by the following: Carl Moyer, chancellor commander; C. H. Hamilton, vice commander; L. Stoner, prelate; J. Hill, master of work; D. C. Beehler, keeper of records and seal, also master of finance; J. A. Moore, master of exchequer; L. J. Gengler, master at arms; S. E. Boogher, inner guard; Louis Eberle, outer guard.

Ruth Temple No. 56, Pythian Sisters, was organized at Garrett on June 17, 1892.

St. Joe Lodge No. 400, Knights of Pythias, was organized on February 28, 1894, and chartered on June 6, 1894, with the following charter members: Sol Barney, H. M. Widney, S. Openlauder, J. C. Hull, J. A. Culbertson, Daniel Hamm, W. C. Patterson, Frank Barney, Leo Bleeks, J. P. Bonnell, John Williams, Ed. Leighty, C. H. Brown, B. F. Walter, John Deets, Joseph Harrods, Logan Fuller, B. S. Sheffer, John Alten, F. J. White, F. H. Abel, D. J. Baker, L. Gee, J. L. Stewart, William Curie, J. C. F. Abel, C. A. Patterson, O. M. Saylor and Ballard Bowen. F. W. Abel was the first chancellor commander. C. H. Brown, H. M. Widney, C. A. Patterson, J. C. F. Abel, Frank Walters, D. J. Baker, John Allen and Ed. Leighty were other first officers. At present writing there are seventy-six members in the St. Joe lodge, and the officers are Edwin Cox, chancellor commander; William Curie, vice chancellor; Wilson Kock, prelate; Clarence Hart, master of work; J. C. Hull, master of exchequer; Abner Copp, master of finance; B. S. Sheffer, keeper of records and seal; Charles Collins, inner guard; Ira Bowen, outer guard; H. M. Widney, Joseph Haifley and Ed. Leighty, trustees. Azalea Temple No. 152, Pythian Sisters, is active in St. Joe.

Leonidas Lodge No. 205, Knights of Pythias, was organized about fifteen years ago in Waterloo. At present there are one hundred and seventy-two members, and the officers are: Frank Walker, chancellor commander; Isaac Johnson, vice commander; Charles Barton, prelate; Henry Link, keeper records and seal; J. J. Beck, master of exchequer; W. H. Leas, master of finance; John Mann, master at arms; Dan Rumm, inner guard; Roy Shuman, outer guard.

Ashley Lodge No. 394, Knights of Pythias, was instituted on July 12, 1893, and at present has forty-one active members. The officers are as follows: Frank Baughman, chancellor commander; Jesse Camp, vice commander; George Parks, prelate; S. C. Hunt, secretary; Dave Furney, master of exchequer; F. P. Hoover, master of finance; Frank Jennings, inner guard; Jacob Hood, outer guard.

Ashley Temple No. 98, Pythian Sisters, has a membership of thirty-nine.

Corunna Lodge No. 248, Knights of Pythias, has a small membership.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was first introduced in Auburn at a very early date, but the records have been destroyed. A charter was granted to Bradford C. Cosgrove and others on July 21, 1852, and on July 21, 1853, Auburn Lodge No. 116 was instituted. The first officers were: Wesley Park, noble grand; W. H. Straight, vice grand; W. W. Griswold, secretary, and S. W. Ralston, treasurer. The fire of January, 1856, destroyed the hall, and the lodge reorganized on June 25th, with A. O. Espy, noble grand; S. W. Ralston, vice grand; W. W. Griswold, secretary, and Wesley Park, treasurer. In the fall of 1872 a brick building was begun on the north side of Seventh street opposite the court yard. In October a storm ruined the structure and bankrupted the lodge. The charter was returned and the members disbanded.

A new charter was granted January 17, 1882, as Mentor Lodge No. 591, and on January 30th of the same year the lodge was instituted. The first officers were: F. T. Zimmerman, noble grand; P. Noel, vice grand; W. H. Rakestraw, secretary, and G. W. Gordon, treasurer. The lodge at this date has one hundred and fifteen members, and is officered by the following: Kent Provines, noble grand; Lester Cobler, vice grand; E. C. Altenburg, recording secretary; J. F. Baughman, financial secretary; F. E. Draggoo, treasurer; A. A. Rowland, trustee. The lodge owns its hall and equipment.

St. Joe Lodge No. 671, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered on March 18, 1891, with the following as charter members: William Curie, John Y. Davis, James K. Stafford, J. R. Culbertson, Sol Barney and L. L. Stanton. At present there are one hundred and three members. The officers are: Jay Rickets, noble grand; Ray Herrick, secretary; W. A. G. Smith, treasurer; Fred Reeder, vice grand; Frank Kinsey, financial secretary. Sol Barney, of this lodge, is district deputy grand master for DeKalb county, having held the office for fifteen years. St. Joe Valley Lodge No. 505, Rebekahs, was chartered on January 16, 1896.

Garrett Lodge No. 602, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted August 29, 1883, with T. C. Sargent as noble grand; H. M. Bicknell, as vice grand; Charles W. Camp, as secretary, and B. D. Thomas, as treasurer. The present enrollment numbers two hundred and thirty-five men. The hall was remodeled in 1901, and now has a valuation of twelve thousand dollars. The charter members of the order were: Charles W. Camp, T. C. Sargent, A. H. Philips, Thomas H. Stewart, Charles S. Stewart, H. M. Bicknell, B. D. Thomas, H. F. Sembower, Lyman Lockwood and Henry Schelter. The present officers are: Howard Ross, noble grand; J. L. Ghrum, vice grand; William Watson, secretary; S. D. Johnston, treasurer; G. W. Rowe, trustee.

Butler Lodge No. 282, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted May 22, 1867, and the five charter members were: Leonard P. Waterhouse, Jacob Apple, John T. Champion, William Macartney and Warren Closson. There are now one hundred and twenty-four members. The elective officers are: Jacob Farner, noble grand; William Tefft, vice grand; C. A. Engles, recording secretary; S. G. Stone, treasurer; Charles Mumaw, financial secretary. There is also a lodge of the Rebekahs in Butler.

Butler Encampment No. 160, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was established on March 17, 1884, with seven charter members.

Waterloo Lodge No. 221, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized in Waterloo, DeKalb county, in 1860. There are now about ninety-five members, and the elective officers are: O. B. Arthur, noble grand; Henry Shultz, vice grand; D. E. Newcomer, recording secretary; R. W. McBride, financial secretary, and C. J. Myer, trustee.

Ashley Lodge No. 829, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has twenty-five members, and was organized by Sol Barney, of St. Joe. The present officers are: Arthur C. Wolfe, noble grand; Ira Moortorff, secretary; C. S. Thomson, treasurer, and Thomas Robinett, vice grand.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

DeLong Post No. 67, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized and chartered at Auburn on May 8, 1882. The charter members were: Henry C. Peterson, P. W. Silber, George W. Gordon, Michael Ensley, Henry Wolf, John Otto, Ezra D. Hartman, J. J. Littlefield, John A. Cowan, H. E. Altenburg, Adolph Pairan, C. P. Houser, Fred Abel and William Schneider. The post was named in honor of Colonel Solomon DeLong, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The past commanders have been: Nicholas G. Ensley, Phillip Noel, John Otto, A. P. Green, Joseph Ranier, J. O. Davidson, D. C. Marvin, Robert Simpson, Joseph

Davidson at present, and on January 1, 1914, O. H. Widney assumes the office of commander. In December, 1913, there are forty-three living members of the DeLong Post. A special room has been provided for the veterans in the new DeKalb county court house, a room in which will also be kept the records and relics of the post.

John C. Carnes Post No. 144, at St. Joe, was organized in March, 1883, and named after the first man killed from Concord township in the Civil war. Carnes was killed at Paducah, Kentucky, while mounting a cannon. There were about thirty-six charter members, and the post was organized in the hall over Jacob D. Leighty's store. Leighty was the first commander of the post. They remained in the hall until about 1889, when they occupied the hall over the St. Joe Valley bank. In 1910 a monument was erected in the cemetery, commemorating the heroes of '61. This monument is twenty-two feet six inches in height, cost twenty-two hundred and sixteen dollars, and was dedicated on May 30, 1912.

Charles Case Post No. 233 existed at Garrett, but has been disbanded. The post was organized in 1883.

Waterloo Post No. 52 was mustered in March, 1882, and is still existent, with a good membership.

Meade Post No. 44, at Butler, was mustered in February, 1882, with C. S. Stoy as commander.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT MEDICINES.

The reign of the patent medicine king was high during the fifties and sixties. Newspapers were filled with florid and startling advertisements advocating the various "sure cures." Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Helmbold's Extract of Buchu, Warner's Safe Kidney Cure, Black Draught, Wine of Cardui, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, were among those most extensively advertised.

MARKET PRICES IN THE FIFTIES.

Sixty years ago sugar sold sixteen pounds for one dollar. Coffee was fourteen cents a pound. Molasses was thirty-seven cents a gallon. Tobacco was from ten to seventy-five cents a pound. The Auburn market in September, 1856, quoted the following: Flour, per barrel, six dollars and a half; wheat, per bushel, one dollar; corn, per bushel, thirty-one cents; rye, per bushel, fifty cents; oats, per bushel, twenty-five cents; flaxseed, per bushel, one dollar; potatoes, per bushel, sixty-two and a half cents; butter, per pound, twelve and a half cents; eggs, per dozen, eight cents; timothy seed, per bushel, one dollar and a half; clover seed, per bushel, six dollars.

MARKET PRICES OF 1913.

Of interest to the reader of a score of years hence will be the prevailing prices of the DeKalb county markets in 1913. Prices at this period fluctuate considerably, due to the restricting action of corporations and trusts. Wheat sells for ninety-four cents per hundredweight; corn, eighty cents, and oats, thirty-seven cents. Timothy seed sells for two dollars per bushel; potatoes, fifty to sixty cents per bushel; onions, ninety cents to one dollar a bushel; eggs, thirty cents a dozen; butter, twenty-five to twenty-eight cents; apples, eighty cents to one dollar per bushel; fowls of all kinds, around twelve cents per pound.

PIONEERS' ASSOCIATION OF DEKALB COUNTY.

Not until the year 1878 were steps taken by the old settlers of DeKalb county to organize into a band to perpetuate the memories of the early days. The first meeting was appointed for July 4, 1878, at Auburn, at the celebration there of Independence day. The committee of arrangements for this day comprised G. W. Gordon, R. H. Weamer, Henry Bashelier, John Leasure, L. J. Hopkins and T. Mills. Dr. Ford was chosen president; T. C. Mays, officer of the day The following committee of old settlers was appointed to arouse interest in their respective localities: Butler township, Peter Simmons; Jackson, Alexander Provines and Henry Feagler; Concord, J. F. Coburn; Newville, B. E. Blair; Stafford, Henry Dickerhoff; Wilmington, Samuel Headley; Union, John Butt, S. Bassett, S. W. Ralston, Major S. W. Sprott, D. Altenburg, J. O. P. Sherlock and George Ensley; Richland, James Goetschius; Fairfield, George Emerick; Smithfield, E. R. Shoemaker; Franklin, George P. Firestone; Troy, Samuel Learned; Keyser, O. C. Clark. T. D. Gross was named as superintendent.

A good representation of the pioneers was present on the day appointed, and after the Fourth of July exercises they met to organize. T. D. Gross called the meeting to order. James R. Cosper was chosen president and T. D. Gross, secretary. The following resolution was immediately adopted by those present:

"Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at Auburn, September 12, 1878, and that all who were citizens of the county prior to January 1, 1846, are cordially invited to attend and participate in the meeting."

On motion, a committee of two from each township was appointed to ascertain the number of old settlers in their respective townships and notify and induce them to attend the next meeting and perform such other duties as in their judgment would be for the best interests of the meeting. The following were appointed: Butler, Peter Simmons and J. A. Miller; Jackson, A. D. Goetchius and Henry Brown; Newville, B. F. Blair and John Plattner; Concord, Samuel Wasson and J. Rhodes; Stafford, C. B. Wanemaker and C. L. Thomas; Wilmington, George Egnew and Nathan Mathews; Union, T. D. Gross and Miles Waterman; Keyser, O. C. Clark and William Embra; Richland, G. Showers and Thomas Dailey; Fairfield, W. Childs and P. Gushwa; Smithfield, R. J. Daniels and Jerry Hemstreet; Franklin, John N. Clark and John Hammond; Troy, William Emerson and John Stearns.

FIRST MEETING.

On the 12th of September the meeting was held at Auburn. Major S. W. Sprott was appointed chairman, and T. C. Mays, secretary. Nelson Prentiss, of Noble county, was present, and was called upon to suggest a way to proceed to organize an old settlers' association, which he did after the manner followed in Noble county. He read a synopsis of the by-laws of the Noble County Old Settlers' Association, which were amended and adopted.

The following officers were elected for the year: Elder S. B. Ward, president; P. B. Nimmons, vice-president; W. H. Dills, secretary; Cyrus Bowman, treasurer; J. E. Rose, biographer and librarian. Articles of association were drawn up, in which it was stated that the association was to be called the Pioneers' Association of DeKalb County, Indiana. Persons who had been residents of the county before January 1, 1846, were eligible to membership.

Those in attendance at this first meeting, and the date of their settlement is given in the following: William Smith, May, 1836; Samuel Wasson, December, 1833; S. D. Long, March, 1845; J. E. Rose, October, 1836; Samuel Headly, September, 1836; Philip Gushwa, March, 1845; S. B. Ward, January, 1842; William Carr, February, 1839; J. D. McAnnally, September, 1840; N. H. Matthews, October, 1839; C. P. Coleman, December, 1842; R. Culbertson, October, 1843; R. G. Daniels, January, 1837; P. B. Nimmons, August, 1844; N. Griffith, April, 1839; James Draggoo, October, 1841; A. D. Goetschius, June, 1836; Paul Long, February, 1841; John Hogue, June, 1842; D. McDaniel, June, 1843; Isaac Diehl, June, 1843; A. J. Ralston, December, 1842; James Johnson, August, 1844; N. Ensley, October, 1841; J. E. Shilling, April, 1845; G. W. Gordon, October, 1841; Henry Clark, October, 1842; O. C. Clark, October, 1842; J. C. Wells, June, 1844; D. Altenburg, November, 1837; R. B. Showers, February, 1839; W. Jacques, October, 1845; Thomas D. Daily, March, 1841; Levi J. Walsworth, November, 1837; C. Bowman, October, 1839; Henry Feagler, September, 1836; M. Whetsel, May, 1837; John McClellan, October, 1844; J. H. Ford, November, 1844; A. Blodgett, August, 1842; Peter Treesh, October, 1842; Henry A. Shull, September, 1844; David Weaver, August, 1838; A. S. Casebeer, September, 1837; G. W. Husselman, May, 1845; Abraham Eakwright, September, 1836; D. Z. Hoffman, May, 1845; J. C. Somer, August, 1841; S. W. Sprott, July, 1840; T. D. Gross, March, 1841; Guy Plum, June, 1843; Henry Willis, October, 1843; Charles Gillett, October, 1843; Cornelia P. Cole, June, 1842; Sarah Bowman, March, 1841; Eliza Wason, September, 1837; Caroline

Whetsel, September, 1841; M. J. Husselman, October, 1845; Anna McDaniel, May, 1843; Mary Siebert, August, 1836; Maria Ingman, August, 1836; Almira Martin, May, 1836; S. A. Griffith, November, 1839; Anna Kline, August, 1841; Mary McClellan, August, 1841; Rachel Treesh, October, 1842.

OTHER MEETINGS.

Interest continued unabated through the years, and today the ranks of the old settlers are still in formation. Thinning rapidly, it is true, but those who stand, remain stanch and sturdy for the record of the old time. Meetings are held every year at different points in the county, and interest never wanes. Orators and music enliven these gatherings, and a stimulus is provided, productive of happiness to the aged man who meets there his brother. In time these first pioneers will all be departed from this earth, but their deeds and lives are perpetuated, not alone by the workings of the pioneers' association, but by the children who survive them and treasure carefully the records. The last meeting of this association was held at Waterloo, DeKalb county, on June 19, 1913.

WOLF BOUNTY.

Two dollars a scalp once was paid for wolf scalps, providing the animal was over six months of age, and one dollar was paid for the scalp if the animal was under that age. Wolves had become so numerous that this provision was necessary. Farm stock was continually in danger from the nightly marauders, and consequently a concerted effort was made by the farmers of the county to exterminate the annoying animal. Wolf hunting was a great sport of the pioneer days, and parties of men, with their dogs, would hunt from sunrise to sundown, and come in to warm by the merry tavern fire and relate the day's experiences to the stay-at-homes. The sport was a lucrative one, also, as the bounty was high.

FIRST CIRCUS.

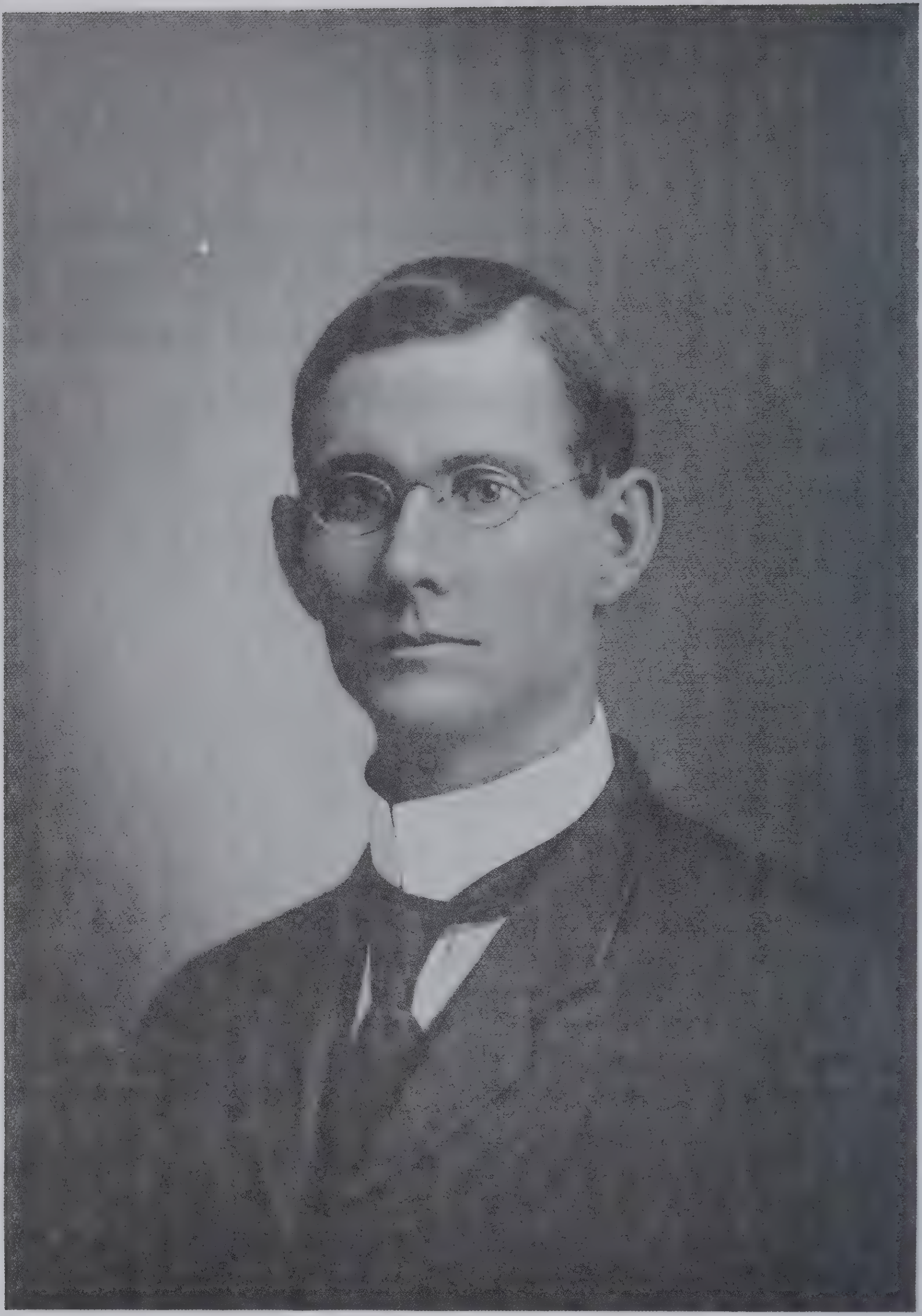
The first record of a circus in DeKalb county was in June, 1852, at Auburn, when Orney & Company were granted permission to exhibit within the limits of the corporation without payment of a license tax. The wagons were driven overland, and people lined the highway into town to see the circus caravan appear. Much excitement prevailed, and practically all of Auburn and most of the county population crowded under the one canvas to witness the performance.

LOG VALUES IN 1854.

A log twelve feet four inches long, two feet through at the top end, of black walnut, sold for one dollar and thirty cents; of poplar, one dollar and a quarter, and of oak, one dollar. The black walnut commanded a cash payment, but the others were for half cash and half goods.

POPULATION OF COUNTY BY DECADES.

In 1840 DeKalb county had a population of approximately 3,000; in 1850, 8,000; in 1860, 13,880; in 1870, 17,167; in 1880, 20,225; in 1890, 24,307; in 1900, 25,711; in 1910, 25,054.



J Edgar Buchanan

BIOGRAPHICAL

JOHN EDGAR BUCHANAN.

Among the men of earnest purpose and successful life who have honored DeKalb county by their citizenship none is more deserving of specific mention in the annals of the county than J. Edgar Buchanan, whose death removed from this locality one of its most enterprising and progressive citizens and whose loss was widely mourned throughout this section of the state.

J. Edgar Buchanan, well known as the editor and manager of the *Auburn Dispatch* and the *Auburn Evening Star* and general manager of the Auburn Printing Company, was born on March 25, 1868, in Fairfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and his death occurred at Evanston, Illinois, on July 27, 1913. He was the youngest son of Albert and Hannah E. (Potts) Buchanan and came of a family that had been prominent in DeKalb county from an early day. The subject's parents had come to this county from Holmes county, Ohio, in 1854, and had taken a prominent and active part in the early development of this locality. The subject's boyhood days were spent on the pioneer farm in Fairfield township, and as soon as old enough he helped in the arduous labors of the farm, his education being received in the common schools of that locality. After completing the common school course he entered Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan, to which city his parents had moved in order to give him this educational advantage. However, after studying in that institution for two years, he was afflicted with a severe illness which undermined his health to such an extent that he never fully recovered from the effects. The family then returned to the home farm, where Mr. Buchanan in a measure recovered his health so that he engaged in teaching school for a number of years, serving one year as principal of the Waterloo high school. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Buchanan took up his residence in Auburn and entered the law firm of J. E. Rose & Son, with whom he pursued the study of law until his admission to the bar on December 2, 1892. He was intensely ambitious and gave promise of a splendid career in the legal profession, but again his hopes and ambitions were disappointed because of his already undermined health, and for two years he again followed the vocation of school teaching at Altona and Garrett, filling the position of superintendent of the Garrett city schools for awhile. However, the pedagogical profession did not appeal to him as a life work and he turned his attention to the field of journalism, in which he began a series of investigations which eventually resulted in the purchase of the *Albion New Era* from J. P. Prickett, taking possession of the plant in September, 1895. Though without previous experience in this specific line of efforts, his natural ability and progressive ideas enabled him to so direct and control the business that it grew and flourished and Mr. Buchanan established his home at Albion, thinking at that time that he would make Albion his permanent residence. However, when the plant of the *Auburn Dispatch* and the *Evening Dispatch* was placed upon the market at receiver's sale, a desire to be near his people and his old friends bore upon him so strongly that on January 1, 1903, he became owner of the business, which, under his guidance and direction, grew to be one of the best newspaper plants in DeKalb county and now stands as a monument to his memory. When he first came to Auburn to take charge of the business, the family remained in Albion in charge of the business there until it could be disposed of, they removing to Auburn on April 1st following. Mr. Buchanan organized the Auburn Printing Company, a company formed by the consolidation of the *Auburn Evening Dispatch* and *Auburn Daily Courier*, now being published as the *Evening Star*, of which he was chief owner, secretary and treasurer and general manager, and he remained at the head of the newspaper business in this city until his death, directing his affairs with ability and discretion and showing that he had a natural aptitude for the profession to which he had turned. Since coming here his whole life and soul were given to the upbuilding of the institution which he felt was to provide for himself and family a modest heritage. He really loved his work and one of his greatest pleasures was to watch the growth of the business and the daily rewards of work well done. Personally, Mr. Buchanan was a man of uncompromising honesty and integrity of character, his sterling qualities of manhood and genial disposition giving him an enviable standing among his fellow citizens of DeKalb county. A graceful and at the same time a forceful writer, his editorial utterances were influential and always on the right side of every moral or civic question affecting the welfare of the people generally. He was a man of honest convictions on the great public questions of the day, and when once convinced that he was right, nothing could swerve him from the course he had decided upon.

On June 21, 1891, Mr. Buchanan was married to Nellie D. Brecbill, who was born and reared in Smithfield township, and to them was born a son, Verne E. Buchanan.

J. Edgar Buchanan was not only esteemed because of the large business success to which he had attained in Auburn, but was also considered a man of unusual moral fiber, standing for all that was good in the community, no movement for the advancement of his fellow citizens along material, moral, religious or educational development appealing to him for assistance in vain. He was unselfish in his attitude toward local affairs and gave his material assistance to many enterprises. Thus at the time of his death he was not only general manager of the Auburn Printing Company, publishing the *Auburn Dispatch*, the *Auburn Courier* and the *Evening Star*, but was a member of the board of directors of the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company, the Auburn Post Card Company and president of the Auburn Building and Loan Association, as well as an active and influential member of the Auburn Commercial Club, while his social relations were with the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Corunna, this county. No community can afford to lose such men as Mr. Buchanan, for he had earnestly and faithfully endeavored to do his part as a man among men and, without boasting or ostentation, he steadily pursued his course, doing well whatever he turned his hand to, gaining not only material prosperity, but that which was more to be desired, the commendation and approval of his fellow citizens.

CHARLES ECKHART.

The following sketch tells of a boyhood whose strength was developed by overcoming obstacles; of young manhood, when the path to future success was only dimly to be seen; of middle life, when the earlier days of diligent and sustained effort, tenacity of purpose, rugged honesty and thrift began to bear fruit; of the full manhood, when the rewards have come, and are being used for the furtherance of noble causes. A simple recital of Mr. Eckhart's career, without attempt at eulogy, may well encourage and inspire others to follow by the same road of hard work and honest purpose to the success that may be won.

Charles Eckhart was born February 24, 1841, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Charlotte (Fraley) Eckhart. His boyhood was spent at Fisher's Hollow, now a part of Germantown. There, at the age of eight years, he began helping his father spool yarn, his father being a weaver. Of schooling he had only a year and a half, and that in schools that were far short of the present standard. When he was fifteen years old the family moved into Philadelphia, and there he found employment in a woolen mill where they made fancy goods, his father being also employed in the same mill. In the fall of 1857 a panic spread over the business world, causing the woolen mill to shut down and the lad started out to seek his fortune elsewhere. He had only three dollars in his pocket, and he did not spend that on auto, carriage nor railway. He walked. The first day he covered fifteen miles. He got supper, bed and breakfast at a tavern, and it cost him seventy-five cents, one-fourth of his cash capital. Another day of fifteen miles and he came to Hilltown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he found a chance at learning his chosen trade, carriage making. It was a humble little shop, and he was engaged two weeks on trial. After two weeks he made a bargain with his employer to serve two and one-half years for board and washing, with three weeks off in harvest time so he could earn money for clothes. The next summer he laid off at harvest time, but went into Philadelphia and got a job at four dollars per week, while he boarded at home. At the end of four weeks he had sixteen dollars, for he had saved every cent. Returning to his employer at Hilltown, he asked for a new agreement, for he saw he could not clothe himself and meet his obligations at that rate. The employer would not consent to a better arrangement, so the young man left him, first paying all his small debts; he never left a place without settling every cent he owed. After a thirteen-mile walk he took the train to New York city, where he spent a week vainly looking for work. From there he went to Albany, where he had relatives, but he failed to find them. Returning to New York city he then went on foot to Trenton, New Jersey, seeking work on the way. From there he went by boat to Philadelphia, where his parents were residing, and finally found work in a dye house at two dollars per week, working seven days a week. He remained there all winter and the following spring secured a position with D. R. Moyer, who had bought the carriage shop at Hilltown. Mr. Eckhart was to work for Moyer one year under Moyer's instructions. After six months he bought release from the original agreement and worked by the piece. He worked often from four in the morning, putting in as many as sixteen hours a day. Six months later Mr. Moyer failed in business. Mr. Eckhart, who was then a boy of only eighteen years, had saved a few dollars.

and also had some wages due him. Boy, though he was, he bought the stock in trade, giving his personal note for the balance. Being a comparative stranger and without financial backing did not destroy his credit, for all knew his industry and he had shown that he was honest. This is evidenced by the fact that he had a credit enabling him to go into debt in the amount of eight hundred dollars.

At the breaking out of the Civil war business became dull in his line, and, like thousands of others, Mr. Eckhart enlisted to fight for the Union. On September 6, 1861, he joined Company A, One Hundred Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. E. L. Rogers and Col. W. H. H. Davis. He was made fourth sergeant at once. The time until November was spent at Doylestown and then till March, 1862, at Washington, D. C., drilling every day but Sunday. In March they went as part of McClellan's army to Alexandria and then by transports to Newport News, Virginia, arriving the day after the historic battle between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac." They helped in the siege of Yorktown and when the rebels evacuated that place they took part in the battle of Williamsburg. Following the rebels to their final stand at Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, the battle of Fair Oaks was fought May 31 and June 1, 1862. In that bloody battle the One Hundred Fourth Regiment and their brigade lost more men than any other regiment or brigade in the battle. They were in the Seven Days retreat, when, late in June, they were driven out of their position near Richmond and fell back, fighting all the way for seven days. After reaching Harrison's Landing they remained about a month. Abandoning that position, the army went on toward Fortress Monroe and to the battle of Antietam, but the One Hundred Fourth Regiment and their brigade was ordered to Gloucester Point and there did guard duty till January, 1863. From there they went on an expedition down through the Carolinas. May 20, 1863, Mr. Eckhart was discharged on account of physical disability, at Hilton Head, South Carolina. At the time of his discharge he ranked as first sergeant.

In the fall of 1863, Mr. Eckhart went to Morris Island, South Carolina, and hired out as a sutler's clerk, and for a time was in business for himself as a sutler. After eleven months he returned to Philadelphia, in September, 1864, visited a relative near Waterloo, Indiana, and it was then that he made the acquaintance of the one who later became his wife and the mother of his children. In February, 1865, he enlisted as first sergeant in the Two Hundred Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and did guard duty near Washington, in Maryland and Virginia, until November 24, 1865, remaining in service about six months after the war. He next entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, at Philadelphia, but, not having enough money to carry him through, he left before completing his course, and in the spring of 1866 went to work at his trade at Norristown, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1866 he came to Indiana to visit his uncle at Waterloo. We may also infer that he made other interesting visits in that neighborhood, for he secured a position at his trade in Kendallville and on October 31, 1866, was united in marriage with Barbara Ellen Ashelman, who resided near Waterloo. She was a daughter of John U. Ashelman, an early pioneer of this county, who is spoken of elsewhere in this work.

In the spring of 1867, Mr. Eckhart moved to Auburn, and about the first of July was promised a good situation at his trade in Chester county, Pennsylvania, to which place he moved at once. There his first son, Frank E., was born on October 9, 1867. Two weeks after the birth of their first child the family moved to a place in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Eckhart engaged in partnership with D. R. Moyer, his old employer. After one year Mr. Moyer withdrew and Mr. Eckhart continued in business for himself at that place until October, 1874. During their residence there, three other children were born, Annie, born January 22, 1869; Morris, born March 25, 1871, and William, born January 18, 1873.

In the fall of 1874, business was at a very low ebb all over the country. Mr. Eckhart sold out and moved back to Auburn, at which place he has made his home ever since. For a time he could not find regular employment and took any kind of honest work he could find. He was virtually obliged to go into business to provide employment. He began in a small way, at first in the parlor of his home on East Seventh street, making a few carriages. That house is now the office of the Eckhart Carriage Company. He built a small shop nearby, a structure eighteen by twenty-four feet, two stories high, and in that building, in March, 1875, started what is the Eckhart Carriage Company of today. Fortunately for Mr. Eckhart, he had already acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of every branch of carriage making except blacksmithing, and he was his own master mechanic. From the time his little boys were eight years old, he required them to help as they could when not at school. From the start he always insisted on the best of workmanship and strict honesty in his business. Perhaps a customer had a vehicle in which a defect of workmanship would develop, all unnoticed by the customer; Mr. Eckhart would not wait until the customer would see it, if his practiced eye had detected the fault. He would call the customer in and fix the defect free of charge. His goods soon established a reputation for being built and sold on honor. The business grew, and on an average of once in two years since then it has been necessary to enlarge the plant. Continued improvements have been made in the constructive appliances of the plant, and the buildings are arranged with the purpose of handling the work through different stages of construction in a systematic and economical manner. The plant is located along the Vandalia railway and has its own private track. Their business has grown from the limited start in a private residence to one that employes a large number of skilled workmen, with a force of traveling salesmen, and has built nearly five thousand vehicles in a year.

About 1902 the carriage company began, in an experimental way, to make automobiles, having already at hand most of the needed machinery, appliances and the organization to successfully launch such a business. After about three years they erected a building near the carriage factory, two stories high, sixty feet wide and one hundred feet long, using the lower floor for auto making. By 1906 their automobile business was well able to stand alone and required larger quarters. They bought a factory building and grounds along the Vandalia tracks in Auburn, and installed their machinery. They assembled an organization of skilled workmen and began operation at the present location October 1, 1906. They have not advertised extensively, but have depended upon the same methods that made their carriage factory a success, striving for economic efficiency of system in carrying on the various operations, but, above all, insisting on honest quality in everything. Now their business has reached about two million dollars a year, and Auburn automobiles are sold in about one-half the states of the Union, every car being a good advertisement for the factory.

About 1895 Mr. Eckhart retired from the active management, leaving his son, Frank Eckhart, in charge of the carriage factory. The sons having had practical experience from early childhood, and each one master of at least two trades, they are better fitted for their responsibilities than many an older man, whose experience was not so thorough and practical in the formative period of life. They understand the practical details of their line of business from top to bottom, and have both been of great assistance in building up the Eckhart plants at Auburn. It is a source of great satisfaction to Mr. Eckhart that his sons, trained by him for their careers, have developed their talents so well, and are so competent, for he knows he need not fear for the business with them in charge. They have managed in a way to merit the hearty approval which he gladly accords them. Since retiring from business Mr. Eckhart has traveled in every state in the Union except one, and spends his winters usually in California, but occasionally in Florida. Although he is comparatively free from business cares and has ample means, he is not an idler, but uses his energy, time and money in any cause that is for the general good of his fellow men. He has been active in politics, but not with hope of pecuniary reward. He has for full thirty years supported the Prohibition party, for the good he can do in promoting the cause of temperance. He has campaigned for the party with his name on the ticket as a candidate for any office, having run for the lowest office on the ticket up to the highest in the state, for he was the party candidate for governor in 1900. He has campaigned actively, speaking all over Indiana, never at the expense of the party, but freely paying all his expenses and contributing of his money to help the cause.

In religious belief he is a member of the Advent Christian church (not Seventh-Day Adventist) and has been a tower of strength in the denomination. He has given liberally for denominational and educational work, especially for the benefit of the Advent Christian College of Aurora, Illinois. In recognition of his help so freely given, the main building of the institution is named Eckhart Hall. Considering that he has succeeded so well with such meager schooling as he had, one might expect him to esteem schools but lightly, but he does not do so. He believes every child is better off with schooling, at least up to high school, and higher where a professional life is contemplated.

In Auburn Mr. Eckhart has been always ready to help in whatever he considers for the general welfare of the community. He is a member of the DeKalb county board of charities and corrections, and is also a member of the county council. He contributes liberally to the churches of Auburn, and one of his benefactions that Auburn will always remember with gratitude is the Eckhart Public Library. He was a member of the Auburn public library board when the library was in an upstairs room south of the court house. Recognizing that it was inadequate, the board decided to seek subscriptions and ask Mr. Carnegie to contribute liberally. Mr. Carnegie agreed to contribute twelve thousand five hundred dollars, but later Mr. Eckhart agreed to purchase the ground where the library is now, present it to the city and build the library. Dr. Lida Leasure wrote Mr. Carnegie to the effect, and received from Mr. Carnegie a reply saying in part: "Let me congratulate Auburn upon having such a citizen as Mr. Eckhart. I should like to shake him by the hand as a fellow worker in a good cause. Happy man, who can console himself through life with the thought that because he lived one little spot on earth has been made better than it was before. I wish him long life and happiness." A more extended description of the library and grounds will be found elsewhere in this work. It is said by competent authorities that there is probably nowhere to be found a finer nor better equipped library for its size than the Eckhart Library of Auburn. His aim in every stage of construction was to have the best of material, design and workmanship, and he spared no expense to make it so.

In 1912, Mr. Eckhart and his son Frank contributed twenty thousand dollars each with which to purchase the ground and erect the Young Men's Christian Association building at Auburn. Since then they have each contributed twenty-five hundred dollars additional, and will probably have to give as much more, making in all fifty thousand dollars for the grounds, buildings and furnishings complete. An organization of Auburn business men was formed to carry forward the work, and the building erected at its present location at the southeast corner of Fifth and Main streets. A more extended description of the building will be found under the appropriate heading.

Mr. Eckhart's first wife was called to rest on September 10, 1903. In her childhood and youth she was inured to the privations and hardships incident to early settlement. She bore her share of the burdens of home life when her husband's business was in its humble beginnings; she was with him as it grew to its later magnitude; but no change in fortune ever made any change in her ideal domestic character. She loved home and family, and her constant purpose was to make the fireside attractive and to bring up her children by precept and example to become worthy and useful members of society. She was a member of the Advent Christian church, in whose creed she had full belief and confidence. On October 18, 1904, Mr. Eckhart married Martha A. Hoffman, who was born near Carey, Ohio, and is a daughter of Rev. J. H. and Margaret Hoffman. Her father was a Lutheran minister, a graduate of Gettysburg College, a good Greek scholar, and preached in both German and English. Although well educated and fitted for the more public places of the cities, his earnestly devoted disposition led him to do missionary work in out-of-the-way churches and among the poor. His daughter, now Mrs. Eckhart, also has the disposition to do good for others and seconds her husband in his philanthropies.

Of Mr. Eckhart's children, Frank E. Eckhart, who is manager of the

Eckhart Carriage Company, married Grace Leiter and has three children, George, Mary Ellen and Josephine. He has a beautiful home in Auburn, is much like his father in his desire to use his money for good causes, and is a member of the Methodist church. Morris Eckhart, who is at the head of the Auburn Auto Company, is a keen, active business man, and has one of the finest residences in northeastern Indiana. He married Ada McInterfer, of Waterloo, and has one daughter, Ruth. William Eckhart, who is at Los Angeles, California, with the Shugers Manufacturing Company, makers of automobile tops, married Nettie Willis, daughter of Moses B. Willis, of Auburn, Indiana, and they have a son, Charles W., and a daughter, Edith. Annie is the wife of George W. Shugers, of Auburn, who is now proprietor of the Shugers Manufacturing Company at Los Angeles. They have no children of their own, but are rearing a bright little girl named Clara.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN.

The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a pleasant place in which to reside, if its reputation for the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities, it will be found that the standards set by the leading men have been high and their influence such as to mold the characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. In placing John Zimmerman in the front rank of such men, justice is rendered a biographical fact universally recognized throughout the locality which is honored by his citizenship. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, he has contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of this community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward course of his daily life have won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moves.

John Zimmerman was born at Leo, Allen county, Indiana, on January 17, 1868, and he is the son of Elias and Mary (Bittenger) Zimmerman, who are represented elsewhere in this work. In the fall of 1875 the family removed to Auburn, where the subject has since resided. He secured his education in the public schools, though from the age of nine years he began to work in the Zimmerman factory, when not in school. After completing the high school course at Auburn, Mr. Zimmerman received preparation for his future career by attending a business college at Ft. Wayne. In April, 1886, he permanently identified himself with the factory, in the affairs of which he has since been a prominent figure. At the age of twelve years he had been placed in charge of the engine room, where he had worked hard, a part of his duties consisting in firing the boiler with green saw-dust. In 1886 he went into the office and took charge of the books, really acting as secretary, though not officially elected to that position until 1889, when he had reached his majority. He has continued to act as secretary, and for many years has also served as treasurer. In 1910, upon the death of his brother, Franklin T., he was made general manager, and he is now discharging the multitudinous duties of these several offices, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The Zimmerman Mfg. Co. has had an interesting and successful career. In 1873 Franklin T. Zimmerman and a partner named Watson started a planing mill, in which they intended to manufacture building material. The following year Watson withdrew from the firm, selling his interest to George B. Zimmerman, a brother of Franklin T. About 1876 their father, Elias Zimmerman, bought the interests of George B., and the business was operated under the name of the Zimmerman Company until December, 1886, when the Zimmerman Mfg. Co. was incorporated, with the following officers: President, John W. Baxter; secretary, Elias Zimmerman; treasurer, Albert Robbins; general manager, F. T. Zimmerman. The planing mill was devoted to the manufacture of church furniture for a few years, but about 1882 they began the making of wind mills and tanks, in which they continued to be successfully engaged until 1908, when these features of the business were sold to the Celina Mfg. Co., of Celina, Ohio. In 1890 the Zimmerman Mfg. Co. began the making of buggies, an industry that has been eminently successful and which has steadily grown in volume and importance, the output amounting to about two thousand five hundred vehicles a year. In 1907 the company began the manufacture of automobiles, in which also they have met with pronounced success. The original building owned by the company was about sixty feet by eighty feet in size, but the rapid and continuous increase in the business has necessitated a number of additions and improvements. In 1908 the first half of the present factory building was erected, it being a substantial concrete structure, and in 1909 the other part was built, as well as two other three-story buildings. The main building is two hundred and eighty feet by sixty feet in size, and, with the other buildings, provides about seventy-five thousand square feet of floor space. About eighty men are constantly employed, most of whom are experts in their individual lines. In the manufacture of automobiles, the company has turned out a few very light cars, though the greater part of their output has been of the four-cylinder type; they are now making a six-cylinder car, ranging in price from sixteen hundred to twenty-three hundred dollars and which is the equal of any similar-priced car on the market. Though the automobile branch of the business has assumed extensive proportions, the buggy branch of the business has not been allowed to languish, but is looked after carefully, both in the manufacture and sale. The present officers of the Zimmerman Mfg. Co. are as follows: President, Elias Zimmerman; vice-president, C. C. Schlatter, of Ft. Wayne; secretary-treasurer and general manager, John Zimmerman. In the splendid success which has characterized this company, John Zimmerman has been an important factor, for he is a man of acknowledged business ability, sagacity and far-sightedness, who has won and retains the confidence and respect of all who have had dealings with him.

In the civic life of the community Mr. Zimmerman has taken an intelligent interest and has contributed in a definite measure to the advancement and improvement of the city. In 1898 he was elected a member of the town board, while in 1900 he was elected a member of the city council and was re-elected in 1902, thus serving six years. During this period many important improvements were made, including the electric light, water works and the sewer system, while the paving of the streets was begun. Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the Commercial Club and has been active in the work within its province.

On May 20, 1891, Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage to Clara E. Altenburg, the daughter of Henry Altenburg, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Nellie, who graduated from the Auburn high school in 1911; Joseph, now a student in high school, and Lois, who is also in the public school. Religiously, Mr. Zimmerman and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Zimmerman was superintendent of the Sunday school for thirteen years, or until his resignation in 1910. He and his family are popular in the social life of the community, and to the son Joe belongs the distinction of having originated the slogan now used by the Commercial Club. The club offered a prize in the spring of 1912 for the best slogan for Auburn, and the one suggested by Joe Zimmerman, "Auburn Forever, with Honest Endeavor," was awarded the prize and on March 26, 1912, was adopted as the slogan of the club. Personally, John Zimmerman is a man of genial and kindly impulses, who easily makes friends, whom he always retains. He holds worthy prestige in business and industrial circles, being regarded as distinctively a man of affairs and wielding a potent influence among those with whom he associates.

MILO J. THOMAS.

The two most strongly marked characteristics of both the East and the West are combined in the residents of the section of country of which this volume treats. The enthusiastic enterprise which overleaps all obstacles and makes possible almost any undertaking in the comparatively new and vigorous Western states is here tempered by the stable and more careful policy which we have borrowed from our Eastern neighbors, and the combination is one of peculiar force and power. It has been the means of placing this section of the country on a par with the older East, and at the same time producing a reliability and certainty in business affairs which is frequently lacking in the West. This happy combination of characteristics is possessed by the subject of this sketch, Milo J. Thomas, a leading citizen and successful business man of Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Milo J. Thomas, to whom the enterprising town of Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana, is largely indebted for its present prosperity, is a native of the county in which he now lives, and was born on August 15, 1861. He is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Reckenwalt) Thomas, both of whom were natives of the state of Ohio, the father born at Louisville. Daniel Thomas came to Indiana in an early day, settling in Richland township, where he followed the vocation of farming with splendid success until his retirement, when he moved to Corunna, where he now resides. The subject of this sketch and an older sister, Almira, who died in infancy, were the only children born to him. Milo J. Thomas received his preliminary education in the common schools of DeKalb county, and then went to Valparaiso University, this state, where he attended one hundred and six weeks, and, thus well qualified, he engaged in the pedagogical profession and for eight years was numbered among the successful teachers of this locality, his summers being employed as a clerk, in which he gained valuable mercantile experience and familiarized himself with business methods and ideas. In 1888 Mr. Thomas engaged in the general mercantile business at Corunna, carrying a general line of hardware, lumber and farming implements, his hardware stock including a well selected line of heavy and shelf hardware, stoves and ranges, and in the conduct of this enterprise he seemed to have met a long-felt want, for his success was notable from the beginning. This success was not accomplished without much hard labor, indefatigable effort and a persistency that would brook no obstacles, and twice during his business career he was visited by disastrous fires, first on May 9, 1889, and again on July 22, 1895, but, undaunted by apparent disaster, Mr. Thomas at once rebuilt and restocked his new store and has now the enviable reputation of owning the largest and best equipped hardware and implement store in the state, the size of the town considered. Among the hardware men of Indiana Mr. Thomas has long enjoyed a high reputation, both because of his business success and because of his high standing as a man, and he was recently elected president of the Indiana Retail Hardware Dealers' Association, an honor deserved by him and thoroughly appreciated. He was also chosen a delegate to the National Hardware Dealers' Association, which convened at Jacksonville, Florida. On November 15, 1897, Mr. Thomas engaged in the banking business under the name of the Thomas Exchange Bank, and in this enterprise his judgment was again vindicated, for the Thomas Exchange Bank has grown in importance and influence until today it is one of the leading banks of DeKalb county. It also has the honor of being one of the fifteen hundred banks in the United States which have won a place on the Roll of Honor, which means that the surplus and undivided profits are greater than the capital stock. Mr. Thomas is now president of the DeKalb County Bankers' Association. Always on the lookout for an opportunity to advance local conditions, Mr. Thomas, in 1893, succeeded in getting telephone communication with the outside world and the Corunna Telephone Exchange, which was established in 1897, became one of the most popular public utilities of this locality. Eventually Mr. Thomas disposed of his interests in the same, but to him belongs the credit for its establishment here. Mr. Thomas also for a number of years held important interests in the Corunna Flouring Mills, and in many other ways has been one of the most important and influential factors in the advancement of the commercial interests of this thriving town. Sound mental powers, invincible courage and a determined purpose that hesitates at no opposition has so entered into his composition as to render him a dominant factor in the business world and a leader of men. He is essentially a man of affairs, of sound judgment, keen discernment, rare acumen, far-seeing in what he undertakes and every enterprise to which he has addressed himself has resulted in liberal financial returns. His success in life has been the legitimate fruitage of consecutive effort, directed and controlled by good judgment and correct principles.

On September 17, 1885, Mr. Thomas married Vesta Kline, the daughter of Henry J. and Elmira S. (Harding) Kline. Mrs. Thomas's father was born in Huron county, Ohio, and her mother in DeKalb county, Indiana, Elmira Harding was a daughter of Dimmick Harding, who came from New York state to DeKalb county, settling in Richland township. He became the father of two children, Mrs. Thomas, who was born June 26, 1868, and Archie, born in December, 1872, and who died at the age of one year. Henry J. Kline came to DeKalb county at the age of twelve years with his parents, John and Catherine (Geisler) Kline, who settled in Richland township, their former home having been in Crawford county, Ohio, and he was married to Elmira Harding in 1862. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Kline married Elma Reynolds, the daughter of Nathaniel and Jeannette Reynolds, who had come to DeKalb county from New York state. He died on July 1, 1909. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have been born five children, namely: Harry K., born March 24, 1887; Bertha M., March 5, 1889; Charles A., July 16, 1894; Hugh A., July 27, 1896; Wilma, October 26, 1900. Hugh A. Thomas was accidentally shot and killed by a companion on February 26, 1911.

Thus in brief have been given the leading facts in the eventful career of a man whom Corunna honors as a successful business man, public-spirited citizen and a man whose private life will stand the test of scrutiny. Finally, in him there are combined the qualities of head and heart that win confidence and beget friendship, and in the locality which has so long been honored by his citizenship no one enjoys to a higher degree the good will of all know him.

MICHAEL KIPLINGER, JR.

Among the well known citizens of Waterloo, Indiana, who are numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of DeKalb county, is Michael Kiplinger, Jr., who was born on April 20, 1846, in Ashland county, Ohio, and is the son of Michael Kiplinger, Sr., and wife. The subject grew to manhood in his native state, secured his education in the public schools and then adopted the profession of teaching. He came to Waterloo and here followed the pedagogical profession, having among his pupils Flora Dennison, the daughter of George and Eliza (Fenner) Dennison. On May 31, 1871, he and Flora Dennison were united in marriage and for a time thereafter he gave up teaching and became a salesman. Afterwards he took up carpentering, which has been his chief occupation since, but he is a good all around mechanic and has been employed at various lines of work. From the time of his marriage he resided at Waterloo. He is a strong Democrat in his political views, and for a time he took an active part in party work. He was elected city clerk, which office he filled for three years. He has also served as secretary of the Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association for five consecutive years. To him and his wife have been born six daughters, namely: Viola May, the wife of Frank Myers, of Waterloo; Olive H., wife of Ralph L. Thomas, ex-sheriff of DaKalb county, who lives at Auburn, and who is represented elsewhere in this work; Orpha Estella, wife of a Mr. Ladd, and after his death she became the wife of Rev. Browne, a minister of the Evangelical church; Bertha Belle, the wife of Dr. J. E. Graham, a dentist at Auburn; Delia Matilda, the wife of Dr. C. L. Hine, a dentist at Tuscola, Illinois; Cora Delilah, the wife of Albert Bogart, who lives at Albion, Michigan. The mother of these children was born in Richland county, Ohio, on October 29, 1851, and when a year old was taken by her parents to Wood county, Ohio, where they lived until 1868, when they moved to Waterloo, this county. She died on August 31, 1886, shortly before her thirty-fifth birthday and when her oldest child was a girl of but fifteen years and the youngest only three years old. The father kept the children together, assisted by his sister, for a year, or until the older children were able to keep house and care for the younger ones. Mr. Kiplinger still resides at Waterloo, being now sixty-seven years old, but is still actively engaged at his work. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and because of his consistent life and high personal character, he enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and regard of all who know him.

COLONEL AUBREY L. KUHLMAN.

A due measure of success invariably results from clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life, but in following out the career of one who has gained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which makes such accomplishment possible. Such attributes are evidently possessed by the subject of this sketch, who, during all his manhood years, has been prominent in commercial and industrial life, and who has impressed his personality upon the lives of all with whom he has come in contact. He has always stood ready to identify him-

A. L. Kuhlman

self with his fellow citizens in any good work and extend a co-operative hand to advance any measure calculated to better the condition of things in his community, that will give better government, elevate mankind, insure higher standards of morality and the highest ideals of a refined, ennobling culture, being a man of public spirit and correct conduct, aand eenjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him, by reason of these commendable characteristics, coupled with a genial, gentlemanly address and a heart of charitable and hospitable impulses. Indeed, no family in DeKalb county has been better or more favorably known than that represented by the subject of this sketch, the name Kuhlman standing for progress, upright manhood and loyal patriotism.

Aubrey Linden Kuhlman was born in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on December 25, 1869, and is the son of Enos and Amanda (Rhodefer) Kuhlman. Enos Kuhlman was born at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, the son of William and Mary (Hoover) Kuhlman, whose ancestors originally came to this country from Germany. Enos Kuhlman was reared and educated at Canton, and in young manhood came to Auburn, Indiana. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, Enos Kuhlman enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which command one of his company comrades was Winfield T. Durbin, ex-governor of Indiana. Mr. Kuhlman rendered gallant and faithful service to his country and at the conclusion of the war he returned to Auburn. Here he became a salesman, traveling the greater part of the time until 1890, when he went to Mulhall, Oklahoma, where he has since been successfully engaged in the general mercantile business.

Soon after his return from the army, Enos Kuhlman married Amanda Lorena Rhodefer, who was born and reared near Auburn, the daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Feagler) Rhodefer. Elizabeth Feagler was a granddaughter of Henry Feagler, who was a captain in the war of 1812, and Colonel Kuhlman has now in his possession a military order addressed to Captain Feagler at Frederickstown, Maryland, during that second war with England. Abraham and Elizabeth Rhodefer came to DeKalb county from Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1845, locating first about three miles northwest of Auburn, but eventually moving to a farm two miles south of that city, where they spent the remainder of their lives. To Enos and Amanda Kuhlman were born five children, the eldest, Clyde, being killed at school at the age of seven years, and a daughter, Geneva Nevada, the youngest, dying at the age of three years. The three living at the time this volume is printed are Col. Aubrey L. Kuhlman, William O. and George W., all of Auburn, Indiana.

Aubrey L. Kuhlman was reared under the parental roof in Auburn and secured his education in the public schools here, graduating from the high school with the class of 1887. Upon completing his studies he took employment with Kuhlman Brothers, a lumber company at Auburn, with whom he spent a little over three years, transferring thence to the lumber firm of A. Lewis & Company, with whom he remained two years. He then joined the Auburn Manufacturing Company in the capacity of lumber inspector, and in January, 1894, became office manager for that concern. Soon afterwards he was elected secretary of the company, and a year or two later he was also made treasurer of the company, holding both offices, and for several years carried the additional responsibilities of general manager. Several years later he was made a director of the company and, excepting six months, when he was in active military service during the Spanish-American war, he was continuously identified with this concern until February 10, 1906. On that date Colonel Kuhlman received his commission as postmaster of Auburn, and served four years in that capacity, or until May 1, 1910. His administration of the postoffice was characterized by the same careful attention to details and to the wants of the patrons of the office that has characterized him in all his business affairs and his relations with his fellows, and his official record was such as to win for him the approval of the department and the commendation of the community. After the expiration of his term as postmaster, Colonel Kuhlman accepted a position in the office of the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company, having less than a day's vacation between engagements, and he remained with the Zimmerman Company until the spring of 1912. He then enjoyed a vacation of several months, after which he took a position as manager of the Angola factory of the Auburn Automobile Company, and served in that capacity until August 1, 1913, when he was transferred to the main office in Auburn, where he holds a responsible position, being one of the most valued and appreciated members of the splendid force which is making this concern one of the most successful manufacturing enterprises of the state. Possessing executive and administrative ability of a high order, Colonel Kuhlman is also a man of tact and sound judgment and his relations both with his employers and the men under him have been mutually pleasant and agreeable.

For many years the subject of this sketch has been deeply interested in military affairs and more than a score of years ago he organized at Auburn a company of the National Guard, of which he was elected captain on the date of its muster into service, January 12, 1892. On March 25, 1897, he was commissioned a major, and on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he reported at Indianapolis for duty with his regiment on April 26th and was, on May 10, 1898, commissioned as major and had command of a battalion of four hundred and thirty-five officers and men, his command being a part of the One Hundred Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for the United States volunteer service, serving as such until mustered out of that service on November 1, 1898. His regiment was mobilized at Chickamauga, Georgia, leaving Indianapolis on May 15th and arriving at Chickamauga on the 17th, under the command of General Brooks, moving on June 1st to Tampa, Florida, and on July 29th were transferred to Fernandina, on the Atlantic coast of Florida. The regiment left Fernandina on August 30th, arriving at Indianapolis September 2nd, remaining there until mustered out, excepting a furlough period for the entire regiment from September 10th until October 10th. The battalion under Major Kuhlman's command comprised the companies from Angola, Waterloo, Auburn and Ligonier. After the war the Indiana National Guard was re-organized and, on April 27, 1900, the subject of this sketch was again commissioned as major. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on December 11, 1909, and on February 1, 1913, was commissioned colonel of the Third Regiment, made up of the twelve companies whose home stations are at Ft. Wayne, Auburn, Angola, Columbia City, Monticello, South Bend, Plymouth, Rensselaer, Albion, Warsaw, Goshen and Elkhart and the band at Peru. His entire military service has been characterized by duty promptly and intelligently performed and he is held in high esteem among his brother officers of the Guard. As a company commander, he took part in Governor Matthews' campaign against prize fighting at the Roby arena in September, 1893, when a lot of toughs and sporting men from Chicago threatened to override the laws of Indiana. In 1894, during the great strike of the American Railway Union, he had command of the detached military post at Whiting, Indiana, which was garrisoned by the two companies from Auburn and Fort Wayne. On January 4, 1908, the National Guard was called to Muncie to assist in suppressing the rioting during a strike on the street and interurban lines, twelve companies of infantry and one battery of artillery being called into service, and during the latter half of the service Colonel Kuhlman had command of the entire force. On November 6, 1913, the entire National Guard of Indiana was called to Indianapolis to protect life and property in connection with the strike of the street railway employees, and during this period of duty Colonel Kuhlman had command of a force consisting of fifteen companies, eleven companies of his own regiment, three companies of the Second Regiment and one company of the First Regiment.

Colonel Kuhlman's war horse, "Harry," a product of DeKalb county, who carried him through the Spanish-American war and in army maneuvers during fifteen years following the war, died January 5, 1914, at the age of twenty years.

On December 25, 1895, Aubrey L. Kuhlman was married to Josie B. Shull, who was born and reared in this county, northwest of Auburn, the daughter of Eli W. and Adaline (Olinger) Shull, who now reside on a farm about a mile from the place where Mrs. Kuhlman was born. Immediately after the completion of her education, Mrs. Kuhlman became a teacher in the schools, but at the time of her marriage was engaged in the millinery business in Auburn. Mrs. Kuhlman is prominent in church, club and social circles. Mr. Shull is a prosperous farmer and public-spirited citizen, owning more than three hundred acres of good land. He has been a life-long resident of this locality and was a veteran of the Civil war. To Colonel and Mrs. Kuhlman has been born a daughter, Helen, a beautiful, talented and affectionate girl, beloved by all who know her.

Fraternally, Colonel Kuhlman is an appreciative member of the Knights of Pythias, while he is also a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans, his comrades insisting upon naming the Auburn camp of Spanish War Veterans Kuhlman Camp, in his honor. In local civic affairs he has long been a prominent figure and has been an active member of the Auburn Commercial Club, which he served as president two years and for three years as a member of the board of directors. When the Agricultural Exhibit at Auburn was originated, Colonel Kuhlman proposed the idea, drew up the plans of organization and had a leading part in the development and consummation of the affair, a plan for the exhibition of agricultural products so different from the time-honored county fair, and so successful in its results that it has been copied in many states of the Union and the very first year of its operation it produced such a splendid display of agricultural products from DeKalb county alone that at least a half dozen state fairs in the Central states were outclassed by the quantity and quality of the products displayed by DeKalb county, this statement being the voluntary testimony of visitors who had seen the state fairs and it is generally conceded that the Agricultural Exhibit which Colonel Kuhlman originally proposed and planned has, by means of the attention which it has attracted to this county, increased the value of every acre of land in DeKalb county at least fifty per cent.

In 1902 Colonel Kuhlman published a book which brought to its author the very highest encomiums from some of the most distinguished men in America, statesmen, authors, evangelists, generals, clergymen and publishers, and almost from the day of his graduation his versatile pen has been called upon from every direction. In this connection we are tempted to include in this sketch several of the comments, taken at random from the many similar ones:

"Unusually beautiful—I have read it with pleasure."—Gen. Lew Wallace.

"I am delighted with it. It will do great good to all who read it and is worthy of a place in every American home."—Ira D. Sankey.

"An invaluable help to young people. It contains 'nuggets' of very great value."—Governor W. T. Durbin.

"Major Kuhlman's booklet, 'Nuggets of Gold,' will be wonderfully helpful to any life. There is no question as to its value."—Chaplain Medbury.

"The volume is beautifully gotten up and the exterior does homage to the nobility of sentiment between the covers."—Col. George M. Studebaker.

"The selection of paragraphs has been exceptionally happy and it is certainly such a volume as might be presented to anyone and through any medium, with pride and satisfaction."—Youth's Companion.

Roosevelt, Taft, Hitchcock, Marshall, Hanly and many other distinguished men have commended the book, but, although Colonel Kuhlman's book received such commendation as very few books ever receive, it has never been placed upon the market or offered for sale.

A man of many sterling characteristics of head and heart, among his contemporaries it would be difficult to find a record as replete with toilsome duty faithfully performed in all the walks of life as Colonel Kuhlman's, while his career in the humble sphere of private citizenship has been such as to commend him to the favorable consideration of the city and county where he has long maintained his residence.

ALFRED KELLEY.

It is with a great degree of satisfaction to us when we advert to the life of one who has made the rough path of life smooth by untiring perseverance, attaining success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of calm, consecutive endeavor, or of sudden meteoric accomplishments, must abound both in lesson and incentive and prove a guide to the young men whose fortunes are still matters for the future to determine. For a number of years the late Alfred Kelley directed his efforts towards the goal of success in Waterloo, Indiana, and by patient continuance won pronounced prestige. But it is by no means an easy task to describe within the limits of this review a man who led an active and eminently useful life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor in the lines of business with which he was interested. But biography and memorial history find justification, nevertheless, in tracing and recording such a life history, as the public claims a certain property interest in the career of every individual and the time invariably arrives when it becomes advisable to give the right publicity. It is, then, with a certain degree of satisfaction the chronicler essays the task of touching briefly upon such a record as was that of the honored subject of this memoir, for many years one of the leading business men of Waterloo and who deserved in every respect the large success he attained and the high esteem in which he was universally held.

Alfred Kelley, who during his lifetime was familiarly known among his friends as "Ab," was born at Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, on May 16, 1852, and died at the home of his son, Eugene Kelley, in Waterloo, Indiana, on June 5, 1911, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a son of Joshua and Martha (McCrillis) Kelley, whose children, six in number, were as follows: Charles, who died in Waterloo, in 1912; Mrs. Florinda Marvin, who now resides in Iowa; Mrs. Samantha Beard, of Waterloo; Alfred, the immediate subject of this memoir; Cyrus and Mrs. Emma J. Fee, both of whom died several years ago. Joshua Kelley was a native of Pennsylvania and the son of Thomas Kelley. After his removal to Ohio he married a Miss Durst, who died, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth. The latter married and spent her entire life in Ohio, being now deceased. Eventually Joshua Kelley married Mrs. Martha (McCrillis) Ward, the widow of Joneth Ward. She was born in Ireland and accompanied her parents on their emigration to the United States. Her mother, who died in Wayne county, Ohio, lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. By her first marriage Mrs. Ward became the mother of a daughter, Elizabeth.

About 1850 Joshua Kelley came to DeKalb county and entered probably about four hundred acres of land in Smithfield township. He was here several times afterwards, looking after the land, and about 1855 he moved his family here. The land was new and to the clearing, cultivation and improvement of this farm he devoted himself closely. His place was far from schools and largely because of that fact he bought the Porterfield farm, near Taylor's Corners, in Franklin township, where the land was improved, including an orchard, and situated near schools. There he established his permanent home and remained until his death, which occurred in 1862, by which time he had become quite well-to-do. He had inherited one hundred and sixty acres of land from his father, who had come here before his son Joshua and bought a farm near Hamilton. Joshua had also bought other land, becoming the owner of about seven hundred acres of land in DeKalb county and other lands in Ohio. He was survived many years by his widow, who passed away in March, 1898.

Alfred Kelley accompanied his parents on their removal to Smithfield township, this county, in 1855, being at that time but three years old, and he was but eleven years of age when his father died. He remained on the home farm until about 1873, when, reaching his majority and inheriting one hundred and sixty acres of land and some ready money from his father's estate, he moved to Waterloo and for several years carried on a brokerage business, though at the same time he gave attention to the clearing and improvement of his land. About 1895 Mr. Kelley bought the Locke Hotel, at Waterloo, from his father-in-law, Simon J. Locke, and continued its operation with marked success and financial profit until 1910, when, on account of failing health and the heavy demands of his other business interests, he retired from the hotel business. During his management the well-established reputation of the house was ably maintained and it continued to be a favorite stopping place for the traveling public for many years. About 1899 Mr. Kelley established the Waterloo telephone exchange, under the Bell system, installing the first switch-board in his hotel, with thirty subscribers. However, giving to the telephone business the same careful attention and sound business management that characterized him in everything to which he addressed himself, the new business became popular and soon grew to such an extent that it was necessary to secure more room for it than could be secured in the hotel. In 1910 Mr. Kelley erected the present exchange building, where there is ample room for switchboards and other necessary appliances. This modern brick building, completed early in 1911, stands as a monument to his progressive spirit and faith in the community where he lived.

Politically, Mr. Kelley was an active supporter of the Democratic party, in whose councils he was a frequent figure, being chairman of the county central committee for a time. As a partial reward for his fidelity to his party and his earnest labors in its behalf he was appointed postmaster of Waterloo under President Cleveland, discharging the duties of the position with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the department and the patrons of the office. He also served in an offical capacity in the municipality for several terms. Fraternally, Mr. Kelley was an appreciative member of the Knights of Pythias, and in his religious views he was always in accord with the creed of the Presbyterian church, of which he became a member before his death.

On January 1, 1877, Alfred Kelley was united in marriage with Ada Locke, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, the eldest daughter of Simon J. and Wattie (McCormick) Locke. In May, 1866, her family removed to Waterloo, where her father engaged in the restaurant business, which he continued here for nearly twenty years, and during that period he enjoyed a large patronage, especially during the earlier years, when all the trains on the Lake Shore railroad stopped at Waterloo, many of Mr. Locke's patrons being railroad men. When the restaurant was first opened, Mrs. Kelley, then a girl of fourteen years, waited on the tables and her uniform courtesy, cheerful disposition and constant efforts to please the patrons of the restaurant made a lasting impression on the railroad men, who gave substantial evidence of their regard for her and their appreciation of her courtesies by presenting her with a beautiful gold watch and chain, valued at one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Inside the case were engraved the words, "Presented to Miss Ada Locke by the Employes of the Air-Line Division of L. S. & M. S. R. R. June 20, 1872." After Mr. Locke had run this restaurant for about twenty years, he bought the Lent Hotel, renamed it the Locke Hotel, and ran it until 1895, when he sold it to Alfred Kelley. He moved to Bryan, Ohio, where he engaged in the hotel business, but about six months later, while back in Waterloo on a visit to Mrs. Kelley, he was taken suddenly ill and died. His wife retained her residence at Bryan until her death, which occurred in December, 1906, and the hotel business there is now continued by her daughter, Miss Cora B. Locke. Besides Mrs. Kelley and Cora B., there were five other children, as follows: Adelbert, familiarly known as "Del," runs the Bliss Hotel at Bluffton, Indiana; Hattie is the wife of W. P. Nolton, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Rev. Richard Earl Locke is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rutherford, New Jersey; Effie is the wife of O. E. Siegfried, of Toledo; Gracie died about 1874, at the age of two years. To Alfred and Ada Kelley were born three children, namely: Blanche E., the wife of Andrew Maselle, who is engaged in the automobile business in San Francisco; Eugene, who is represented by a personal sketch elsewhere in this work; Bessie is the wife of R. J. Nisbet, manager of a surgical instrument house in Chicago, and they have two children, Richard Kelley Nisbet and Ada Blanche Nisbet. Mrs. Kelley still resides in the old home in Waterloo. She is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church, taking a deep interest in its various activities, and is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Pythian Sisters. She is a lady of many gracious qualities of head and heart, moves in the best social circles of the community, and is well liked by all who know her.

Personally, Mr. Kelley was a man of more than ordinary caliber and during the period of his residence in Waterloo he was a prominent factor in the growth and development of the community. He was a progressive man in the broadest sense of the term; realizing the wants of the people, he tried to supply the demands of the vicinity honored by his citizenship. He was a consistent man in all he ever undertook, and his career in all the relations of life was utterly without pretense. In business matters he was alert and sagacious and during his later years his real estate transactions reached large proportions. Of strong domestic tastes, he was very generous in his treatment of his family, to the members of which he made many substantial gifts, one gift being the Telephone Exchange building to his wife as a Christmas present, while at Christmas time his usual gift to each of his children was one hundred dollars or something equally substantial. When Mr. Kelley realized that his end was approaching he made a verbal statement as to the manner in which he desired his property to be distributed among his wife and children. He was a good husband and father, faithful and loving; a good citizen and friend, constant and reliable; a man in the fullest sense of the word. Genial and companionable, he was fond of a joke, and in his home he was uniformly kind and cheerful, the brightness of his own life driving away all clouds from the home. Physically, a large man, with strong and pleasing features, he possessed to a notable degree those qualities which beget friendships, and there was probably not another man in the community who was held in higher esteem by all, regardless of politics or professions.

JAMES GEORGE LAWHEAD.

Among the men of high personal attainment and exalted character who have reflected honor on DeKalb county, and at the same time attained to a commendable position among their fellow men, was the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review, a man who in every walk in life performed his full part and gave his unreserved support to every movement for the public welfare and who in his daily life so lived as to earn the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens.

James G. Lawhead was born in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on October 1, 1844, and was a son of Benjamin and Mary Jane (Essig) Lawhead. Of the subject's ancestral history it may be stated that his paternal grandparents, James and Martha Lawhead, came to DeKalb county, Indiana, from Wayne county, Ohio, in 1839, and here the father died in 1854, and the mother in March, 1880. They were the parents of nine children. Of these, Benjamin, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1820, accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio in 1834 and to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1839. The family were among the earliest settlers in the southern part of DeKalb county, and were numbered among the progressive and influential citizens of that locality. In 1843 Benjamin Lawhead married Mary Jane Essig, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1821, and in 1851 Mr. Lawhead bought the homestead in section 17. They were the parents of two children, James G., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Caroline, who become the wife of Charles L. Cool, of Auburn.

James G. Lawhead was reared on the paternal farmstead near the center of Jackson township, where he resided until his marriage, on April 17, 1870, to Wealthy B. Nelson, whose death occurred on April 27, 1877, leaving two children, William B. and Queen Victoria, the latter subsequently becoming the wife of Eli Amstutz, of Allen county, this state, and she is the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters. William Benjamin Lawhead married Sarah McKinley and is the father of three children, and lives in the east end of Butler township, this county. After Mr. Lawhead's first wife died he resided with his parents until September 1, 1879, when he was united in marriage with Eliza Walter, who was born one mile north of Jackson Center in Jackson township, November 27, 1851, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Nixon) Walter. Her father was a native of Wayne county, Ohio, near Orville, the son of Christian and Margaret (Keester)

JAMES G. LAWHEAD

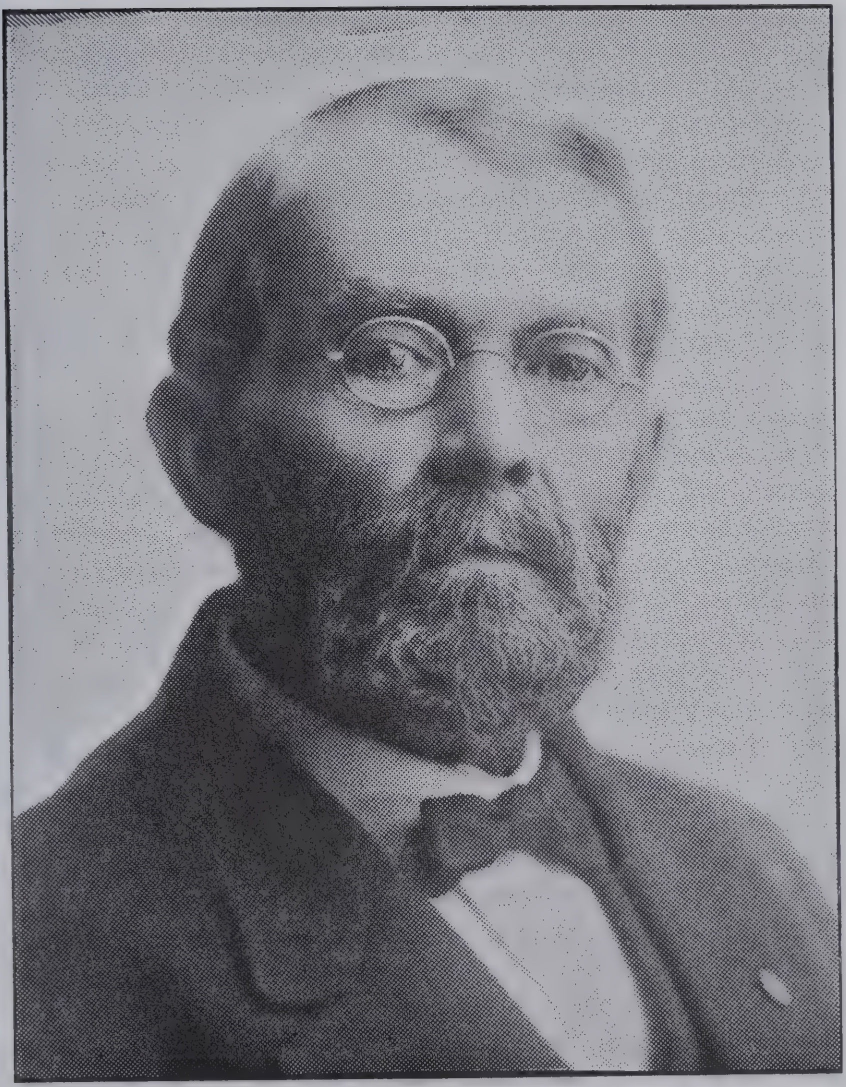
Walter, while her mother was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Joseph Walter, after his marriage in Wayne county, Ohio, came to DeKalb county, Indiana, about 1836, being numbered among the first settlers here and entered a section of government land, the journey from Ohio to this state being made in the typical pioneer wagon. Here he and his wife established their frontier home and lived here during the remainder of their lives. Mr. Walter gave his attention to farming, in which he was eminently successful, owning at the time of his death four hundred acres of land. They became the parents of fourteen children, of whom thirteen grew to maturity. After Mr. Lawhead's second marriage he and his wife lived a year with his parents, at the end of which time he bought eighty acres of land, the nucleus of the farm on which Mrs. Lawhead now lives. They lived near that place for two years and then moved back to his father's farm in order to care for his parents until his mother's death. In the spring of 1887 they moved to the present homestead, where they have lived until the present time. Mr. Lawhead's father lived with them, remaining there until his death, nine years later. In 1888 Mr. Lawhead, the subject of this sketch, built the present residence and made many other substantial and permanent improvements on the farm, which made it one of the best in the locality. He owned at the time of his death three hundred and five acres of land and was counted among the substantial and representative agriculturists of the county. In his younger days Mr. Lawhead had been engaged to some extent in teaching school, but farming was his main vocation throughout his life, and in this vocation he attained an enviable success. Politically, he gave his support to the Republican party, but was too busy a man to indulge much in political affairs. To James G. and Eliza Lawhead were born five children, namely: Walter, who died at the age of three years; Gertrude, the wife of Jesse Hetrick, who lives on the home farm and is the mother of two sons, Buster and Schuyler; Frank, who lives in Detroit, studied law at the State University at Bloomington and has traveled extensively; Kirby married Cecil Townley, and lives one mile south of the old home farm; he is the father of two children, Virginia and Violet; Nixon is a student at the State University at Bloomington, Indiana.

Mr. Lawhead died on March 27, 1913, and his death was universally mourned throughout the locality where he was acquainted, for there were combined in his make-up those elements which commended him to the good will and esteem of all who knew him. He was not only a loving and faithful father, a kind and indulgent husband, but to all those with whom he came in contact he bore kindly relations and at all times endeavored to spread the gospel of good cheer, being generous in his attitude toward others, regardless of their faults or foibles. A man of good judgment and ripe experience he was often sought for advice by those starting out in life's battles and he cheerfully and wisely advised those who sought him. The best that can be said of any man may be truthfully said of Mr. Lawhead, namely, that the world was better for his having lived, and though he has passed to the better world his influence still pervades the lives of those who came within the range of his life and character.

FRANK W. WILLIS.

Not too often can be repeated the life story of one who lived so honorable and useful a life and attained to such notable distinction as he whose name appears at the head of this sketch, who was one of the most successful and distinguished newspaper men of northeastern Indiana. His character was one of signal exaltation and purity of purpose. Well disciplined in mind, maintaining a vantage point from which life presented itself in correct proportions, guided and guarded by the most inviolable principles of integrity and honor, simple and unostentatious in his self-respecting, tolerant individuality, such a man could not prove other than a force for good in whatever relation of life he may have been placed. His character was the positive expression of a strong nature and his strength was as the number of his days. In studying his career interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation and there is no need for indirection or puzzling. As the day, with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity and accomplishment and its evening of completed and successful efforts, so was the life of this good and honored man. His career was a long, busy and useful one, and his name is revered by all who had occasion to come into contact with him on life's pathway. His life was one of consecration to his calling, and well does he merit a place of honor in every history touching upon the lives and deeds of those who have given the best of their powers and talents for the aiding and betterment of their kind.

Frank W. Willis was born in Syracuse, New York, June 13, 1842, and died at his home in Waterloo, Indiana, May 19, 1913, at the age of seventy years, eleven months and six days. He was a son of Henry and Emerline (Hewitt) Willis, and came to this county in 1844 when his parents located



FRANK W. WILLIS

on a tract of land in Richland township, where they resided until 1864, at which time they moved to Waterloo when the senior Mr. Willis was elected sheriff of DeKalb county. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm belonging to his father and attended the common schools. In addition to this he attended the schools at Auburn and Waterloo, and also spent some time at the Orland Seminary. At the age of eighteen years he offered his services to the United States at the time of the Civil war outbreak and enlisted as a member of Company K, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving his country for over three years. During these years of service he spent the best part of his life for his country, and engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Stone's River and other important engagements, and was wounded three different times, but was always ready to do his duty as a soldier.

After his discharge Mr. Willis was appointed assistant assessor and deputy collector of the tenth congressional district, by William Pitt Fessender, secretary of the treasury under President Johnson. For four years he discharged his duties in this capacity with the full satisfaction of his superiors. Soon after the war he commenced to practice before the department of interior, and as a claim agent secured many pensions for old soldiers and their widows. He was well known among the soldiers of the county and elsewhere and had many tender comrades who thought of him during his illness and were kind to him. After his return from the army he was stricken with violent illness and at times suffered greatly, due to his exposure in the service for his country. At times regaining his health, he thought that he would eventually become stronger, and for a number of years was much improved, but after the fire of 1896 he again lost his health, and from that date gradually failed, although he held on to life always with a tenacious grip, and his sturdy constitution gave him courage to live as long as he could, until he had passed the three score years and ten. Many a time he seemed cheerful when he was suffering from pain that cannot be described. He enjoyed his home and reared a large family. On January 1, 1884, Mr. Willis formed a partnership with E. P. Dickinson, and the new firm bought out the Waterloo *Press,* then owned by C. K. Baxter. For a number of years Mr. Willis had editorial charge of the paper and later bought out the interests of his partner and continued the *Press,* being in editorial charge until the time of his death. In 1867 he purchased the book store of H. K. Davis and with C. K. Baxter, purchasing that of T. Y. Dickinson, the two then consolidated their business under the firm name of Baxter & Willis. In December, 1868, Henry Willis, father of the late deceased, purchased the interest in the book store of Mr.

Baxter, and the firm was then known as Willis & Company, and remained so until 1896, when in February of that year their business was destroyed by fire, including that of the Waterloo *Press*. It was at this time that Frank W. Willis and his son, Herbert C., formed a partnership and continued the publication of the Waterloo *Press*, and also succeeded the firm of Willis & Company in the book and stationery business, Henry Willis then retiring from active business on account of his age. From the time of his entering the newspaper business Mr. Willis was actively identified with the general interests of the county and community, and always conducted an editorial column in the paper up to the time of his last illness.

In the fall of 1894 he was elected to the state Legislature as representative from this county, being elected by the largest majority ever accorded a Republican in this county to that office, which spoke for the high esteem in which he was held by the voters of the county. After serving for two years, during which time he was foremost in the passage of good legislation, he retired from active politics, but was always active in the interests of his party until his health failed to such an extent that he could not longer take active part in the work. However, he was very forceful in his editorial writings, and was ardently enthusiastic in advocating his party principles so long as he believed them right.

When a young man Mr. Willis joined the First Presbyterian church of Waterloo, and remained an active member to the time of his death. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for nearly forty years, and never missed attending services when he was at home and not detained by illness. As a worker in the Sunday school he was a teacher fifty years, being active in that work at the time of his death. He served as superintendent of the Sunday school for many years, and also was an enthusiastic worker in Sunday school conventions, both in county and, in earlier years, in the state conventions.

Among the many beautiful tributes to the life, work and character of Mr. Willis was the following from John B. Stoll, the veteran journalist of South Bend and life-long friend of the deceased: "He was what I considered the ideal country newspaper man—discreet, vigilant, intelligent, considerate, conscientious, patriotic. His death is a distinctive loss to the newspaper fraternity, as well as to the community, which for many years enjoyed the benefit of his inspiring example and his well directed efforts for civic righteousness and the moral uplift. Though now numbered among the dead, his splendid record as a man, citizen and patriot will live long in the memory of those who prize nobility of purpose as cardinal virtues of man."

It is eminently fitting that there should be incorporated in this memoir the splendid tribute paid the deceased by his son and business associate: "In the passing away of the senior editor of this paper, the community loses one of its oldest citizens, and a man who has been identified with public interests to a very large extent. As a man he lived a life that stood for itself. No comment is necessary as to his character. He was possessed with a Christian character that stood foremost in his life. Since a young man he was interested in Sunday school and church work and was active up to the time of his last illness. As a soldier, his active service stands as a tribute to his loyalty to his country. As a man for right, he was always found unflinching for all that was good and honorable. As a business partner the writer has been actively associated with him for the past seventeen years, and during all that time has been in such close relationship that he knew him better than anyone else outside the immediate family circle. As a parent for over two score years the writer knows that he has always been kind and loving and had a desire that his children should be trained in honorable paths, and that they should live such lives that they would be as ready to be called to their eternal homes as he was. During the twenty-nine years that he has been at the editorial head of this paper he has been honest in his editorial opinions, and while there have been many incidents that perhaps have been left uncovered in his editorial writings, his scope has been so general that it was made plain where he stood on all important subjects of the day. His writings have been widely copied and no doubt he will be missed among the journalists of the state. All the years that he has been broken in health he has done his part in making life cheerful, not only to himself, but others as well. The close association in business causes a grief on the part of the writer that but few can understand. It is hard to fight life's battles and it is hard to give them up. He has fought for his life and was ready to give up at the call of the Master. He was a good man, and no one can dispute that he has been consistent in his life's habits, and he had the confidence of his friends and those with whom he had done business. The end came like a shock, and while it has been known for some time that he could not get well, yet while there was life there was hope, and at last that hope vanished. There might be no more fitting tribute to be paid a father by a son than to say he has been a good father and one who has done all he could in rearing a family of nine children, all of whom today survive."

On September 27, 1868, Mr. Willis was united in marriage with Josephine Dickinson, who was born in Auburn, Indiana, on May 17, 1850, the daughter of Timothy R. and Mary (Youngman) Dickinson, her father having been at one time one of the most prominent attorneys in DeKalb county. During the Civil war he was drafting officer for this county and thus filled a very difficult position, which inevitably aroused animosity and enmity among many, especially those Southern sympathizers who then infested this locality and who assaulted him with stones, eggs and other missiles, so that at times it was necessary for him to be guarded by his friends. He was even asked by a committee from his church to resign his membership because of his strong anti-slavery views, but he was fearless and upright, stood staunchly for freedom and the perpetuity of the national union. Soon after the war he bought a tract of land north of Waterloo and laid it out, naming it Waterloo cemetery and incorporating an association to own and control it. There have been several additions to this cemetery, the last one being laid out by Frank W. Willis. Probably twice as many people have been buried there as comprise the present population of Waterloo. For awhile Mr. Dickinson practiced law in Auburn, but eventually moved to Waterloo, where he lived during the remainder of his life. Mrs. Willis, who lived at home until her marriage to Mr. Willis, had attended Oberlin College and also had received some academic work. To Mr. and Mrs. Willis were born nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: Herbert Clyde, who was his father's business partner and associate for a number of years, and who is now editor and owner of the Waterloo *Press,* being represented elsewhere in this work, by a specific sketch; Mary Gertrude is the wife of James P. Hornaday, newspaper correspondent at Washington, D. C.; Fred I. is connected with the Hearsey-Willis Company, automobile dealers and bicycle manufacturers at Indianapolis; Raymond E. is postmaster at Angola, Indiana, and part owner of the *Steuben Republican;* Edward D. is also interested in the *Steuben Republican;* Dora E. is the wife of R. G. Dilts, of Waterloo; Frank B. is engaged in the automobile business in Indianapolis; Josephine lives at Waterloo and William H. is engaged in employment at Indianapolis. These children all received good educations and have been reared to honorable manhood and womanhood, a credit alike to their community and an honor to their parents.

JACOB D. LEIGHTY.

A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance, through proper memorial tribute, of the life and labors of so good a citizen as was Jacob D. Leighty, who was for many years one of the best known business men and most representative citizens of DeKalb

Yours truly
J. D. Leighty.

county, Indiana, having been an influential factor in the general development of the community. He ever stood as an exponent of the most loyal citizenship and was a noble personality whose memory will be long cherished and venerated in the community to whose civic and material progress he contributed in a most generous measure. A man of great business capacity and of the highest principles of integrity and honor, he made his influence felt along diverse lines and he was long a leader in the promotion of legitimate enterprises which conserved the general welfare of the city and county of his adoption. He matured his plans carefully and patiently and was a man of splendid initiative power and constructive ability, so that he was well fitted to become one of the upbuilders of a thriving community. He gave generously of his superb powers in furthering the industrial, commercial and civic upbuilding of the locality so long honored by his citizenship, and his name is one that merits a conspicuous place on the roll of those who have worthily conserved such progress. His integrity was of the most insistent and unswerving type and no shadow rests upon any portion of his career as an active business man and sterling citizen. He had his limitations, as do all, but he gave of the best of his talents to the world and to aiding his fellow men. Mr. Leighty was a man of impressive personality, was broad of mental ken and had the characteristics which ever beget esteem, confidence and friendship. Viewing his life in its perspective, none can fail to have an appreciation of his great accomplishments at a time when such powers as his were at a premium, and he should ever be remembered as one of the noble, kindly and public-spirited men of affairs who played a conspicuous role in the development and progress which characterized this section of the state.

Jacob D. Leighty was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of October, 1839, the son of John and Elizabeth (Sowash) Leighty, and his death occurred in St. Joseph's hospital, Fort Wayne, Indiana, on October 17, 1912, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was the third in order of birth of the ten children born to his parents, and he was but four years of age when the family came to DeKalb county, Indiana. Here he was reared and secured a good, practical education in the common schools, in which he became a teacher at the early age of sixteen years. He continued his pedagogical labors several years, and then became a student in Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, where he was a member of the sophomore class at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. His patriotic spirit was quickly aroused at the attack on the national flag and on July 8, 1861, he gave practical evidence of his loyalty and courage by enlisting as a member of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he was appointed a sergeant. His military record was a most creditable one, characterized by courage of a high order, and he took part in a number of the most notable struggles of that great contest. His first engagement of importance was that of Fort Henry, in the spring of 1862, after which followed the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion's Hill, and others of scarcely less importance. In the engagement at Champion's Hill Mr. Leighty was severely wounded in the left hip and was disabled from active service for sixty days. Upon partially recovering from his wound, he rejoined his regiment at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and from there went down the Mississippi river to New Orleans. He served with an expedition into western Louisiana, extending to Opelousas and engaging the enemy several times on the way. After his return to New Orleans and because of the effects of his wound, from which he still suffered, he resigned in March, 1864, and returned home. That Mr. Leighty was a good soldier was indicated by his successive promotions, to second lieutenant on January 24, 1862, and first lieutenant on December 1st of the same year.

Upon his return to peaceful pursuits, Mr. Leighty engaged in mercantile business at Spencerville, Indiana, acquiring an interest in the firm of Miller & Myers. Shortly afterwards he and Mr. Miller purchased Mr. Myers' interest and the firm of Miller & Company was continued a year, when the subject's father, John Leighty, bought Miller's share, the firm name being changed to John Leighty & Son. The business was thus conducted, with eminent success, until 1872, when Jacob Leighty purchased his father's interests and ran the business alone until 1874, when he sold his mercantile stock to P. Bishop. In 1875, when the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was projected through this section to Chicago, Mr. Leighty, with the foresightedness and sagacity characteristic of him, saw the possibility of a thriving town between Hicksville and Auburn, and, with this in view, he and his father bought what was then known as the Blair farm, on which they platted and laid out what is now the town of St. Joe. Three years later Mr. Leighty engaged in the mercantile business in the new town, having associated himself in business with M. T. Bishop. About seven years later Mr. Leighty bought his partner's interest in the business, which he thereafter conducted alone until about 1894, when he disposed of his business to W. C. and C. A. Patterson, J. K. Stafford and M. E. Olds. In many other ways he was a prominent figure in the upbuilding and development of the town, having assisted in the organization of a bank, of which he was elected president, owning an interest in the grist mill and other enterprises which contributed in a definite way to the welfare of the town, especially in its earlier days, when men of strong character and positive action were needed. He was active in the erection of the grain elevator and he built the substantial brick store building now occupied by C. A. Patterson. After moving to St. Joe Mr. Leighty and his wife first lived in the residence which was standing on the Blair farm, but later he built a comfortable residence in the town, just east of the present commodious and attractive brick residence, which he built in 1889. No enterprise which promised to benefit the community ever appealed for his assistance in vain, for he was public spirited to a notable degree. In all that constituted true manhood and good citizenship he was an example, his career having been characterized by duty faithfully performed, and by industry, thrift and wisely directed effort.

Under a full page-wide heading of "Our Leading Citizen Gone," the *St. Joe News* made the following editorial comment on the life and character of Mr. Leighty, the same having special value because of the writer's long personal acquaintance with the deceased and knowledge of his life and works: "St. Joe has lost by death its foremost citizen, Hon. J. D. Leighty, and by his taking away the town suffers an almost irreparable loss. What he did for the place and his interest in its welfare has been recognized and appreciated, but the full measure of his worth will be better known and more fully understood as time reveals the extent of our loss. He took what may well be termed a fatherly interest in the little town that he and his father, John Leighty, had platted, for, as he had been instrumental in bringing it into existence, he took just pride in its advancement and felt keenly any failure. Hence, with his pocketbook, his counsel and his hands, he stood ever ready to help forward all movements for the betterment of St. Joe. In every emergency he could be depended upon, and in every move for civic or moral reform, he never was classed among the doubtful ones. St. Joe feels its loss deeply and our citizens are in mourning. But the loss is not confined to St. Joe alone. In a relatively decreasing degree, as they are farther removed from the scenes of his activities and influence, the county and the state suffers loss by the death of Mr. Leighty. He was a well known figure in councils outside the sphere wherein he chiefly moved, always on the side of what he believed to be right.* * * An honest man has been styled 'the noblest work of God.' J. D. Leighty was an honest man—honest in his dealings with his fellow men; honest in his outspoken advocacy of the right, as he saw it;

honest in his abhorrence of hypocrisy and sham; honest to himself in shaping his course through life to the dictates of a conscience governed by a high sense of right and wrong. Men differed from him in opinion and in judgment, but they never questioned his honesty nor impugned his motives, for he stood out in the open, never resorting to questionable means, and his opponents respected him. His veracity was unquestioned, for his word was known to be his bond of honor. His acts of kindness—and they were many—were not performed in public places nor accompanied by display. He was a true scion of the 'Pennsylvania Dutch' stock, which has left an impress for good upon many parts of the country.

Politically, Jacob D. Leighty was a stanch supporter of the Republican party and took a deep interest in public affairs. He was called upon a number of times to serve his fellow citizens in a public capacity, always acquitting himself with credit and to their entire satisfaction. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster at St. Joe, holding the office until his election to the office of township trustee, when he resigned. In 1897 he received at the hands of President McKinley the appointment as state pension agent, a position he ably filled for four years. In 1894 he was elected to Congress as a Republican from the twelfth district by a plurality of about two thousand seven hundred, his election being especially notable from the fact that the district was normally Democratic by from fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred votes—certainly a marked testimonial to his popularity and ability. Two years later he was again the nominee of his party for Congress, but was defeated, though he ran far ahead of the balance of the ticket. Fraternally, Mr. Leighty was an appreciative member of the Masonic order, in which he had received distinctive preferment, having received the thirty-third and last degree of the order in 1889.

In March, 1866, Jacob D. Leighty was married to Kate A. Metzger, who was born in Circleville, Ohio, the daughter of Judge Andrew and Elizabeth (Driesbach) Metzger, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Judge Metzger was a native of Ohio, his family having come originally from Pennsylvania. He followed farming until his removal to Fort Wayne, in 1853, he being numbered among the early and prominent settlers of that locality. He was interested there for a number of years in journalism and also served for a time as deputy county clerk. To him and his wife were born six children, namely: Kate A. (Mrs. Leighty), George, Mary, Jennie, Harry and Frank, of whom George, Harry and Frank are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Leighty were born three children, two of whom died in infancy, the only survivor being John R., of Kansas

City. Mrs. Leighty, who still resides in the old family home in St. Joe, is a lady of many gracious qualities, which have commended her to the love and esteem of her many friends. She was to her husband a helpmate in the truest sense of the word, much of his success in life being due to her wise counsel and the encouragement which she gave him in his affairs. She takes a kindly interest in all charitable and benevolent work in her community and her heart responds to every appeal for help in all good work.

COL. STEPHEN A. BOWMAN.

Great achievements always excite admiration. Men of deeds are the men whom the world delights to honor. Ours is an age representing the most electrical progress in all lines of material activity, and the man of initiative is one who forges to the front in the industrial world. Among the distinctive captains of industry in northeastern Indiana, a place of priority must be accorded to Col. Stephen A. Bowman, of Waterloo, Indiana, for to him is due the upbuilding of an industry which is not only one of the most important in his county, but also one of the most extensive of its kind in this section of the country, while the comparatively short time within which these great results have been obtained further testify to his exceptional administrative power and executive ability. He is, in the fullest sense of the term, a progressive, virile, self-made American, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the advanced age in which he lives, conducting all his business matters carefully and systematically, and in all his acts displaying an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of fortune to affect in any way his actions toward those less fortunate than he, being a most sympathetic and broad-minded man, and has a host of warm and admiring friends.

Stephen A. Bowman was born in Keyser township, DeKalb county, Indiana, one-half mile west of where the county farm is now located, on November 1, 1865, and is the son of Joseph and Ida (Brand) Bowman. Joseph Bowman, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, was the grandson of Jacob Bowman, who came from Germany in 1772, settling near Gratz, Pennsylvania. The latter's son, Samuel, came to Stark county, Ohio, in 1817, settling in Osnaburg township, where he became the father of a large family of children, one of whom was Joseph, the father of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Bowman was born January 31, 1814, in Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Stark county, Ohio. In 1839 he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, entering eighty acres of government land at the place where the subject was born. He also bought other land and sold some, so that at the time of his death he was the owner of one hundred and twenty acres. He was twice married, first to Eve Bortz, to which union ten children were born, of whom only one is now living, Mrs. George O. Denison, of Auburn, this county. Some time after the death of his first wife, Mr. Bowman married Mrs. Ida (Brand) Tongue, the widow of William Tongue. She was a native of Ohio and a daughter of English parents. When she was but an infant her mother died and she was reared by a German family, who talked the language of the fatherland, so that she thoroughly learned the German language. Years afterward she and her brothers were brought together, and as they talked only English she could not understand each other. She was born in 1829, and died in 1878, at the age of forty-nine years, and lies buried in the first cemetery at Auburn beside her husband. By her second union she became the mother of ten children, of whom four sons are living, namely: William, who lives on a farm five miles west of Waterloo, married Ella Chaney, and they have five children; Lydia, deceased, was the wife of George King, and the mother of four children; Eva, deceased, was the wife of John Palmer, and left one child; Stephen A., the immediate subject of this sketch, is the next in order of birth; Frank lives on a farm two miles south of Waterloo and married Verna Kinney, to which union were born six children; George lives at Danville, Illinois, and has been twice married. The other four children died in childhood or infancy.

Stephen A. Bowman lived on the paternal farmstead until about fourteen years of age, and then for three years he resided with his brother-in-law, George O. Denison. In the fall of 1883 he came to Waterloo and here completed his education in the high school. In 1884 he entered the employ of J. S. Slaybaugh in the handle factory, and on August 1, 1885, he started handle making on his own account. At that time his cash capital amounted to five dollars, and much hard work and rigid economy were required in order to make both ends meet in the beginning of his business experience. At that time all the work of making handles was by hand and Mr. Bowman's first year's output was about one hundred and fifty dozen handles, the major portion of these handles being made for edged tools. Since that time the growth of the business has been nothing short of phenomenal, machinery having taken the place of handwork in every respect possible, and now the business has grown to a production of ten thousand dozen a year. Mr. Bowman started his business career in a room twelve by sixteen feet in size, in an old sawmill, but in November, 1886, he was enabled to buy a little building northwest of the Lake Shore crossing. He has added to this from time to time and now has a substantial building about forty by one hundred feet in size, wonderfully well equipped in every respect for the work to which it is devoted, and an inspection of the plant by those not acquainted with its workings would surprise and gratify the sightseer. Many machines are found here which are almost human in their apparent intelligent action, some of them being very intricate, and one of which took a year to plan. Many of the machines have been invented by Colonel Bowman and his son, and many others improved by them, so that practically all of the manufacturing done here is the product of machinery. It is worthy of note that so simple a thing as an ax handle is handled twenty-eight times from the time it comes into the shop with the bark on until it leaves the factory, a finished handle ready for shipment. The shop is equipped with its own electric light plant, there is above every machine an electric fan for the comfort of the workmen, and the plant is steam heated in winter by exhaust steam from the engine. Colonel Bowman has made it a point to use nothing but the best stock in his plant, and therefore his product has earned in the market of the world the highest reputation for its superior quality and workmanship. The industry has been one of the principal enterprises of Waterloo, and to Colonel Bowman is due a large meed of credit for the stimulus he has given to local business life.

Aside from his business interests, Colonel Bowman has been deeply interested in the development and progress of his community, and for eleven years he served as clerk of Waterloo and is now an efficient and active memmer of the library board.

In May, 1882, Colonel Bowman entered the Indiana National Guard as a private in Company I of the Third Regiment and served in the ranks until 1887, when he was appointed second lieutenant of Company I. In 1889 he received his commission as captain, in 1892 was promoted to major and in 1896 to lieutenant-colonel, and in 1900, and in 1908 again, he was appointed colonel by Governor Marshall. In December, 1908, he was in command of the First Regiment, Indiana National Guard, and on February 1, 1913, he retired from the service, having completed a continuous service of nearly thirty-two years, at the time of his retirement being the oldest in point of continuous service in the National Guard, with the exception of Adjutant-General McKee. Colonel Bowman was called out to prevent prize fighting at Roby in 1893, and in 1894, because of railroad strikes, he was located twenty-two days at Hammond, and was shot at by strikers. He served a number of times as president of courts martial and on courts of inquiry, and was president of the examining board sixteen years. At the joint maneuvers held at West Point, Kentucky, by the National Guard of several states, Colonel Bowman was highly complimented by Colonel Wagner, of the United States army, a high military authority, and in reference to the incident the following quotation is made from the *Waterloo Press* of that date:

"During the joint maneuvers of the United States army and the organized militias of the various states held at West Point, Kentucky, in September, 1903, Col. Arthur L. Wagner, of the United States army, chief umpire, maneuvering division, in his report of maneuvers of the Third Infantry, says: 'The Third Regiment, commanded in the absence of Colonel Studebaker by Col. S. A. Bowman, for quickness of movement, intelligence in executing orders, rapidity in comprehending wholly unexpected difficulties, good training in taking advantage of cover, the regiment was especially commended.' The tribute is especially pleasing to Colonel Bowman and his friends because of the somewhat difficult position of commanding the regiment in the absence of the senior officer. Had censure been his portion, no matter how mild, it would have been felt keenly. Since praise is his share, his pleasure is all the more heightened."

On September 16, 1887, Colonel Bowman was united in marriage with Cora Fisher, daughter of Solomon and Harriett (Rhodabaugh) Fisher, the former a retired merchant of Waterloo. Mrs. Bowman was born at Waterloo on January 3, 1865. To the Colonel and his wife have been born eight children, six sons and two daughters, namely: Harry Fisher, born April 9, 1889, is an electrical engineer for the Hunt Helm Ferris Company, of Harvard, Illinois, with whom he has been employed continuously since 1907. He married Leora Thompson, of Harvard, Illinois, and they have a daughter, Lelah; Paul A., born May 23, 1891, and who is unmarried, is assisting his father in the handle business; Fred Rhodabaugh, born November 13, 1893, is a commercial traveler for the hat and cap house of G. H. Gates Company, of Detroit, Michigan, and, though not yet twenty years old, is a very successful salesman. These three sons have been especially educated in their particular lines; Joseph Solomon, born March 20, 1886, is attending high school and at the same time taking a special course in electrical engineering; Wilbur E. and Walter M., twins, born January 15, 1900, are now in their first year in high school, and are enthusiastic boy scouts; Harriet Ida, born March 19, 1906, is attending school, and the youngest in the family is Daisy May, born April 4, 1911.

Colonel Bowman is an ardent lover of outdoor sports, being an enthusiastic hunter and frequently going to the woods of Maine and Wisconsin in pursuit of wild game. He has been very successful, being a splendid rifle shot, and possesses many interesting relics of his trips, and is able to recite many entertaining reminiscences. Personally he is a man of genial and kindly impulses, a splendid conversationalist and entertaining companion and enjoys a wide circle of warm and loyal friends. He and the members of his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal church at Waterloo, and Mrs. Bowman is a devoted member and active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Colonel Bowman deserves a large measure of credit for the success which he has attained, for in early boyhood he was compelled to work hard and had very little opportunity for a school education. In view of his own experiences he vowed he would give his children better chances for education and for a right start in life than he enjoyed, and he is, to the extent of his ability, fulfilling his vow. Tall, well built, and with a distinct military carriage, he is a man of pleasing address and is a welcome member of all the circles in which he moves. He has been an important factor in the commercial and industrial prosperity of Waterloo and holds an enviable position in the esteem of the community which is honored by his citizenship.

GEORGE ROCK, M. D.

Actively connected with the profession of medicine, Dr. George Rock has won that favorable regard that comes only as the result of superior ability and personal worth. Having carefully prepared for the practice of his profession, he is now devoted to his work and his strict regard for the ethics of the profession has gained for him the confidence of his brethren of the fraternity as well as of the general public.

George Rock was born in Crawford county, Ohio, on January 11, 1854, and is a son of William and Sarah (Greiner) Rock, the former a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and the latter of New York state. The home of the subject's parents was in Crawford county, Ohio, for a number of years prior to 1860, when they moved to Delaware township, Defiance county, that state, where the remainder of their lives was spent. The subject accompanied his parents on their removal to Defiance county when a lad of but six years and there received his elementary education, subsequently attending the high school at Defiance. Early in his manhood he became identified with the mercantile and subsequently the insurance business at Sherwood, but having resolved to make the practice of medicine his life work he abandoned these pursuits and, in 1887, entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, where he prosecuted his studies for two years. He then spent two terms at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, after which he matriculated in the Toledo Medical College, where he was graduated with the class of 1891, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he located at Sherwood, Ohio, and entered upon the active practice of his profession. In some respects one might have criticised him for making the change from ordinary business pursuits, for while a resident of Defiance he had attained to a high standing in business circles, being known as an enterprising and influential citizen and his fellow townsmen had manifested their esteem for him by honoring him with various offices of trust. However, his career since entering upon a professional life has proven the wisdom of his choice, for he has continuously enjoyed a large and remunerative practice and has been successful in the line of effort to which he has devoted himself. In 1900 Dr. Rock came to Auburn, Indiana, and has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and has enjoyed from the beginning his full share of business in his line. He has successfully handled a number of very difficult cases and has earned not only the regard of his professional brethren, but the esteem and good will of the entire community.

Dr. Rock has been twice married, first at Sherwood, Ohio, to Amanda Taylor, who died soon after marriage. Two years later he married Margaret Sausaman, also a resident of Sherwood, and a native of Defiance county, and to them has been born a daughter, Emma. Margaret Sausamon is the daughter of Samuel and Jane (Schwab) Sausaman. Her father came from Pennsylvania to Crawford county, Ohio, moving from there to Defiance county, that state, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Rock's mother, Jane (Schwab) Sausaman, was a native of Germany, who upon coming to America located first in Crawford county, thence moved to Defiance county.

Fraternally, Dr. Rock is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the subordinate lodge at Auburn, in which he has passed through all the chairs and is now a member of the grand lodge. He also belongs to the encampment of that order at Garrett, and holds membership in the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Auburn. The record of testimony is ample that Dr. Rock is a good citizen in the full sense of the term, worthy of honor and public trust, ever doing worthily and well the life work to which he has consecrated himself. Well qualified by natural aptitude, training and experience for the profession which he follows, he is numbered among the steady and sterling citizens of his community, and as far as possible he devotes his attention also to the upbuilding of the community with which he is identified, giving his support to every movement for the benefit of his fellow men. He is genial and companionable and enjoys the friendship of all who know him.

JESSE JOEL MUSSER.

Among the younger generation of DeKalb county citizenship who are giving promise of fruitful lives and who are now laying the foundations for their future careers is the gentleman whose name forms the caption to this sketch.

Jesse Joel Musser was born at Sherwood, Ohio, on July 22, 1891, and is a son of Jacob G. and Lovina (Rock) Musser, now residents of Auburn. Jacob G. Musser was also a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Defiance county, Ohio, on November 7, 1852, and is a son of Joel and Sarah C. (Gier) Musser. Both of these parents were of rugged old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and both came to Wooster, Ohio, with their respective parents in an early day, their marriage occurring in that city. Immediately after that interesting event, which occurred in the early forties, they moved to Defiance county, that state, where they made their permanent home. Joel Musser was a shoemaker by vocation and for many years followed that business in Brunersburg, that being at a period when boots and shoes were made to order. Eventually he abandoned the shoemaker's bench and took up farming which he followed during the remainder of his active life. He died in 1899, and his wife in 1901. Jacob G. Musser was born and reared on the parental farmstead between Defiance and Brunersburg, and at the age of seventeen years he went to the latter place and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for about forty-five years. When twenty-five years old, he started a shop of his own at Sherwood, Ohio, and for a period of six years operated a farm at the same time. In the fall of 1901 he moved to Auburn and established a blacksmith shop, which he is still operating. His years of experience have qualified him for the most difficult jobs of horseshoeing, in which he specializes, and as a general blacksmith he has few equals and no superiors. Though only medium in physical build, he is a man of extraordinary endurance and on more than one occasion has shown unusual presence of mind and courage when shoeing nervous or vicious horses. At the age of twenty-six years, while residing in Sherwood, Ohio, Mr. Musser was married to Lovina Rock, a sister to Dr. George Rock, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Musser have been born eight children, seven of whom are living: Charles, the first born, died at Auburn in 1910, at the age of thirty-two years; he had been a teacher in a business college in Wisconsin, and had been married less than a year at the time of his death; Maude is the wife of Arthur Thomas, who with his father and brother runs an artificial ice plant and saw mill in Auburn. She is the mother of two children, Arnold Clay and Charles Burgess; Albert, who is employed at Jackson, Michigan, is an automobile top builder, married Mary Schomberg, and has two children, Howard and Ralph; Edgar Guy, Sarah Ella, Jesse Joel, George and Ruth, all of whom are still under the parental roof. Edgar is employed at the Auburn automobile factory.

Jesse Joel Musser came to Auburn with his parents on their removal from Defiance, Ohio, and has finished his education in the high school. Mr. Musser is an industrious young man of good character and splendid habits, self reliant and possessing those qualities that betoken his future success. He is genial in disposition and is deservedly popular in the social circle in which he moves.

EGBERT BENSON MOTT.

The Mott family of which the subject of this sketch is a descendant is of English descent in both paternal and maternal lines, representatives of which came to America in early colonial days. The family was an ancient and honorable one in England. The emigrant ancestor was Capt. James Mott, youngest son of John Mott, Esq., of Shalford, in the county of Essex, who came to America in 1665-6, locating in Mamaronek, Westchester county, New York. He was for several years a captain in the army of the Province, and in later life one of the magistrates of Westchester county, appointed by successive royal governors. He also engaged in agricultural pursuits, as did all of his descendants down to Egbert B. Mott. During the Revolutionary war another James Mott, the fourth of the name, participated in the Saratoga campaign, resulting in the surrender of Burgoyne, and was given a commission June 25, 1778, as ensign in Colonel Hopkins' regiment of Dutchess county, New York. He married Mary, daughter of James Denton, of Newburg, New York, a Revolutionary soldier, who was captain of a company of the Fourth Ulster County Regiment. His first commission was as second lieutenant, October 11, 1775. He was fifth in descent from Rev. Richard

Egbert B. Mott

Denton, a Puritan divine of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, who came to America in 1630 in the ship "Arabella," with Governor Winthrop and a company who founded Boston.

When Egbert B. Mott was about twelve years old his father died, leaving a family of five sons and three daughters to the care of the mother. After a few years' residence in Saratoga county, New York, the family removed to Lehman, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1824. Mr. Mott was married December 30, 1830, in Abingdon, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, to Mary, the daughter of John Winterbotham, of Moseley, Lancashire, England, where she was born on February 4, 1806. Her mother's maiden name was Anne Wrigley. In 1836 Mr. Mott removed with his wife and two children from Pennsylvania to Frederickstown, Knox county, Ohio, where Mrs. Mott's family then resided. After living several years in Knox and Richland counties, Ohio, Mr. Mott removed, in May, 1843, to Kalida, Putnam county, where he made the acquaintance of Judge Morris, a young lawyer, between whom and himself there formed a friendship as strong and enduring as life. Subsequently Mr. Mott and Mr. Morris came to Indiana in search of a better location for the practice of their profession, and Mr. Mott located in Auburn on October 16, 1843, being the first lawyer who settled in this locality. In 1856 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the district comprising the counties of DeKalb and Steuben. In politics the Judge was first a Federalist, then a Whig and finally a Republican. He had a remarkable memory, excellent judgment and the utmost firmness of principle. Throughout his whole life he was a faithful Christian, exemplifying his faith by a life of practical righteousness. He died on September 30, 1865, after an acute illness of three weeks. Two sons died before him, Reginald Heber, an infant, and Sheridan Edward, who was wounded at Chickamauga on September 20, 1863, and died in the hospital in Nashville, May 15, 1864. Mrs. Mary W. Mott died on October 4, 1893, at the age of eighty-seven years and eight months. During her earlier years Mrs. Mott had many advantages from a literary and social point of view, for her father was in partnership with Col. David Humphreys and Judge John Humphreys in the manufacturing business, they having engaged in the manufacture of fine woolen goods, broadcloth, etc., at Seymour, Connecticut, then called Humphreysville, this being the first successful attempt to manufacture that class of goods in the United States. Colonel Humphreys had been one of Washington's aides-de-camp in the Revolutionary war and subsequently United States minister to Portugal and Spain, from which latter country he brought the first Merino sheep to America. At an early age Mrs. Mott was placed in school at Derby, near Humphreysville, where her associations and training were of the very best. Owing to the condition of her health, she made a protracted visit with an uncle, Abram Wrigley, of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where she rapidly improved, and not long afterwards began teaching school, and at Providence, a few miles from her uncle's residence, she first became acquainted with her future husband, to whom she was married on December 30, 1838.

EDWIN L. FOSDICK.

Fealty to facts in the analysis of the character of a citizen of the type of Edwin L. Fosdick is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true glory of a city or state revered at home and respected abroad. In the broad light which things of good repute ever invite, the name and character of Mr. Fosdick stand revealed and secure, and though of modest demeanor, with no ambition to distinguish himself in public position or as a leader of men, his career has been signally honorable and it may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon his life work.

Edwin L. Fosdick, who for a number of years has occupied a responsible position with the Eckhart Carriage Company of Auburn, is a native of this city, where he was born on May 1, 1856. He is the son of Edward W. and Helen G. (Totten) Fosdick. Edwin W. Fosdick was born on July 12, 1822, in Knox county, Ohio, and was the son of Thomas Updike and Rachel (Armstrong) Fosdick. The history of the Fosdick family has been traced back to Welsh ancestry, members of the family having emigrated to America near the middle of the seventeenth century. They intermarried here with the Havens family, some of whom provided one of the first churches on Long Island. The first of the family to come to DeKalb county, Indiana, was Orville Fosdick, oldest brother of Edward W., who entered government land in Wilmington township in an early day. Shortly afterwards, in 1844, the other members of the family came here and located two miles south of Butler, and that remained the permanent family home as long as the old folks lived. Edward W. Fosdick was a young man when he came to this locality and lived on the home place in Wilmington township until after his marriage, which occurred about 1850, when he was united to Helen G. Totten, daughter of Joseph P. and Betsy (Barnes) Totten. She and her parents had lived on a farm adjoining the Fosdick farm. She died on May 21, 1856, and Mr. Fosdick afterwards married Ruanna Brandon, a daughter of Peter Brandon. She lived only about a year after her marriage, dying in April, 1860, and in 1878 Mr. Fosdick married Elizabeth H. Fetterhoff, who now reesides on the old farm in Butler township. Edward W. Fosdick studied law at the University of Michigan, and practiced his profession at Butler. In 1854 he was elected treasurer of DeKalb county and in 1855 moved to Auburn in order to be close to his office and during his term of two years the country was flooded with wild-cat currency. After the completion of his term as treasurer Mr. Fosdick returned to Butler and during the rest of his active years he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1869 he was elected state senator and served one term. He died on March 9, 1899, at the age of seventy-seven years.

The subject of this sketch, whose birth occurred but three weeks before the death of his mother, was reared in the home at Butler and after completing his public school education, he became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, after which he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1879. He then located in Kewanna, Fulton county, Indiana, where for two years he engaged in the drug business under the firm name of Fosdick & Ralston. He then returned to Butler and from 1882 to 1895 was engaged in the drug business there, in which he met with very good success. For a time thereafter he was on the road as a traveling salesman and also for a period had charge of the United States and Pacific Express Companies' offices at Butler. He also gave some attention to the practice of law, or rather to the business left by his father, but eventually he sold the law library and came to Auburn, with which city he has since been identified. He is now head bookkeeper in the office of the Eckhart Carriage Company and is performing his duties to the entire satisfaction of his employers, whose interests he makes his own.

In 1881 Mr. Fosdick was married to Josephine McCarter, then a resident of Kewanna, Indiana, and the daughter of Alexander and Mary L. (Richey) McCarter. Fraternally, Mr. Fosdick is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained to the degree of the Royal Arch. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which they are deeply interested. Mr. Fosdick enjoys an extensive acquaintance in his locality and none can boast of more devoted friends than he, for in him are combined those characteristics which gain and foster friendships that endure through all times and all vicissitudes of fortune.

ISAAC MYERS ZENT.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life; apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened their faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate renown. The gentleman whose life history is herewith outlined is a man who has lived to good purpose and achieved a splendid success. By a straightforward and commendable course he has made his way to a respectable position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his county and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate.

Isaac Myers Zent was born near Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, on November 19, 1859, and is the son of Jeremiah and Mary C. (Armstrong) Zent. Jeremiah Zent was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hage) Zent. Samuel Zent was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1790, and died March 2, 1855; the latter's wife, Elizabeth Hage, was born July 25, 1792, in the same county, and died August 31, 1874. Samuel Zent was the son of Jacob and Susanna Zent, the former having been born January 30, 1763, and died October 25, 1845, his wife's birth occurring April 30, 1765, and her death on March 13, 1841.

Jeremiah Zent, who was a farmer, moved, in 1850, to Vandalia, Illinois, where he bought a large tract of land and there carried on agricultural operations during the rest of his active life. He was public spirited and took an influential and unselfish interest in the upbuilding and welfare of his community. He was a man of definite convictions on the great questions of the day and, though living in a hotbed of secession, he openly espoused the cause of the Union and during the Civil war he proved such a friend to soldiers and soldiers' families that the Grand Army of the Republic afterwards made him an honorary member of that society, though he had seen no military service. He died in 1901 and his widow still resides in Vandalia.

I. M. ZENT

Isaac M. Zent lived at Vandalia until he was seventeen years old and received a good practical education in the public schools. He then left home and started out in life on his own account, his first effort being to learn the trade of a telegrapher. Entering the employ of the Wabash railroad, he was assigned to different stations on that system and in June, 1882, was appointed agent at the Auburn station. His services were here so faithfully performed that he was retained in the position for twenty-eight years, through several changes of administration and after the Wabash company sold the road to the Vandalia Railroad Company—in fact, up to the time he was appointed postmaster of Auburn, his commission to the office being April 15, 1910. In the latter position he exhibited the same careful attention to the performance of his duties as characterized him when in the employ of a corporation, and his relations with his superiors and the patrons of the office have been mutually satisfactory and pleasant.

In the business and commercial life of the community Mr. Zent has long been an active and prominent figure. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank, of Auburn, and is now the largest individual stockholder of this institution, of which he has been a director ever since its organization. He also assisted in the organization of the Savings Loan and Trust Company and was one of its first directors, but he later sold his holdings in that company to Monte L. Green. He is the only local stockholder, and is a member of the board of directors of the Indiana Fuel and Light Company, the company that furnishes gas to Auburn. Of the Auburn Commercial Club Mr. Zent has been a member since its organization and a director for many years, while in many other ways he has exerted a wholesome and appreciated interest in the advancement of the business interests of Auburn and DeKalb county. Physically, built on the Abe Lincoln or Joe Cannon style, Mr. Zent is, like them, a man of strong convictions and earnest purpose, optimistic in his views of life, and affable and agreeable in his relations with his fellow men. These qualities have combined to gain for him a marked degree of popularity in the community in which so many of his active years have been spent.

Politically, Mr. Zent has, for many years, been an active and influential member of the Republican party and in local political circles he is a prominent figure, having for a number of years served as treasurer of the county committee. Fraternally, Mr. Zent is a Mason, having attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and the Auburn lodge, Knights of Pythias, having been a charter member of the last-named organization, being a popular member of these several fraternities.

On July 25, 1885, Mr. Zent married Laura E. Ensley, who was born and spent her entire life at Auburn. Her parents, George and Lydia (Noel) Ensley, were among the pioneer residents of Auburn, the family being for many years prominent and influential in the affairs of the community. Mrs. Zent was called to the higher life on October 5, 1910. All in all, Mr. Zent is a worthy representative of the sturdy, intelligent and progressive class that gives stability to the body politic and character to the community, being broad-minded, with wide views of men and affairs, and a true type of the enterprising American of today.

ANDREW JACKSON RALSTON.

The family of which the subject of this review is a creditable representative has been known in DeKalb county since the pioneer epoch and, without invidious comparison, it can with propriety be said that no other name is better known or more highly esteemed in this locality. Honored and respected by all, there is today no man in the county who occupies a more enviable position in the regard of his fellows than Andrew J. Ralston, not alone because of the splendid material success which he has achieved, but also by reason of the splendid life which he has lived in this community. He was born at Plymouth, Richland county, Ohio, on September 9, 1841, and is the son of Samuel W. and Eliza J. (Brink) Ralston. The subject's paternal grandparents were Robert and Jane (Woodburn) Ralston, of whom and their ten children the remarkable fact is recorded that their average age was eighty-four years, the youngest having been over seventy-two years old at the time of his death. These children were named Robert, Jr., James, Mrs. Jane Hall, Mrs. Margaret Hall, Mrs. Mary Gribben, Alexander, Samuel W., Mrs. Maria Dixon, David and Mrs. Julia Bodley. In 1814 Robert and Jane Ralston moved, with their family, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Richland county, Ohio (now Ashland county). There Samuel W. Ralston, who had been born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on December 12, 1807, began to learn the trade of a carpenter, which he followed with considerable success for a quarter of a century. In December, 1842, he brought his family to Auburn, Indiana, arriving here on the 12th of December and being the eighth family to locate in this city. He here followed his trade of carpenter, in which he became quite prominent. In 1843 he took the contract for the completion of the first courthouse, a two-story frame building, thirty-five by fifty feet in size, and the frame work of which had been put up by the first contractor, Joseph Heit, who then relinquished his contract. Mr. Ralston completed the contract in 1843. In 1846 he was elected sheriff of DeKalb county, serving two years, and was then elected county treasurer for a like period. In 1856 he was again elected to the office of sheriff and was re-elected in 1858. In 1861 he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he was successful and which commanded his attention until about five years prior to his death, when he retired from business and spent the remainder of his days quietly at his home, a large and substantial brick building, which he had erected at the corner of Tenth and Main streets and which is still standing in good condition. There his death occurred on March 6, 1891, and his widow died there in August, 1893. Mrs. Ralston, whose maiden name was Eliza J. Brink, and whom he married in 1834, was a native of Plymouth, Ohio. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, of which her husband was a regular attendant. They were the parents of four children, namely: Helen M. died in November, 1855, at the age of about twenty years; Emily A., who died on January 20, 1903, was the wife of W. H. Dills, of Auburn; Andrew J.; George C. is engaged in the hotel business at Sulphur Springs, Arkansas.

Andrew J. Ralston was reared in Auburn, securing a fair education in the public schools, and in young manhood was variously employed, usually in drygoods stores and other mercantile houses. He served as deputy sheriff under his father and in a like capacity under Sheriff J. N. Miller. From 1869 to 1873 he served as deputy county treasurer under Treasurer F. D. Ryan, and then for about seven years he was successfully engaged in buying and shipping grain. In 1882 Mr. Ralston went into the grocery business, to which he devoted his attention until 1896, when he disposed of that business and has since mainly occupied himself in looking after his farming interests. He owns one farm of one hundred and seven acres east of Auburn and an undivided half interest in one hundred and sixty acres nine miles south of Auburn.

For many years Mr. Ralston took an active part in public affairs and was a prominent and influential figure in the councils and conventions of the Democratic party, but of late years he has somewhat retired from active participation in these things, though his interest in current affairs has not in the least abated. For six years Mr. Ralston has rendered appreciated service as historian for the Old Settlers' Association, in the proceedings of which he has long been deeply interested. As a storehouse of facts and traditions regarding the early history of DeKalb county he is an authority, and his utterances on these things are entitled to credence, for to him belongs the distinction of being the oldest citizen of Auburn in point of years of continuous residence, and he has taken considerable pride in collating much interesting and valuable local history which otherwise might have been lost to future generations.

On February 25, 1864, Mr. Ralston was married to Hadessa J. George, who was born in what is now Ashland county, Ohio, the daughter of James Currie George and Priscilla (Reynolds) George. Mr. George was born in Ashland county, and his parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania, were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Priscilla Reynolds was born in Delaware and in her childhood she was brought to Ohio by her parents, James and Mary (McClellan) Reynolds. Mrs. Ralston was but a babe in arms when, in November, 1842, the family came to Auburn, her father having bought a half section of land a mile east of that city some time previously. When they moved here he brought the price of the land in silver in his wagon. He had a brother here, with whom he stayed a short time, and the money was put and safely kept under a puncheon floor, there being no banks here at that time. On the tract of land referred to the George family made their permanent home, Mr. George carrying on farming operations there during the rest of his active life. He became prominent in the early life of that locality and served in several township offices, always to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. His death occurred in 1849, at the early age of thirty-six years, leaving a wife and two daughters, Mary Ann and Hadessa. The widow lived to be eighty-seven years old, her death occurring in August, 1903.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ralston have been born three children, as follows: George M., born in October, 1865, is connected with the Commercial Bank at Ft. Wayne and is secretary for the well known real estate and banking firm of Strauss Brothers, which does an annual business of more than two million dollars. At Ft. Wayne, he married Nettie Ernest, a resident of Auburn, and they have two children, Roger Jackson and Hubert Russell; Alzein Aileen, whose death occurred on March 30, 1903, was the wife of Harry K. Scott, of Angola, Indiana; Helen S. is the wife of Monte L. Green, a banker at Garrett, this county, and they have a daughter, Alzien Louise. Mrs. Ralston is a member of the Presbyterian church and is also well known in club and literary circles of Auburn. She is one of the three active members of the Ladies' Literary Club of this city who were charter members when the club was organized in April, 1882, it being the oldest woman's club in northern

Indiana and next to the oldest in the state. She is a woman of kindly manner and is deservedly popular in the circles in which she moves. Mr. Ralston has through the years performed his full duty as a citizen, standing as a man among men, and today he enjoys to an eminent degree the confidence and good will of all who know him.

HENRY E. ALTENBURG.

The life history of him whose name heads this biographical memoir is closely identified with the history of DeKalb county, Indiana, which was long his home. He began his career in this locality in the pioneer epoch and throughout the years which later came and went he was closely allied with its interests and upbuilding. He was of a high type of progressive citizen and his life was one of untiring activity. The cause of humanity never had a truer friend than Mr. Altenburg, who long since passed to the higher life. In all the relations of life—family, church, society and business—he displayed that consistent Christian spirit, that natural worth, that endeared him alike to all classes. His integrity and fidelity were manifested in every relation of life, and the example of such a life is always an inspiration to others. In dealing with mankind, his word was his bond; deceit never entered into any transactions he had with his fellow men. His plain, rugged honesty, his open-hearted manner, undisguised and unaffected, is to his descendants a sweet and lasting memory.

Henry E. Altenburg, who was an honored early pioneer of DeKalb county, was born near Sandusky, Ohio, on April 23, 1838, and died at his home in Auburn in February, 1889. He was a son of Daniel and Sarah (Latson) Altenburg. Daniel Altenburg was a native of the Mohawk valley, near Buffalo, New York, and eventually moved from that locality to Sandusky, Ohio, where they lived two years. When Henry E. was a baby of about two months, the family came to DeKalb county, Indiana, following blazed trails through the interminable forests which then covered the country, no roads or bridges having been built as yet. The first bridge over Cedar Creek, between Waterloo and Uniontown, was then being erected, and they were compelled to ford that stream, which was so deep that the cows, which were tied beside the wagon, were compelled to swim. Before reaching Auburn they became lost in the deep snow one night and called loudly for help.

They were heard by Isaac B. Smith, a farmer, who came to their rescue with a lantern and guided them to his home. They were then between Waterloo and Uniontown and it took them all the following day to get to Auburn. Upon reaching this locality, Daniel Altenburg entered a quarter section of government land two and a half miles east of Auburn, the tract being located in the midst of a dense forest, from which the only road to the little settlement at Auburn was a narrow and winding trail. Here they established their permanent home and, amid the pioneer conditions of that day, they started to clear the land, build a home and plant the soil. Here Daniel and Sarah Altenburg reared their family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: Daniel L., Mary Jane, Henry E., Harriet E., David Cosper, Isaac L., Sylvia A., William J. and Frank F. Politically, Daniel Altenburg was a stanch Republican and was a strong supporter of the Union cause during the war of the Rebellion, and, though too old himself to enlist, he sent four sons to the front to fight for the preservation of the nation. He was an honored and respected citizen of his community and for many years served as justice of the peace. In young manhood he lost an arm from the effects of a tree falling on it and from this wound he suffered during all the remainder of his life, the pain frequently being intense, but he bore his sufferings with patience and Christian fortitude. He was public spirited to a notable degree and it is related of him that, having bought the old court house, which had been moved from its original site to make way for the new brick building, he gave the old building to be burned in celebration of a Union victory during the war. Daniel Altenburg's first wife, the mother of the children before mentioned, died in 1863, and he afterwards married Susanna Seibert, whose first husband had been killed in the war. She now resides northwest of Auburn, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. About 1870 Mr. Altenburg moved into Auburn, where he spent his remaining days, dying in January, 1887.

Henry E. Altenburg was reared on the paternal farmstead, east of Auburn, living there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in constant and active service for eighteen months, taking part in the first battle of Bull Run and the other great battles in which the Army of the Potomac participated up to the time he received his honorable discharge. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Altenburg again enlisted, this time in the First Indiana Battery of Heavy Artillery, with which he saw service along the Mississippi river and at the battle of Mobile Bay. He received his final discharge from the service in November, 1865. His two brothers, Daniel and Isaac, were in the service with him during his second enlistment.

On January 27, 1864, while at home between his two enlistments, Mr. Altenburg was married to Sarah C. Bodine. She was born near Plymouth, Ohio, and came to DeKalb county in 1861 with her mother, Elizabeth E. (Chamberlain) Bodine, her father, John Bodine, having died in August, 1860. Elizabeth Chamberlain was born in Cayuga county, New York, and was there married, her husband also being a native of that county. They moved to Plymouth, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and later ran a shoe store. After his death, his widow and her six children came to Auburn, where she resided until all of her children were married.

After the war Henry E. Altenburg made his home in Auburn, where he took up the vocation of a carpenter, becoming a contractor and erecting a number of houses, some of which are still standing. In 1876 Mr. Altenburg became a railway postal clerk, which employment he followed for nearly twelve years, when he resigned and moved to Kendall, Hamilton county, Kansas, where he engaged in the feed business. He remained there a little over two years, when the extreme and long-continued drought caused a widespread failure of crops, entailing upon him a loss of all his capital. He then brought his family back to Auburn, and during the following winter he was taken sick, his death occurring in February, 1889.

To Henry E. and Sarah C. Altenburg were born four children, as follows: Harry Q., who lives in Kalamazoo, Michigan, is connected with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company; Clara E. is the wife of John Zimmerman, of Auburn, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Eugene C. is advertising manager for the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company; John D. is a successful dentist at Findlay, Ohio.

Religiously, Mr. Altenburg was an earnest, faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which he was deeply interested. Fraternally, he was for many years an appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his domestic relations, Henry Altenburg was a faithful husband and a kind father, affectionate in his home relations, while in the community he was a conscientious man and a good citizen in the broadest sense of the term. Quiet and unostentatious and seeking the sequestered ways of life rather than its tumult and strife, he ever attended strictly to his own affairs and made better all who came within range of his influence.

ALPHEUS W. MADDEN.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and self improvement.

Alpheus W. Madden, the present efficient and popular auditor of DeKalb county, and successful business man at Auburn, is a native of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Eel River township, Allen county, on February 19, 1856, and is a son of William and Rachel (Taylor) Madden. The father, who was born in Tuscarawas county; Ohio, came to Indiana in the early forties, and settled in Allen county, where he formed the acquaintance of and married Rachel Taylor, the daughter of Abraham and Roxey Taylor. They spent all their lives and died in that township, where he had followed the vocation of farming during all his active years.

Alpheus W. Madden remained on the home farm in Allen county until twenty-two years of age and received a fair practical education in the common schools. At the age mentioned he started in life for himself, working as a farm hand for fifteen dollars per month, and during this period while employed in splitting rails, he was disabled by an accident. Thus finding himself disqualified for heavy manual labor, he felt the necessity for further education, and to this end went to Fort Wayne and took a course in the commercial college at that place. He then engaged in the insurance business for about a year and a half and then became a salesman of marble and granite work, which he followed for about three years. In 1882 Mr. Madden moved to Auburn and engaged in the marble and granite business in partnership with Walton R. Smith. His business was prosperous from the start and in 1886 he bought the place at the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets now occupied by the Jenkins grocery store, but which at that time was occupied by a frame building which he used for their work. In 1892 Mr. Smith died and he was succeeded in the partnership by Mr. Madden's two brothers, Joseph R. and Charles E., who continued together about fourteen years when the subject of this sketch bought his brothers' interests and took in as a partner his son, Frank. They have continued the business

ALPHEUS W. MADDEN

together and have been eminently successful in their work. In 1888 Mr. Madden and Mr. Smith, his former partner, built the present block in which the Jenkins grocery store is located and continued their business there until about 1893. Soon after the erection of this building, Mr. Madden bought a farm of eighty acres adjoining the city of Auburn on the northeast and about three years later he erected here a handsome residence fronting on East Seventh street, where he now resides, combining with the advantages of city life the profit and pleasure of a country home. In 1903 Mr. Madden bought ground and built another business block on East Seventh street between his home and the postoffice, and here the monument business is carried on today. In 1906 he bought land at the corner of Ninth and East streets, where he erected a large barn, now occupied by Green's livery business. On one corner of Mr. Madden's home farm is located the Auburn base ball park. While in partnership with Mr. Smith, they also bought the old farm in Allen county, where Mr. Madden was reared, but he has since disposed of it. He has also built other residence properties in Auburn, one north of his monument works which is occupied by his son, Frank, and a house across Seventh street from his home, which is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Nelson. Possessing marked business ability, energetic and hustling, Mr. Madden has long enjoyed the major part of the business in his line in this county and community, and because of his success and his personal worth he is numbered among the leading men of the county.

Mr. Madden has for many years been an active supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1893 was elected trustee of his township, holding the office four years. In November, 1910, he was elected auditor of DeKalb county, and is the present incumbent of that office. His nomination was secured after an unusually hard fight, but his course in office has proved the wisdom of the choice. He is distinctly a selfmade man in the fullest sense of the term and is entitled to the fullest meed of credit for his accomplishments. He is always to be found in the auditor's office at six-thirty o'clock in the morning and keeps hard at his official duties until closing time in the evening. His courteous treatment of all who have dealings with him have won for him a deserving popularity with the people.

On December 25, 1884, Mr. Madden was married to Katie Fox, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Quillen) Fox. She was born in Marshall, Texas, came to DeKalb county with her parents in 1866. Her father was a native of Germany and her mother of Georgia, and after locating in Auburn her father was engaged in the butcher business up to the time of his death, which occurred on June 19, 1878. Mrs. Fox now makes her home with Mrs. Madden.

To Mr. and Mrs. Madden have been born seven children: Frank, who is engaged with his father in the marble and granite business, was married to Myrtle McClellan, and they have one son, Richard; Leona is the wife of Stanley P. Nelson, deputy county auditor; Effie is also assisting her father in the auditor's office; Inez, Mabel, Grace and Homer are all at home. Fraternally, Mr. Madden is a member of the Knights of Pythias and takes a lively interest in the workings of the order. Genial and approachable in manner, he is deservedly popular throughout DeKalb county.

EUGENE C. ALTENBURG.

Among the citizens of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, who occupy prominent positions as representative men of the community is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. A man of sterling integrity, marked business ability and genial disposition, he has not only earned the confidence and respect of his business associates, but has gained for himself the good will of all who have come into contact with him.

Eugene C. Altenburg, who has charge of the advertising department for the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company at Auburn, was born in the city which is now honored by his citizenship on January 10, 1872. He is the son of Henry E. and Sarah C. (Bodine) Altenburg, who are mentioned specifically elsewhere in this work, therefore it will not be necessary to devote further space to them at this point. Eugene C. Altenburg was reared in the parental home at Auburn and secured his education in the excellent public schools of this city. At the age of eighteen years he took up life's duties on his own account, obtaining employment in the office of the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained about five years. In 1899 Mr. Altenburg went south, being located in three different places and engaging in the drug business at his last location. In April, 1909, he returned to Auburn and again became a member of the office force of the Zimmerman Company, being given charge of the advertising for that company, in which position he is still acting. Possessing originality and artistic sense, Mr. Altenburg has demonstrated his value to the business and has been one of the important factors in the splendid success which has characterized this well-known concern.

Mr. Altenburg was married, on October 24, 1894, to Hattie E. Casebeer, the daughter of Dr. Jacob B. and Sarah E. (Nycum) Casebeer, who also are mentioned on other pages in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Altenburg have been born two sons, Harry, born at Indianapolis, Indiana, on December 23, 1896, and Robert E., born at Tullahoma, Tennessee, on October 8, 1900. Of marked domestic tastes, Mr. Altenburg is a home lover and finds his greatest and truest enjoyment in the pleasant and attractive home in which he lives.

Fraternally, Mr. Altenburg is an appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while, religiously, he and his wife are earnest and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Quiet in disposition, yet genial in his intercourse with his fellows, Mr. Altenburg has won a host of warm personal friends in this community, where practically his entire life has been passed. He is keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen and gives his support to every movement which promises to benefit the community, materially, educationally, morally or socially. He is fully deserving of the large measure of public confidence and esteem which is accorded to him.

ORIN BRANDON.

Among the citizens of DeKalb county who are widely and favorably known is Orin Brandon, one of Auburn's useful and highly esteemed men. His life has become a part of the history of the community in which he has made his home for many years, and his long and honorable business career has brought him before the public in such a way as to gain the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men and a well deserved reputation among his contemporaries. Keen perception, tireless energy and honesty of purpose, combined with mature judgment and every-day common sense, have ever been among his most prominent characteristics, and while laboring for individual success and for the material interests of the community, he has also been instrumental in promoting the moral welfare of those with whom he has mingled.

Orin Brandon was born about two miles west of Auburn, Indiana, on January 11, 1866, and is the son of Isaac and Barbara (Kutzner) Brandon. Both parents were natives of Stark county, Ohio, having been born a short distance west of Canton. Isaac Brandon, who was born on May 12, 1836, was reared on a farm and in the city of Canton. His parents were John and Mary

(Beard) Brandon, the father having been a successful farmer of that community and also having served efficiently as sheriff of Stark county. He was a native of Pennsylvania. In June, 1849, John Brandon brought his family to DeKalb county, Indiana, and settled on what is now known as the Brandon farm, adjoining Auburn on the west. With the exception of about six months, during which Isaac Brandon was clerking in Auburn, the latter lived with his parents until 1862, assisting his father with the farm work. After his marriage in the year mentioned, he moved to a farm which he had purchased in Richland township and lived there until 1873, when he moved back to the old homestead. In the fall of 1874 he and his brother, Silas J., went to Nebraska with the intention of buying land and locating there, but in their absence their father was taken seriously sick and upon Isaac's return home, he settled permanently at the old farm. Mr. Brandon showed himself a good manager, a practical farmer and a successful business man. Although he never aspired to official honors, he always took a deep and active interest in public affairs, giving his support to the right men for the office sought. While a resident of Richland township he was elected justice of the peace, but did not qualify for the office. On March 20, 1852, he was married to Barbara A. Kutzner, the daughter of Isaac Kutzner, a native of Canton, Ohio. To this union were born the following children: Alva, Ira, Orin, Asa, Ulla, Myron and Artie. Isaac Brandon was the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of land, to which he gave his attention, and though advanced in years, he was numbered among the enterprising and progressive men of his locality. His death occurred on Monday, May 25, 1913, at his old home near Auburn.

Orin Brandon was reared to maturity on the home farm, and at the age of seventeen years he started out in life for himself, going to Texas and Indian Territory, where he found employment on a railroad. A year later he went to Jackson, Michigan, where he entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, but quit that employment because he did not find it sufficiently remunerative. Returning then to Auburn he took up the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1893, when he and Perry J. Long began taking building contracts. They were engaged together in this line of work about eight years and built some of the best buildings in Auburn, including some of the larger store buildings in the business section of the city. In March, 1903, Mr. Brandon gave up the contracting business, when he and O. G. Huff, of South Bend, Indiana, bought the lumber yard formerly owned by the A. Lewis Lumber Company. Mr. Huff continued his residence in South Bend, and traveled a great deal, leaving the actual management of the business to Mr. Brandon, who gave to it his personal attention, and to whose effective efforts was due the large trade which they enjoyed in this line. In March, 1913, the Huff interests were purchased by Frank W. Olinger, of Auburn, who continues to be the business associate of Mr. Brandon. The latter gives practically his entire time to the lumber business, although he is also connected with the Auburn Building and Loan Association. He carries a large and complete line of both building and dimension stock, and side lines required in the building trade, so that he is able to accommodate any calls upon him in his line.

In the local life of the community Mr. Brandon has taken a deep and abiding interest and for about eight years was an efficient member of the city council. While he was in office the contract was let for the first paved streets in Auburn, and the sewer system was contracted for just before he entered office. Fraternally Mr. Brandon is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he takes a deep interest, and he and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, he being a trustee of the local organization.

On April 9, 1891, Mr. Brandon married Winnie Raut, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Ashelman) Raut. She was born and reared in Auburn, and in her veins runs stanch old German blood, her father having been a native of the Fatherland, and her mother, though of Swiss parentage, was born about a half-mile east of Auburn. Frederick Raut came here when a young man and married Mary Ashelman. He followed the vocations of harness making and shoe making in the early days, and was also a successful and popular preacher in the German Methodist church. Mary Ashelman was the daughter of John J. Ashelman, an old settler, who followed farming east of Auburn, where Mrs. Brandon's mother was reared. Her father died here about 1880, and the mother still lives in Auburn.

John U. Ashelman, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Brandon, was born at Basle, Switzerland, in 1792, was reared in that city and there engaged in the milk business. He married Mary Everhart in Basle, and within a year afterward he came to America, arriving here in 1832 and locating in Wayne county, Ohio, where they lived for about ten years. He bought a farm of eighty acres there and gave his attention to its cultivation. In 1836 he came to Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, there being then but three houses in Auburn. He entered land upon his arrival here, and while building his first home, he lodged with some friendly Indians. His entire possessions of real estate here amounted to about six hundred and forty acres of land located at the east edge of Auburn, part of which being now comprised within the city limits. He also entered a tract of land near the city of Fort Wayne, this state. He contracted to have some of the land cleared, and returned to his home in Ohio, where he lived until 1842, then came here and spent the balance of his life on his own place. His death occurred in 1856. His widow survived him several years, dying in 1864. At the time of his death, Mr. Ashelman owned nine hundred and twenty acres of land and was considered quite well-to-do for that day. They were the parents of three sons and six daughters, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Carmer, Moses, Mrs. Barbara Eckhart and William are deceased. Those living are Mrs. Mary Raut, Mrs. Regina Weaver, Mrs. Annie Walker, Christopher, and Mrs. Rosa Saxton. John U. Ashelman was in many respects one of the remarkable men of his day and generation. He was not only a pioneer, but took a prominent leading part in the development and upbuilding of the early community, and none of the men who made the early history of this locality is entitled to greater credit for its development than he. Energy, hospitality and absolute integrity were his leading characteristics and his long life was a blessing to the community.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brandon have been born four children, three of whom are living: Russell, who died at the age of eleven years; Charles A., Annie L. and Mary Elizabeth. By a straightforward and commendable course, Mr. Brandon has made his way to a respectable position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his city and earning a reputation as a very careful and progressive man of affairs, and a broad-minded, upright and charitable citizen, whom the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate.

DR. JOHN E. GRAHAM.

The true western spirit of progress and enterprise is strikingly exemplified in the lives of such men as Dr. Graham, men whose energetic nature and laudable ambition have enabled them to conquer many adverse circumstances and advance steadily to leading positions in professional and business life. The Doctor is a worthy representative of this class and is now a prominent figure in the professional circles of DeKalb county, having been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in the town of Auburn since 1899.

John E. Graham, a successful dentist and popular citizen of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born at Trenton, Ontario, Canada, on October

2, 1875, and is the son of Major John E. Graham and Jennie E. (Meyers) Graham. Major Graham was a graduate of Fort William Military Academy, at Kingston, Ontario, an institution similar to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was commissioned a major in the English army, but subsequently resigned and became engaged in business at Trenton. His wife was a granddaughter of old Captain John Meyers, who, during the French and Indian war north of Lake Erie, was a courier between Quebec and Detroit. A brother of Major Meyers is now mayor of Kingston, an office that receives much more honor in Canada than in this country. Major Graham died shortly before the birth of his son, the subject of this sketch. When the latter was about twelve years old, his mother brought him to the United States, and subsequently she became the wife of Samuel Moody, of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, her present residence being at Auburn. John E. Graham, who is of the third generation of the family to bear that name, attended the common and high schools at Waterloo and graduated in 1893. Then, because of ill health, he spent a year in the highlands of Ontario. In the fall of 1894 he entered the dental department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, completing the course and receiving his degree in 1897. He immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession at Waterloo, but two years later moved to Auburn, where he has remained and where he has built up a large and representative patronage. He possesses a thorough knowledge of his profession and keeps closely in touch with the latest advances made in the science of dentistry, being now numbered among the ablest and most successful in his line in this section of the state.

On December 31, 1900, Dr. Graham married Bertha Kiplinger, of Waterloo, daughter of Michael Kiplinger and wife, who are represented elsewhere in this volume. To this union have been born three children, namely: Gladwyn, DuVern and Erthenia.

In the civic life of the community in which he lives, Dr. Graham has long taken an active and prominent part and from 1906 to 1910 he served as president of the city board of health. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the fourteenth degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, and has served as chancellor commander of the lodge at Waterloo. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. Religiously, Dr. Graham and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which the Doctor is an elder, and in 1910 he was honored by being made a commissioner to the general assembly of the church which met at Atlantic City. He is a straightforward, conscientious man, in whom his fellow citizens have marked confidence because of his public spirit and splendid personal qualities. Personally he is genial and companionable, and is popular in the social circles in which he moves.

DR. LIDA (POWERS) LEASURE.

The life of the scholarly or professional man or woman seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feeling and attract attention. Their characters are generally made up of the aggregate qualities and qualifications they may possess, as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of their vocations or the particular professions to which they belong. But when such persons have so impressed their individualities upon their fellows as to gain their confidence and through that confidence rise to important public trust, they become conspicuous figures in the body politic of the community. The subject of this sketch is one of the scholarly women of her county, who, not content to hide her talents amid life's sequestered ways, has, by the force of will and a laudable ambition, forged to the front in an exacting and responsible calling and earned an honorable reputation as the head of one of the most important branches of public service. She is a well-educated, symmetrically developed woman and, her work as an educator having brought her prominently to the notice of the public, the result has been a demand for her services where a high standard of professional excellence is required. She is fully abreast the times in advanced educational methods and her general knowledge is broad and comprehensive. Because of her earnest life, high attainments, well rounded character and large influence, she is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

Dr. Lida Leasure is a daughter of the old Hoosier state, having been born at Spring Hill, near Greensburg, Indiana, and is a daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Hood) Powers. She was reared on a farm and her elementary education was received in the common schools of her neighborhood, which was supplemented by attendance at a local academy. At the age of about twenty years she became a student in the Terre Haute Normal School, where she was graduated, after which she engaged in teaching school. Her first pedagogical work was as a teacher in the high school at Marshall, Illinois, after which she taught in the Model School at Terre Haute and in the Indianapolis high school. In 1878 she came to Auburn, where for several years

DR. LIDA LEASURE

she taught in the high school, and served as superintendent of the city schools, where she earned a splendid reputation for both educational and executive ability. In 1880 she taught in the high school at Princeton, Indiana, and on December 30th, that year, she was married to John H. Leasure, of Auburn, after which she resigned her position at Princeton and returned to Auburn to reside. However, her love for educational work again attracted her to the school room and in 1882 and for two or three years thereafter she was a teacher in the Auburn high school. About this time she determined to take up the practice of medicine and to this end she matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where she was graduated in 1888, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a while Dr. Leasure practiced her profession at Auburn, but in 1892 she moved to Angola and, with the exception of a year at Logansport, Indiana, she was engaged in the active practice at Angola until 1903, when, having found her professional duties too exacting and her husband's business requiring his constant presence at Auburn, they returned to the latter place, where they have since resided. Here, having relinquished her medical practice, Dr. Leasure again entered the educational work and for two years was principal of the Riley school, and taught a year in the high school, resigning the latter position. In June, 1911, without solicitation on her part, she was elected to the position of county superintendent of schools, she having given her consent to the election in response to the request of a number of the county's influential trustees. She was elected for a four-year term, but by legislative enactment her term has been extended to 1917. To Dr. Leasure belongs the distinction of being the first woman to be elected to a public office in Indiana and also of being the only woman superintendent in the state. Though a very busy woman, and the duties of her office responsible and exacting, she loves the work and is discharging her official duties in a manner that has won the approval and commendation of all classes. Personally, Dr. Leasure is a woman of many gracious qualities of head and heart which have endeared her to all who know her. Aside from her professional work, she takes an intelligent interest in the social, moral and civic life of the community, supporting every movement for the advancement of the welfare of the community. She is an honorary member of the Ladies' Literary Club and is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, while her religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, of which she is an earnest member.

By her union with John H. Leasure, who is referred to specifically elsewhere in this work, Mrs. Leasure has become the mother of the following children: Flossie, the wife of Harry M. Richwine, of Auburn, and the mother of a daughter, Helen Marguerite; and J. Kent, who is a student in the medical department of the State University at Bloomington, Indiana.

DAVID J. SWARTS, M. D.

In giving the life record of the late Dr. David J. Swarts, of Auburn, Indiana, it is believed that it will be an incentive to the young who may peruse it to lead nobler lives, have higher ambitions and accomplish more for their fellow-men, for his life was ever led along a plane of high endeavor, always consistent with truth in its highest forms and ever in keeping with honorable principles. He had an altruistic spirit—and for a half century he put forth every effort in his power to alleviate suffering, so that his name deserves to go down in the history of his locality as one of its worthiest and most faithful and efficient physicians. Thus, for many reasons, not the least of which is the fact that he was one of the patriotic sons of the North who, when the terrible tocsin of war sounded in the early sixties, unhesitatingly gave up the pleasures of home and the pursuit of a profitable profession to do what he could in behalf of the National Union, the biographer is glad to set forth the salient facts concerning his long, useful and honorable career.

David J. Swarts was born near Jeromeville, Ashland county, Ohio, on June 30, 1832, and was a son of David and Catherine (Smith) Swarts. He remained on the farm with his parents until nineteen years of age, in the meantime securing the rudiments of his education in the common schools. He then became a student in Vermillion Academy, at Hayesville, Ohio, where he remained two and a half years. In 1856, having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he entered upon its study under the direction of Doctors Robinson and Firestone, of Wooster, Ohio, with whom he remained until the fall of 1858. He then entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in March, 1860, and later took a post-graduate course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City. He first located at Reedsburg, Ohio, but in November, 1860, removed to Auburn, Indiana, where his abilities were quickly recognized and he was soon in command of a large and remunerative patronage. His private professional career was interrupted, however, by the outbreak of the war of the

Rebellion, which aroused his patriotic spirit and, in June, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the organization of the company he was elected and commissioned first lieutenant, in which capacity he served until the following October, when he resigned his commission in order to accept the commission of assistant surgeon of his regiment, and rendered most faithful and efficient service until the close of the war, being mustered out in June, 1865. He participated in most of the battles in which the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, engaged, including Pigeon Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Black River, siege of Jackson, Lovejoy Station, Bentonville and many others of scarcely less importance.

In his professional practice Doctor Swarts was numbered among the most successful in his section of the state, and was held in the highest regard among his professional colleagues. In 1862, prior to his enlistment, he had been employed as one of the county physicians, and in 1880 he was again appointed to that position, while he also rendered effective service as secretary of the county board of health. He was not only an able physician, but he was characterized by a profound human sympathy, which overleaped mere sentiment to become his actuating motive. Those who knew him well were unstinted in their praise of his kindly disposition and his superior ability. He was a member of the DeKalb County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In the summer of 1900 Doctor Swarts took a trip to Europe, his itinerary embracing England, Germany, Switzerland and France, visiting the Paris Exposition, while, professionally, he visited a number of the leading hospitals of Europe.

Dr. David J. Swarts died on March 3, 1905, in Beaver county, Oklahoma, where he had entered a government claim on which he was staying to prove it up, but chiefly for the benefit of his failing health. His remains were brought back to Auburn for interment. His loss was deeply felt in this community, where so many of his active years had been passed, his death coming to many as a personal bereavement, for he had endeared himself to all who were numbered among his friends.

On August 28, 1862, Dr. David Swarts was married to Vesta M. Ward, the daughter of Rev. Stephen Brown and Laura Ward, of Auburn, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. She was born in Lorain county, Ohio, on April 26, 1841, and came to DeKalb county, Indiana, with her parents in 1842. She received her early education in the Auburn public schools, completing her studies at the Northeastern Indiana Academy, at Orland, Steuben county, in 1858. She then began teaching and from that time up to her marriage to Doctor Swarts she was identified with the educational interests of DeKalb county, eventually becoming superintendent of the Auburn schools. For a year during the early part of the Civil war she taught school in Hicksville, Ohio, and in the great issue between the North and the South her loyalty inspired her to active efforts in behalf of the Union. She gave frequent talks and readings at meetings called for the enlistment of volunteers, and later while teaching at Auburn she had a class of thirty students who sang war campaign songs on such occasions. She still has in her possession several copies of these songs.

In July, 1864, Mrs. Swarts, possessed with a deep consciousness of a call to duty, resigned her position in the Auburn schools and started for the Southland, her intention being to join her husband and assist him in his care for the sick and wounded soldiers. He was then located at Altoona Pass, Georgia. She called on Governor Morton and asked for a pass, which he readily gave her, but told her that communication was cut off by Hood's army, which was in Kentucky, and that she probably would not be able to get through for some time. However, he gave her an order to report for service to Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, of the Christian Commission, at Louisville, and there, on July 15th, she began her work as nurse in the Brown U. S. General Hospital. In October of the same year she was transferred to the Crittenden U. S. General Hospital, at Louisville, where she remained until March 27, 1865, when, being unfit for further duty on account of poor health, she was honorably discharged and returned to her home. Her experiences in this work were necessarily far from pleasant, but she devoted herself, heart and soul, to the work for which she had offered herself and her record during that trying period was one of faithful and self-forgetting service for others. Only those who have had actual experience on the battlefield or in hospitals can fully realize how cheap human life is ofttimes held in time of war or of the awful carnage of battle. In the Crimean war Florence Nightingale led her devoted band of nurses along a new route in the mitigation of the horrors of war, and her American sisters followed along the same merciful and loving way. The nurses of the Civil war were recruited from every-day life and Mrs. Swarts was justly proud of the commission which she held from the government, for such commissions were not to be had for the mere asking. Referring to her experiences in those days, Mrs. Swarts, in one of her letters, wrote as follows: "A circular sent out by the superintendent of nurses of the Sanitary Commission stated emphatically that all nurses are required to be very plain looking women, their dresses must be brown or black, with no bows, no curls or jewelry, and no hoop skirts. I could have filled that bill of particulars perfectly, but was spared the inquisition, for Mrs. Wittenmyer, of the Christian Commission, to whom I reported for duty, was less exacting and my papers were duly signed by order of Secretary Stanton and the surgeon-general of the army." Again she wrote: "The army nurses know no North, no South, in their care for the sick and suffering."

In 1878 Mrs. Swarts decided to devote herself to the practice of medicine and, after studying for awhile with her husband, she took special courses in medicine and surgery, and was admitted to the junior class of the department of medicine of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. And on March 1, 1882, she graduated at the Ft. Wayne College of Medicine and received her degree. She immediately entered upon the active practice of her profession at Auburn and later took a post-graduate course at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dr. Vesta M. Swarts is a woman of high intellectual attainments, thoroughly demonstrated professional ability, and exalted personal character, so that she has at all times enjoyed the fullest measure of confidence and regard throughout the community where practically her entire life has been spent.

To David J. and Vesta Swarts were born two children, namely: Harris J., on August 24, 1866, and Willard Ward, on July 14, 1872. Harris J. secured his educational training in the Auburn public schools and then completed a thorough course in practical telegraphy, in which he became an expert. From 1884 he was employed in active railroad service as an operator and in 1893 he became a train dispatcher for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, being now located as a chief dispatcher at Freeport, Illinois. He has been a prudent manager of his private affairs and is the owner of valuable real estate at Auburn. He was one of the original incorporators of the Auburn Hardware Company, in which company he was a stockholder. On November 1, 1888, he married Chloe S. Shoemaker, the daughter of A. Shoemaker, of Decatur, Illinois. To them were born two children, Mabel Vesta, born June 27, 1890, and Harold Ward, born May 4, 1894, the latter dying on October 28, 1896, and the former less than a week later, on November 2d, both deaths being caused by malignant diphtheria. Dr. Willard Ward Swarts received his elementary education in the Auburn public schools, and during both his junior and senior years in high school was president of his class. He began the study of medicine under the direction of his parents, and then took the full course in the Ft. Wayne College of Medicine, after which he attended the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon afterwards he took two terms at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital at Chicago, after which he located at Poe, Allen county, Indiana, where he devoted himself to the general practice of medicine and surgery. Five and a half years later he removed to Auburn, where he has continued in the practice, with excellent results. He is an honorary member of the Ft. Wayne College of Medicine Alumni Association, and while in Allen county he was a member of the Allen County Medical Society and was a charter member of the Ft. Wayne Academy of Medicine. He is now a member of the DeKalb County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was appointed in January, 1914, as secretary of the Auburn city board of health, for a term of four years. On February 3, 1897, Dr. Willard Swarts married Nell Garside, the daughter of James W. Garside, of Edon, Williams county, Ohio, assistant cashier of the Edon Banking Company. To Dr. Swarts and wife have been born two children, Irene, born March 7, 1898, and Ward Garside, born September 28, 1906.

JOHN LEAS.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a community or a county or a state lies not in the machinery of government nor even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. In these particulars, he whose name appears at the head of this memoir conferred honor and dignity upon the locality of his residence, and as an elemental part of history it is consonant that there should be recorded a resume of his career, with the object in view of noting his connection with the advancement of one of the most flourishing and progressive sections of the commonwealth, as well as his relations with the commercial and financial affairs of the community honored by his citizenship.

John Leas was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, near the historic city of Gettysburg, on July 12, 1815, and was a son of Col. John, Jr., and Sophia (Spangler) Leas, both of whom also were natives of the old Keystone state. He came of good old American stock, his paternal grandfather having been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Colonel Leas was a farmer and in 1818 he emigrated to Stark county, Ohio, where he began operations on a tract of virgin soil. In 1838 he went to Guernsey county, that state, and there again created a good farm out of what was formerly a wilderness. In the fall of 1852 the Colonel came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and located on section 5, Smithfield township, where he again made a farm, and there he remained until 1866, when he moved to Waterloo, where his death occurred in 1875. While a resident of Stark county, Ohio, he was commissioned colonel of a regiment of militia. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat and he acceptably filled a number of local offices. His wife died in 1882. They were members of the Reformed church. Colonel Leas, who was a man of more than ordinary ability, became a prominent figure and an important factor in the affairs of the various communities where he lived and enjoyed universal respect.

John Leas was reared upon the paternal farmstead in Stark county, Ohio, whither the family had moved when he was but three years old. Owing to the modest circumstances of the family, he was not given large opportunities for an education, the log-cabin school of that locality being his only chance. While still a resident of that county, he was married to Susan Schimpff, a native of Germany, who had emigrated to this country when thirteen years of age. To that union were born twelve children, namely: Peter, Susan and a daughter unnamed died in infancy; Martin Van Buren, who was born at Osnaburg, Stark county, Ohio, on August 25, 1840, died at his home in Salem township, Steuben county, Indiana, on March 31, 1899; Jacob H., who lives north of Hudson, is the oldest of the family now living; John S., who lived in Salem township, Steuben county, died, leaving six children by his first marriage and two by the second; his widow now lives at Ashley; Elizabeth L. is the wife of Oscar Taylor, a banker at Hamilton; Adeline is the wife of Miles Jefferson Waterman, of Franklin township, this county; the other four children, Hezekiah H., Obediah, William Henry and Daniel Louis, all live at Waterloo, this county, and are represented in individual sketches elsewhere in this work. In 1842 John Leas came to Indiana, purchasing one hundred and forty-three acres of land, and the following year he moved his family to this state. In 1867 he came to DeKalb county and bought a fine farm in Smithfield township and one year later moved on it, and made it his permanent home, owning two hundred and fifty acres of land at the time of his death and being numbered among the successful and enterprising farmers of the county. In 1871 Mr. Leas was one of the leaders in the organization of the Citizens Bank at Waterloo, which had a most successful career. In the course of time he bought out the other partners and in 1881 became the sole owner of the bank, which he retained until 1896, when he sold it to his son, Hezekiah, and retired from active business life, his death occurring on June 25, 1897.

The record of Mr. Leas was a remarkable one in several respects and the example of his life is one worthy of emulation. When he first came to Indiana his material possessions consisted of eighty-five dollars in money and a yoke of oxen, but he was endowed with a large ambition and a great capacity for work, elements which will insure success in almost any undertaking. Indefatigable in his efforts, keeping ever before him the highest of ideals, he gradually forged ahead and eventually gained not only a competency, but also the universal confidence and good will of his fellow citizens.

Mrs. Susan Leas died on June 15, 1881, and subsequently Mr. Leas married Mrs. Amanda Mallory Patterson, widow of Robert Patterson, to which union were born five children.

Politically, Mr. Leas always supported the Democratic party and in several offices of local importance he rendered valuable services to his community. Religiously, he was a member of the Reformed church, while, fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to Waterloo Lodge No. 307. In Mr. Leas' business career, as well as his private life, he was actuated by the highest motives, his actions being always the result of careful and conscientious thought. His death removed from DeKalb county one of her most substantial and highly esteemed citizens and the many beautiful tributes to his high standing in the world of affairs and as a man and citizen attested to the abiding place he had in the hearts and affections of his friends.

FRANCIS MARK HINES, M. D.

Success in what are popularly termed the learned professions is the legitimate result of merit and painstaking endeavor. In commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but professional advancement is gained only by critical study and research long continued. Proper intellectual discipline, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made the subject of this review eminent in his chosen calling and he stands today among the scholarly and enterprising

L. M. Hines

physicians and surgeons in a community long distinguished for the high order of its medical talent. In the civic and political circles of DeKalb county the Doctor has also long been a prominent figure, having served faithfully and efficiently in positions of public trust and responsibility, having added prestige to a name already honored and dignified by his father.

Francis M. Hines was born on January 26, 1861, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of Henry and Sarah Abigail (Smith) Hines. Henry Hines was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on April 1, 1839, a son of Francis and Lovina (Culler) Hines. In 1844 his parents moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where the father died in 1877. Henry Hines lived with his parents until his marriage to Sarah Abigail Smith, February 6, 1858. She was born on April 8, 1838, in Medina county, Ohio. The year following their marriage they came to DeKalb county, settling in Jackson township, where he entered upon the task of creating a farm out of the wilderness. He there became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land in sections 10 and 11, which eventually became one of the choice farms of that locality. He continued the operation of that farm until the fall of 1896, when he was elected treasurer of DeKalb county and moved to Auburn, where his death occurred about six months later, on July 6, 1897. Henry Hines was a remarkable man in many respects and during the entire period of his residence in this county he enjoyed to a notable degree the confidence and high regard of all who knew him. He was elected justice of the peace, and, by successive re-elections, served continuously for eighteen years, or until his election to the office of county treasurer. He did not desire the office, but his fellow citizens insisted on re-electing him. Even tempered, level headed and with a keen sense of the fairness of things, he conducted his justice court in such a manner as to satisfy all litigants, and it was frequently the case that disputants would refer their troubles to him for settlement without law proceedings. His sense of justice, fairness and honesty made him a man of influence, though he was firm for what he believed to be right and was absolutely fearless. His word was as good as a bond, and any statement from his lips was accepted without question. Henry Hines was a successful man in his material affairs and at the time of his death owned, besides the home farm, two saw-mills, one in Jackson township and one in Union township.

To Henry and Sarah Hines were born the following children: Lillie Louisa, now deceased, was the wife of James H. Farver, of Jackson township, this county; Francis M. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Wesley

L. is a practicing physician at Warsaw, Indiana; Leonard Arthur, now deceased, was a successful physician at Warsaw at the time of his death; Lovina Ann is the wife of Alfred J. Geisinger, of Auburn; Effie A. is the wife of Lewis M. Geisinger, of Auburn. The mother of these children survives and is living in Auburn.

Francis M. Hines was reared to manhood on the home farm in Jackson township, securing his education in the public schools, also attending the normal school at Auburn several terms. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school in his home township, continuing to follow that vocation until 1889. In the fall of that year, having determined to take up the practice of medicine, he matriculated in the medical department of the Methodist Episcopal University at Fort Wayne, where he was graduated in March, 1892, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then returned to Auburn and in May following he began the active practice of his profession. Successful from the start, Doctor Hines was soon in command of a lucrative practice in both medicine and surgery, and during the subsequent years he has stood high among his professional colleagues in this community. In November, 1898, Doctor Hines was elected treasurer of DeKalb county, assuming the duties of his office on January 1, 1899, and so satisfactory were his services that in 1900 he was elected to succeed himself, thus serving four years as treasurer and retiring from the office with the commendation of all the people.

Prior to his election as treasurer, Doctor Hines had served as a member of the Auburn city council from the third ward. During his term it was decided to install a municipal light and water plant, and, largely through the efforts of Doctor Hines, this was accomplished at a much more reasonable figure than was at first deemed possible. He was urged to again run for councilman, but declined, owing to his nomination for the county treasurership. He also gave to his city six years' valuable service as a member of the school board.

Politically, Doctor Hines has always been aligned with the Democratic party and has taken an active interest in political and public affairs. In the fall of 1902 he was elected chairman of the Democratic county central committee and two years later was a delegate to the national convention of his party at St. Louis, when Alton B. Parker was nominated for the presidency. During the Doctor's official life he did not abandon the practice of his profession, giving his personal attention to his practice as far as was possible and employing an office assistant to take his place when his official duties prevented him from doing professional work.

On March 29, 1885, Doctor Hines was married to Lillie Ann Carper, who was born and reared in Jackson township, this county, the daughter of John and Sarah (Friedt) Carper. Her parents, who were natives of Ohio, came with their respective families to DeKalb county and were pioneer settlers in Jackson township. To Doctor and Mrs. Hines have been born the following children: Dorsey Mark, born May 5, 1886, attended the Indiana University School of Medicine at Indianapolis, graduating in 1909, and is engaged in the practice with his father; Ralph died in infancy; Vera Grace received a splendid education, attending the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio; the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana; the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, Indiana, and the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Since the fall of 1909 she has been teaching in the Auburn public schools, being in the DeSoto school building that was erected while her father was a member of the school board; Nellie Faith, who graduated from the Auburn high school, and attended college at Jacksonville, Illinois, is teaching sewing in the Auburn public schools; A. V., born April 16, 1892, graduated from the Auburn high school in 1908 and from the medical department of Indiana University in 1912. He served a year as house physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Auburn; Victor Glenn, born September 4, 1895, died at the age of six years; Lillian died in infancy.

Religiously, Doctor Hines is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested and to the support of which he contributes liberally. Personally, he is genial and unassuming, possessing to an eminent degree those qualities of character which commend him to the friendship of all with whom he comes in contact, and he not only enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the county which has been honored by his citizenship, but he is deservedly popular among all classes.

CAPTAIN JOHN F. OTTO.

Among the representative citizens and honored ex-soldiers of DeKalb county, Indiana, is the subject of this review, who, after a quarter of a century of untiring effort in business pursuits, is now retired and living quietly in his home at Auburn. To such men as Captain Otto we turn with particular satisfaction as offering in their life stories justification for works of this character, owing to the life of honesty and sobriety he has led and his energetic nature and patriotic spirit.

Captain John F. Otto was born in Erfurt, Prussia, on December 10, 1826, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed by his parents to learn the trade of a glove maker, serving as such until he was eighteen years old. He then enlisted in the Prussian artillery service and assisted in crushing the rebellion in the South German states, participating in two battles and in the siege of the fortified city of Rastadt in 1848 and 1849. In 1851 Captain Otto was discharged from military service as a non-commissioned officer, and immediately emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City in May of that year. He soon found employment as a farm hand near Albany, New York, but was defrauded of his wages, and the following winter was one of privation and suffering, for, being a stranger in a strange land, without money or friends, he knew not which way to turn. In the summer of 1851 his parents came to this country and settled at Buffalo, New York, but he did not find them until the spring of the following year. He remained with them until the fall of 1853 when they all moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and he obtained employment in the shops of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne railroad. He was thus employed at the outbreak of the Civil war and in October, 1861, loyal to his adopted country, he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Battery, being mustered into the service on December 17th of that year and serving with courage and valor until January 7, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. At the organization of the battery he was commissioned junior first lieutenant, and on August 12, 1863, at Bridgeport, Tennessee, he was promoted to first lieutenant because of valiant service on the field of battle. On November 17, 1863, he was placed in command of the Twentieth Ohio Battery, but was relieved by a general order from headquarters to return to Indiana on recruiting service. In the spring of 1864 he rejoined his battery, with which he served until the end of the war. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Manchester, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain (where he was wounded), Chattahoochee River and Atlanta. After his return from the army Captain Otto located in Auburn, and in company with Ernest Myers he engaged in the boot and shoe business. In this enterprise he was successful and in 1867 he bought his partner's interest and continued alone. Three years later he added a stock of groceries and continued his business with gratifying results until 1890, when, having amassed sufficient in a material way to insure his future years against want or embarrassment, he retired from active business and is now living quietly in his pleasant home in Auburn.

On January 26, 1865, Captain Otto married Mariah C. Reehling, of Fort Wayne, and to them have been born six children, namely: Kate is the wife of Isaac Grogg, of Auburn, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work; Francis and her brother, Alpha Blaine, are at Berkeley, California, where the latter is a successful pharmacist; Lucy is the wife of Herbert I. Scott, of Indianapolis; Clara is the wife of John M. Samuels, of Los Angeles, California, and Lizzie is living with her parents in Auburn.

JOHN P. WIDNEY.

The importance that attaches to the lives, character and work of the early settlers of DeKalb county and the influence they exerted upon the cause of humanity and civilization is one of the most absorbing themes that can possibly attract the attention of the local historian. If great and beneficent results—results that endure and bless mankind—are the proper measure of the good men do, then who is there in the world's history that may take their places above the hardy pioneer. To point out the way, to make possible our present advancing civilization, its happy homes, its arts and sciences, its discoveries and inventions, its education, literature, culture, refinement and social life and joy, is to be the truly great benefactors of mankind for all time. This was the great work accomplished by the early settlers and it is granted by all that they builded wiser than they knew. Prominent among the worthy representatives of the pioneer element in the county of DeKalb was the well-known gentleman to a review of whose life the following lines are devoted. For many years he was a forceful factor in the growth and development of this locality and because of his life and accomplishments he is eminently entitled to representation in the annals of his county, for the record would not be complete were there failure to give him his due meed of credit for the important part he played in the early drama enacted here.

John P. Widney was born of Irish parentage in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on November 28, 1816, his parents having been John and Joanna (Patterson) Widney. In 1835, at the age of nineteen years, he married and in May of the following year the young couple came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating on the banks of the St. Joe river, in Concord township, where he entered a tract of government land. To the clearing and improvement of this land he immediately applied his energies and in the course of time succeeded in establishing a comfortable home. In those years of toil and hardship inseparable from the life of a pioneer, John P. Widney evaded no share of labor and during those early years he knew no idle moments. From want of facilities he had received but a meager school education; but the necessities of pioneer conditions, and responsibilities as the head of a family so early in life, caused him to depend wholly on personal effort, guided by exceptional natural mental acumen. He developed such qualities of mind as won for him the respect and confidence of the early settlers, which was shown in an unmistakable manner when the first election in DeKalb county was held, he being chosen with one other to constitute at the county seat the first canvassing board, whose duty was to verify the vote of the county to the governor. Subsequently he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving in 1847 and 1848. In this public capacity he proved himself worthy of the trust of his constituents and the regard of his co-legislators. In 1850 he was elected county clerk, serving one term of four years. His official duties required his residence in Auburn, and he shared with that village its early struggles and its ultimate success. In 1852 he was chosen one of the town's board of trustees. He was later elected justice of the peace and in that capacity showed himself sound of judgment and prompt in decision. He was also deputy internal revenue collector and held other positions of trust. During the Civil war Mr. Widney was active in his support of the Union cause, but did not enlist for active military service himself for the reason that, while putting in the first bridge across Twenty-six-mile creek, near Newville, he had been severely injured, not fully recovering until late in life. In matters political, he was not a blind partisan, but gave careful consideration to men and measures, casting his vote at all times for what he considered the best interests of the community, state and nation. He was a man of strong and positive convictions, and wrote much for the press, giving his views on questions of the day and on matters that pertained to the county. In religious faith, he was a Universalist. In character, he was prudent in his investments, wise in the management of his affairs, and frugal in his tastes, qualities which enabled him to accumulate a goodly amount of material substance, which was largely shared by his children. In reputation, social, business or official, John P. Widney was regarded as an upright, honorable man, of the strictest integrity of thought and action. He "stood four square to every wind that blew" and never violated the confidence which his fellow citizens reposed in him. His last years were spent with his children, his death occurring on October 11, 1905, at the age of eighty-nine years—a long life, in which he gave the best that was in him for his family and the community. He always stood by the right as he knew the right, having the courage of his convictions, though sometimes in the minority. In evidence of this is the fact that he was renominated for election to the Legislature, but was defeated because he advocated the free-school system and a bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. It is a matter of fact that, though he was very successful in the accumulation of money, much of which he loaned, he never charged more than the legal rate of interest, and never distressed any one in the repayment of borrowed money, while, on the other hand, he gave material assistance to many a poor man in the securing of a home. His reputation for honorable dealing and just treatment of his fellows was firmly established and is emphasized by those who best knew him. Quiet and unassuming, he was never a seeker for public preferment, and it is said that he was never present at a meeting where he was nominated for office, though, as a loyal citizen, he gladly and efficiently performed his full duty when called by his fellow citizens to perform official functions.

In 1835 John P. Widney was married to Jane Linn, the daughter of John and Jane (Scyoc) Linn, and to them were born five children, of whom but two survive, Oliver H., who is referred to specifically elsewhere in this work, and Samuel L. Mrs. Jane Widney died on October 11, 1851, and on May 30, 1852, he married Mary H. Widney, a daughter of Judge Widney. To this union were also born five children, of whom three are living, Mrs. Mary Alice Lewis, John Morris Widney and Mrs. Cora Lodewick. All of the surviving children reside in Auburn, with the exception of Samuel L., who lives at St. Joe, this county, and Mrs. Lodewick, of Ashland, Ohio. Mrs. Mary Widney passed away at Auburn on November 14, 1903, after which Mr. Widney made his home with his children, who gave to him the most loving and solicitous attention.

The Linn and Widney families had been for a number of centuries closely connected. The Widneys are descended from Colonel Widney, who was an officer in the army of William of Orange, of Holland. He accompanied that prince from Holland to England in 1688 and was in the war against King James II. For his valuable services he received a large estate in county Tyrone, Ireland, which was handed down to his descendants. Colonel Widney's great-grandson, James Widney, who inherited the estate, was a squire. In 1784, when thirty-one years old, he sold the ancestral acres and came to America, buying six hundred acres of land in Path Valley, Franklin (then Cumberland) county, Pennsylvania.

The Linn family is descended from the ancient Celts who migrated from Scotland to Ireland after the conquest by William of Orange. They settled not far from the Widney estate and the two families became very close in their relationships. When James Widney came to America, he sent word back to Hugh Linn, his sister's husband, and in 1788 Hugh Lind and his family came to Pennsylvania and located near the Widney estate, in Path Valley. There they became successful in their material pursuits and prominent in the social, civic and business life of the community.

LEVI BRANDABERRY.

It is signally consistent that in this compilation be entered a memoir of so worthy and honored a citizen as was Levi Brandaberry, who was for many years a resident of the county and who here attained independence through his honest and well directed efforts in connection with the great basic art of agriculture, while he stood forth as one of the representative citizens of his township.

Levi Brandaberry, whose untimely death on October 20, 1899, caused universal expressions of regret and sorrow throughout Smithfield township, was born in Stark county, Ohio, on June 2, 1844, and was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Frick) Brandaberry. He was one of six children, the others being Isabell, Cyrus, Caroline, Sarah and Hannah. When the subject was but a boy the family moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating in Smithfield township, where the father bought a farm in the southern part of that locality, where the parents made their permanent home and died. On that farm Levi Brandaberry was reared to manhood and after his marriage in 1870 he lived for two years on the paternal farmstead, at the end of which time he bought a farm in the southwest part of Smithfield township, comprising one hundred and one acres of land, and to this he gave his undivided attention during the remainder of his life. Practical and progressive in his ideas, energetic and persistent in his methods, it was not strange that success crowned his efforts, for in him were combined those qualities of character which insure success in any undertaking. He made many splendid permanent improvements on his farm, including a large brick house, a commodious and well arranged barn and many other features which gave the

LEVI BRANDABERRY

place a splendid reputation as one of the up-to-date and modern farms of Smithfield township. Mr. Brandaberry gave his personal attention to every detail of his work, and knew no such word as idleness. His death was caused by being caught in a corn shredder, from which he received injuries that resulted in his death four days later. A careful and prudent business man, he had his affairs in good shape so that, although his death was untimely, his widow found his affairs in good condition and has been enabled to carry on the farm work through tenants with good success. She is now making her home in Waterloo. Mr. Brandaberry was an earnest member of the Knights of Pythias, in the workings of which he took an interested part. Because of his high character, business success and his genial nature, he had won and retained a host of warm friends throughout the community where he lived, and his death was considered a distinct loss to the community which had been honored by his citizenship for so many years.

On October 9, 1870, Levi Brandaberry was united in marriage with Margaret Hamman, who was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, but went with her parents to Kosciusko county, this state. Her father died when she was but five years old, and her mother, upon whom was thrown the burden of rearing five small children, felt unable to properly care for them and consequently Margaret was placed with a family by the name of Chambers, by whom she was taken to Illinois, where they made a home. They died there and she was taken into the home of James Adams at the age of eight years, with whom she remained until seventeen years old. By these people she was not given proper consideration, being treated badly in many respects, being compelled to work hard and being clothed scantily and denied the opportunities of a proper education. In the meantime her brother, who was desirous of ascertaining her whereabouts, had written postal cards to every postmaster in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, asking for information as to her whereabouts. The postmaster where she was then living recognized the description of her and gave her the card, to which she wrote a reply, and she was then informed that her relatives had about concluded that she was dead and wished to see her again. This she told to the people with whom she lived, who grudgingly gave her some clothes to travel in. When she arrived in the locality where her relatives were, she was waiting at the railroad station and saw two women, evidently a mother and daughter, eyeing her closely and whispering to each other. Finally one of them approached her and asked her name, which on learning, they told her they were her cousin and aunt. However, she did not know them and even her mother seemed to her like a stranger. She felt strangely alone in the world, for fate had cheated her of a child's natural heritage, a mother's love, during the formative period of her life. She did not remain long at home, but secured a place and worked out in the neighborhood until her marriage to Mr. Brandaberry, who was prosperous and provided well for her, eventually leaving her a good farm and a comfortable home. She was in the truest sense of the word a helpmate to her husband, contributing by her encouraging words and sound advice to his business prosperity and in the community where so many of her years have been spent, she is held in the highest esteem by all who know her. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brandaberry, but they adopted a girl, Jennie Fee, the daughter of John and Sarah (Johns) Fee, she now being the wife of W. B. Williams, of King county, Washington. During the thirteen years which have elapsed since Mr. Brandaberry's death, Mrs. Brandaberry has had only two tenants on her farm, and has had very satisfactory business relations with them. She is a shrewd, keen and sagacious business woman, handling her affairs with prudence and sound judgment, and because of her kindly qualities of head and heart she has a large circle of warm and loyal friends.

A. BYRON DARBY, M. D.

Devoted during a long period of years to the noble work which his profession implies, the gentleman whose career we essay to briefly outline in the following paragraphs has been faithful and indefatigable in his endeavors and has not only earned the due rewards of his efforts in a temporal way but has also proved himself eminently worthy to exercise the important functions of his calling, by reason of his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men. His understanding of the science of medicine is regarded by those who know him as being broad and comprehensive, and the profession and the public long ago accorded to him a distinguished place among the men of this class in Indiana. His has been a long life of earnest and persistent endeavor, such as always brings a true appreciation of the real value of human existence—a condition that must be prolific of good results in all the relations of life.

A. Byron Darby was born in Fulton county, Ohio, on November 18, 1839, and is a son of Samuel Byrant and Sepharna (Guilford) Darby, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts. These parents were married in Allegany county, New York, in 1826, and in 1836 they moved to what was then Henry, now Fulton county, Ohio, the long, tiresome and ofttimes dangerous journey being made with two yoke of oxen and a lumber wagon. They were among the first settlers of Henry county, and in the organization and development of the county Samuel B. Darby was a prominent figure, he having helped to organize the first township in the county, was postmaster of the first postoffice, taught the first school and opened the first store, conducting the latter for several years. In his political affiliations he was first a Democrat, but after the organization of the Republican party he allied himself with that organization and was thereafter active in its support. He was a member of the historic convention which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency, and also the convention four years later which nominated Abraham Lincoln. His death occurred on July 15, 1884, and he was survived many years by his widow, who died in 1909, when nearly ninety-nine years of age. They were the parents of nine children.

A. Byron Darby received his early education in the common schools and then became a student in Alford College, Allegany county, New York, and later studied at Oberlin College, Ohio, where he paid his school expenses by teaching and working hours not required for study. Having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he devoted his spare time to the study of the necessary text books and in 1862 and 1863 he was a student in the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated in the spring of the latter year. Immediately after his graduation he located at Flint, Indiana, and in partnership with Dr. H. L. Smith practiced his profession for about a year, at the end of which time, Dr. Smith moving from the place, the subject became the only physician in that locality. Here he built up a large and profitable practice, but his health becoming impaired he moved to Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, which has been his home since that time. Proper intellectual discipline, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success made Dr. Darby eminent in his chosen calling, and during all the years since he located at Waterloo, he has stood among the scholarly and enterprising physicians and surgeons in a community long distinguished for the high order of its medical talent. His life here has been characterized not only by high professional ability, but also by the most profound human sympathy, which has overleaped mere sentiment and become an actuating motive, for in youth he realized that there is no honor not founded on genuine worth; that there is a vital purpose in life, and that the best and highest accomplishment must come from a well trained mind and an altruistic heart. Those who have known him well have been unstinted in their praise of his superior ability and the younger men in his profession have frequently sought his counsel, all admitting his eminence. The large success which has crowned his life work, coupled with his ripe experience and kind heart, have enabled him to bring comfort and confidence to the sick room and he has carried sunshine into many a home, his practice having extended over a wide radius of the surrounding county. Professionally, the Doctor is a member of the DeKalb County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. For many years he was the efficient secretary of the board of health of Waterloo.

On April 28, 1864, Dr. Darby was married to Linda M. Huyck, who was born in Huron county, Ohio, on February 7, 1842, the youngest daughter of John P. and Lucinda (Bisil) White, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, and the latter in Vermont. Mrs. Darby came with her parents to Williams county, Ohio, when a young girl and lived there until her marriage to Dr. Darby. She acquired a good, self-secured education and taught a number of terms of school in Ohio and also several terms in Illinois. After her removal to Waterloo she gained many warm friends during the long years of her residence here and was closely identified with the social and church circles, being always a leader in moral reform and actively interested in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She was possessed of more than ordinary talent and until late in life was a leader in the circles in which she moved in her community. She engaged in literary pursuits and was a charter member of the Ladies' Minerva Club, also an earnest and faithful member of the Christian church. Her death occurred on December 10, 1900. To the Doctor and Mrs. Darby were born three children, namely: Hadsell Byron, born June 3, 1865, now lives at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he manages a drug store for Jacob Bills; he married Edith Griffith, of Corunna, this county, and they have two daughters, Nina and Naomi; Frank William Darby, born on February 11, 1868, and who is engaged in the drug business in Waterloo, married Neva Smith, of Steuben county, this state; Verna Darby, born November 6, 1878, is the wife of O. C. Lampland, who is conducting the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Lampland were fellow students and graduated in the same class at the Indiana State University, and Mrs. Lampland gives valuable assistance to her husband in his observatory work.

Dr. Darby has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party and has been active in its support. In 1900 he was elected to the state Senate and served during the sessions of 1901 to 1903, with credit to himself and honor to his district. He is a member of the Church of Christ, and for many years was an active worker in the Sunday school. Fraternally, he is a member of Waterloo Lodge No. 307, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Knights of Honor. Personally, Dr. Darby is genial and approachable, possessing those qualities which win friends, and he has been scrupulously conscientious in all that he has said and done. He was always deeply imbued with the courage of his convictions and his relations with his fellow men have ever been such as to win and retain their confidence and esteem.

JACOB B. CASEBEER, M. D.

The biographies of the representative men of a country, either of a past or present generation, bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their descendants and of the community, and it is a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men. DeKalb county, Indiana, has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives which should serve as a lesson and an inspiration to those who follow them on to the stage of life's activities, but who have also been of commendable service in important avenues of usefulness. The well remembered physician whose name forms the caption of this brief memoir was one of the useful workers in the world's work, a man of well rounded character, sincere, devoted and loyal, so that there are many salient points which render consonant a tribute to his memory in this compilation. Standing as he did for many years at the head of one of the most important and exacting of professions, his labors were long directed for the physical amelioration of the people of his community with such gratifying results. Personally, Doctor Casebeer was affable and popular with all classes and stood ready at all times to encourage and aid all laudable measures and enterprises for the general good. By a life consistent in motive and because of his many fine qualities of head and heart he earned the sincere regard of a vast acquaintance, and his success in his chosen field of endeavor bespoke for him the possession of superior attributes. Yet he was a plain, unassuming gentleman and straightforward in all his relations with his fellow men.

Jacob B. Casebeer was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on April 11, 1839, and was the seventh in order of birth of thirteen children born to David and Rebecca (Kenstrick) Casebeer, who were natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and farmers by occupation. On the paternal side the family is of German descent. The parents of David, John and Nancy (Best) Casebeer, moved from Pennsylvania to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, when he was a child, and there the greater portion of his after-life was passed. He was married to Rebecca Kenstrick on October 26, 1826, their union resulting in the birth of thirteen children, namely: Susanna, Enos L., David W., Rebecca M., Elizabeth N., Margaret C., Eliza E., Howard M., Jacob B., Sarah A., Martha J., John and Joshua. David Casebeer was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a man of exemplary character. His wife was the daughter of John and Sarah (Hivner) Kenstrick and she, too, was an earnest member of the Methodist church. The death of this worthy couple occurred respectively on February 25, 1885, and July 18, 1873.

Jacob B. Casebeer was indebted to the common schools for the limited education which he received, his scholastic training being practically completed when, the summer after he was fourteen years of age, he was granted the privilege of attending a select school two months before harvest and two months after, and to do this he was obliged to walk two and a half miles each way. In the winter of 1853-4 he engaged to teach a school which for some years had been noted for the unruly conduct of the larger scholars, but, by his firmness and tact, he succeeded in mastering the situation and was retained in the school for four years, after which he taught in other localities three years longer. During this period he had pursued private studies and had received some opportunities for studying in advanced classes, thus becoming a well educated man, largely through his own efforts. In 1860 he went to Hardin county, Kentucky, and, after working as a traveling salesman for a time, was employed as principal of a graded school, and at the close of the regular term he took charge of a select school. Before the term of school was completed he was, on account of his well-known Union sentiments, threatened with personal violence and requested to leave the country, but he courageously completed his contract, when he returned to Northern territory. The following season he taught school at Middletown, Ohio, and the following year was principal of the schools at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, that state. During this latter period he engaged in reading medicine in the office of Dr. James Martin, of Fredericksburg, and in the fall of 1863 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he remained until the following March. The next June, having passed a rigid examination before the Ohio board of medical examiners, he was commissioned a surgeon in the Union army and assigned to the Dennison Hospital, near Cincinnati, where he was given charge of one division of the hospital. Soon after he was promoted to the charge of that division of United States army hospitals, remaining there until February, 1865, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He immediately joined his regiment, then in North Carolina, and remained with it until it was mustered out of service, June 27, 1865. He then returned to the office of Doctor Martin, where he resumed his studies and assisted the Doctor until fall, when he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, on March 1, 1866. He immediately came to Auburn, Indiana, and entered upon the practice of his profession, which continued practically without interruption up to the time of his death, which occurred on July 10, 1909. In the winter of 1873-4 he went to New York City and took post-graduate courses in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the New York Medical College and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was, at different times, associated in the practice with Doctors Kesslar, Spooner, Littlefield and Matheny, and on July 14, 1879, he and Dr. Matheny purchased a drug store, which they continued to conduct successfully for a number of years. Doctor Casebeer gained a high reputation as an able physician and skilled surgeon, being called frequently to distant points, while he acted as surgeon for the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, and was medical examiner for a number of life insurance societies. He was earnestly devoted to his profession and enthusiastic in its practice. He was a close student, and kept abreast of the constant advances being made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, owning a large and up-to-date library and taking the leading medical periodicals. He was a forceful writer on professional subjects and several of his papers, read before the American Medical Association, were widely copied by the leading journals in this country and favorably commented upon. He was a member of the DeKalb County Medical Society and the Northeastern Indiana Medical Society, having served as president of the last-named body.

Politically, Doctor Casebeer was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, being a man of strong and positive convictions on all questions of work of temperance reform. Religiously, he was for many years an active public policy. On the temperance question he was especially positive in his opposition to the traffic and was active and influential for many years in the and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church and long served as a member of the official board. In local affairs he was interested in everything that affected the welfare of the people and at the time of his death was serving as county health officer. He had also, for many years, served as pension examiner.

Doctor Casebeer was twice married, first on February 5, 1863, to Harriet G. Smith, of Fredericksburg, Ohio, the daughter of Eli B. and Fannie Smith. She died on January 28, 1869, leaving a daughter, Fannie B., who was born on November 27, 1865. The latter became the wife of Bernard Gunn, and her death occurred at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the spring of 1902. On June 4, 1872, the Doctor married Sarah E. Nycum, of Ft. Wayne, the daughter of William and Margaret (Carr) Nycum. She was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of two years was taken to Iowa by her parents, coming to Ft. Wayne when she was four years old, living there until her marriage to Doctor Casebeer. To them was born a daughter, Hattie E., born April 11, 1873, who is now the wife of E. C. Altenburg, of Auburn.

Although Doctor Casebeer's life was a busy one, his professional duties making heavy demands upon his time, he never shrank from his duties as a citizen and his obligations to his church, his neighbors and his friends. Always calm and dignified, never demonstrative, his life was, nevertheless, a persistent plea, more by precept and example than by written or spoken word, for the purity and grandeur of right principles and the beauty and elevation of wholesome character. To him home life was a sacred trust, friendship was inviolable and nothing could swerve him from the path of rectitude and honor.

PRICE DONNER WEST.

Among the well known citizens of northern Indiana who have finished their labors and gone to their reward, the name of Price Donner West, who was one of the prominent business men and highly esteemed citizens of Auburn, is deserving of special notice. He was one of those sterling citizens whose labors and self-sacrifice made possible the advanced state of civilization and enlightenment for which this section of the Hoosier state has long been noted. He was a benefactor in the truest sense of the term. His career was fraught with inestimable blessings to the world, for he was a man who did not believe in living to himself alone, but desired to help those whom

Price T. West and family

fortune favored less on the highway of life, consequently his memory will long be revered by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in DeKalb county or wherever he was known.

Price Donner West, son of Fisher Curtis West, was born in Perry township, Allen county, Indiana, December 27, 1861. When about eight years old he went with his parents to Port Mitchell, Noble county, Indiana, where the family lived for three years. At the end of that time the family returned to the old home in Allen county. Price, when a boy, attended the district schools. Thirsting for knowledge and assisted in his ambition by his mother, who was an educated woman, young West entered the Methodist Episcopal College, then located in Fort Wayne. He was graduated from this, his mother's alma mater, in 1880. He entered DePauw University, and, largely through his own labor during summer vacations, paid his own way through that institution, from which he took his diploma in 1885. At this time his mind turned to the law and he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor to prepare himself for the practice of his chosen profession. He was graduated from that institution, and, in 1889, he was admitted as a member to the bar of DeKalb county, Indiana. In 1892 he formed a partnership with Judge Hartman. After the dissolution of this partnership Mr. West was alone for awhile practicing law and lending money. From this grew his desire to go into a banking business, and early in 1900 he formed a partnership with Charles M. Brown, and the law firm of Brown & West continued to lend money, and in 1903 organized the Savings, Loan and Trust Company. On the 1st of January, 1908, Mr. West bought the interests of Mr. Brown and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. West was president of the Savings, Loan and Trust Company from its organization until his death. At all times Mr. West's business transactions, both in his law practice and in his trust company, were marked by the strictest integrity. In 1901 Mr. West's health failed and he was obliged to seek a change of climate to recuperate. He spent several months in Florida at St. Petersburg. He returned home much improved. As a boy at home he worked beyond his strength, and during his vacation months in his college years he was up from early dawn until late at night running a threshing machine and doing such other farm work as would enable him to pay his way through college the following school year. His ambition always exceeded his bodily strength. Although Mr. West was the son of a rich farmer he lived and worked as a poor boy, always. His mother died in 1889, and, although a large part of the farm was her own, Price derived no benefit from it, allowing his father to retain and use it as he had in the mother's lifetime.

The elder Mr. West was a man of sound business ability and his advice and judgment were eagerly sought and accepted by the son, who always gave his father his entire confidence. The father, being a stockholder and director of the Savings, Loan and Trust Company, was in a position to give his son the benefit of his many years of experience, which he did. At the time of his death, Price D. West was known far and wide, and his trust company was one of the most popular and flourishing institutions of the kind in this section of the country. He was known as the "poor man's friend." Those struggling for a foothold in the world never asked him in vain for help, and those in trouble seeking his advice were received by him with the utmost sincerity and went away satisfied that his advice was right.

Mr. West as a lawyer stood high. He was admitted as a member of the bar of the supreme court of Indiana April 2, 1909. On the same date he was admitted to practice in the circuit court of the United States. In October of 1908 he organized the Garrett Savings, Loan and Trust Company in the neighboring town of Garrett. He was president of that institution until within a few months of his passing away, when he sold all of his interests therein. He was president also of the Auburn Creamery Company and of the County Association of Insurance Agents. His father being old and blind, Price took the management of his father's large farm in Allen county upon his own shoulders. He seldom took any recreation except to go to the farm for a few days' tramp through the fields and woods, every foot of which was dear to him.

He was married December 27, 1895, to Mrs. Mary C. Barnes. Two sons came of this marriage, Fisher C. West, Jr., and Price Donner West, Jr. The mother of these children died March 10, 1905. On June 19, 1906, Mr. West was married to Nanne Peterson, daughter of Henry C. Peterson, of Albion, Indiana. She and the two sons, Fisher, aged ten years, and Donner, almost nine years of age, are living at the home in Auburn.

Although of a retiring disposition, this man was kind and obliging to all whom he met in a business or a social way, and no favor was too much trouble for him to grant. Being a man of many sorrows, he had sympathy for the sorrowing, and aided them in many ways. His life was not an easy one, but one filled with trials that usually beset the man who makes his own way. He loved his work and found great happiness in it. During the past seven years he had seemed to be growing steadily stronger, so that his passing was a shock to every one, as well as a great grief.

He was a valued member of the Scottish Rite at Fort Wayne, and of all the Masonic orders at Auburn. A year before his death he was worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was also prominent as a member of the Commercial Club of Auburn. He was public-spirited, being intensely interested in the welfare of the community in which he lived. His Christian faith was exemplified by the many good deeds of his daily life. Being a most profound Bible scholar, he implanted a love for Bible stories in his two sons. The preparation that Christ made for his ministry was the last lesson he taught his sons. He said: "Get an education to enable you to *do* something in life. Get *ready to do,* then *do* it." In his home life he was ideal. His every thought was for his wife and two children. It was his most earnest wish that he might live to see Fisher and Donner started in life for themselves. He was summoned by the death angel while sitting at his desk on the evening of July 5, 1913. His passing was the same as that of two of his mother's family. In the passing of this great and good man went the last of a family of eight children. He died as the Wheelers die, of apoplexy. Sincerity was the keynote of the character of this true friend, loyal citizen and superior business man. In every instance he was true to himself and his God, leaving nothing undone to gratify every wish of those nearest and dearest to him, making his home a paradise filled with the flowers of love.

Henry Clay Peterson, father of Mrs. Price D. West, was born in St. Mary's township, Adams county, Indiana, October 10, 1842. In September of 1856 Mr. Peterson, with his father's family, moved to Iowa, but in October of the following year the family returned to Adams county. Mr. Peterson was educated in the common schools of Adams county and in the high school of Warsaw, Indiana. He was a classmate of Vice-President Marshall. In the Civil war he was a corporal of Henry Banta's Company I, Eighty-ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into service August 14, 1862. He was taken prisoner at Mumfordville, Kentucky, in the fall of 1862, and was paroled and came home with his company for a short time. He was exchanged at the time his regiment was returned, the regiment then being on post duty in Tennessee the greater part of the winter. He with his regiment was then in the Missouri campaign, the expedition up the Red river with General Banks, and Thomas's campaign, at the battle of Nashville. He with his regiment participated in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely at Mobile. In short, he was with the regiment from the time it was mustered into the service until it was mustered out. Toward the latter part of the campaign he was chief clerk at Major-General A. J. Smith's headquarters in the field.

After his return from the army he taught school and read law with Judge Bobo of the Adams circuit court. He was admitted to practice law at the bar in the Adams circuit court at the September term of 1876. At the October election of 1866, he was elected county surveyor of Adams county and served in that office one term, he being the only man of his party ever elected to an office in Adams county. Mr. Peterson moved to Auburn in 1870 and resided here until 1889, when he moved to Kansas, and later in the same year moved to Albion, where he has resided since. While living in this city he served three terms, or six years, as prosecuting attorney. He was a man who was decided in his opinions and free to express them, but you knew where he stood. He was courageous, fearless and honest; of the strictest integrity and a friend in whom you could confide. He never played false, as do so many would-be friends. He always took an active interest in the affairs of life, had a wide acquaintance and was one of the most influential men of his county. He was sixty-three years of age.

Mr. Peterson was first married to Sarah E. Blossom, of Decatur, Indiana, February 7, 1867. Her death occurred at Auburn, May 22, 1874. He was again joined in marriage to Amy E. McConnehey at Auburn, May 23, 1876. Mr. Peterson practiced law for a short time in Decatur, after his office as surveyor expired. He was the father of four children: Jessie A. Peterson; Blanche, wife of J. D. Hoffman, deceased; Jamie, deceased, and Mrs. West, the oldest.

GEORGE O. DENISON.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject whose life now comes under review.

George O. Denison is a native of Richland county, Ohio, where he was born on August 17, 1845, the son of George D. and Salome E. (Fenner) Denison. He is of the ninth generation of the family in this country, the emigrant ancestor, William Denison, having come from England some time during the early colonial period, settling at Roxbury, Massachusetts. The family originated in Scotland where the name was spelled Danielstown. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm to the age of seven years, when the family moved to Wood county, Ohio, where they resided about eighteen years, the home being located south of Toledo. In addition to his farm there the father also owned a tract of land southeast of Waterloo, Indiana, in Grant township, DeKalb county, and in 1866 he came there with the intention of improving and selling it, George and his brother Felix being left to run the farm in Ohio. However, after living here for a time the parents found their Indiana home more to their liking than the Ohio place, consequently they sold the latter and their sons came to their Hoosier home, where they made their permanent residence. The subject of this sketch had always given his attention to agricultural pursuits, but in 1880 he engaged in the ice business, having constructed an artificial lake on his farm for that purpose, and he soon had an extensive business, furnishing all the ice to the town of Waterloo, Auburn and Garrett. His brother, Levi, was associated with him in this business until about 1898, when they split the business, Levi taking the trade at Garrett, and George continuing at Waterloo. He has carried on this business until the present time, and in this as well as in farming has achieved definite success.

In public affairs Mr. Denison has been prominent for a number of years. In 1890 he was elected trustee of Grant township, holding the office for five years, and in 1898 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, assuming the duties of his office in October, 1900. In addition to the regular four years' term for which he was elected, by legislative action his term was extended to the end of the year 1904, after which he served as deputy clerk for a time, or until his election as mayor of Auburn. He discharged the duties of this office for four years and then resumed his previous position as deputy clerk, in which capacity he has served most of the time since, his continuous service in this position being due to his intimate knowledge of the official records and the business connected with the office of county clerk. This is also noteworthy owing to the fact that as a Republican he served under Democratic clerks. In March, 1913, after the destruction by fire of many of the county's books of record, Mr. Denison was appointed and commissioned in conjunction with Mr.

Austin to restore the destroyed records, and is now engaged in this responsible work, for which he is probably better qualified than any man in the county.

In 1873 Mr. Denison was married to Joanna Bowman, who was born and reared near Auburn, the daughter of Joseph and Ida (Borst) Bowman. Her parents were early settlers of DeKalb county, having come here from Canton, Ohio, at a period prior to the advent of railroads here, making their permanent location about two miles west of Auburn, where Mrs. Denison lived until her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Denison have been born the following children: Nettie is the wife of Willis J. Eberly, of Waterloo, and they have three children, Fred, Helen and David; Daisy is the wife of Clyde Fee and lives on a farm east of Waterloo, and they have five children, Hubert, Georgia, Kenneth, and twins, Alene and Irene; Vay is the wife of Verne Grosscop, and lives in Auburn, and they have two children, Catherine and Dorothy; George Bradford, the only son, is now running the farm and ice business for his father. He married Agnes Brown, and they have two children.

Politically, Mr. Denison is, as before stated, a Republican and has been a stanch supporter of his party during the campaigns, and in this connection it is noteworthy that the official positions held by him have all been attained without any solicitation on his part—certainly a marked testimonal to his personal standing and efficiency. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the latter order he has passed the chairs in the local lodge and served as a delegate to the grand lodge.

Mr. Denison has clear recollections of DeKalb county at a time prior to many of the public improvements which now characterize this county, having, in early childhood, come here on a trip with his parents, who were looking for land. He recalls the rough and unsightly appearance of the country, which was characterized by the entire absence of good roads and bridges, necessitating many detours in order to avoid streams and swamps.

In the Denison family the military spirit has been prominent for many generations, the trait having been marked even in the first ancestor in America, who had been a valiant officer of high rank in the English army and possessed a coat-of-arms. Although Mr. Denison was legally too young for military service in the Civil war, he enlisted, but was too late to see any active service in the field. He has since been a member of the Waterloo Rifles, a well known local military company. His brother, Levi L., was a captain during the Spanish-American war, in which the subject's nephew, Wilson H. Denison, was a lieutenant, and the subject's son, Bradford, is now a lieutenant in the National Guard, and is considered one of the best marksmen in the state, having been one of the eighteen sharpshooters chosen by contest at the state encampment to go to Sea Girt, New Jersey, where they took part in the great contest of National Guardsmen from the different states. He has been twice selected for this contest.

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

The best history of a community or state is the one that deals most with the lives and activities of its people, especially of those who, by their own endeavors and indomitable energy, have forged to the front and placed themselves where they deserve the title of progressive men. In this brief review will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active plodders on the highway of life and among his contemporaries has achieved marked success in the business world, the name of George Campbell being honored by all owing to his upright life and habits of thrift and industry.

George Campbell, a well known citizen of Auburn and one of the most active members of the well known carriage manufacturing firm of Campbell & Sons, was born in Auburn, Indiana, on September 3, 1873, the son of Samuel L. and Mary (Palmer) Campbell. George Campbell was reared in Auburn, securing his education in the public schools and then at the age of seventeen years he commenced working in a trim shop. Not satisfied with this line of work, a few months later he began to learn the carpenter trade, at which he remained about eight months and then turned his attention to blacksmithing. Here he found employment to his liking and energetically applied himself to learning this trade. In 1892 he opened a blacksmith shop of his own in Auburn, where besides the regular custom work he also did the blacksmithing for his father's carriage shop. Soon afterwards he acquired an interest in his father's business and has continued with him ever since, being now the active manager of the business, which is one of the important industrial concerns of Auburn. In the management of this enterprise he has shown a business ability and a soundness of judgment that has not only gained for him financial success, but has also commended him to the confidence and good will of all who had dealings with him.

On April 26, 1894, George Campbell married Ada Miers, the daughter of Eli and Julia (Daley) Miers, her birth having occurred in Fairview township, this county. When eight or nine years of age her parents moved two miles west of Auburn, where she lived until her marriage. Her father was one of the early settlers of DeKalb county, having come here with his mother when only eight years old, their former home having been in Stark county, Ohio. Eli Miers was thrown on his own resources at an early age, which fact developed his latent talents and he formed habits of self reliance and, going out into the world on his own account, by strict integrity and industrious habits and rigid economy he was enabled to accumulate a competence, having eventually owned a fine farm west of Auburn. He died in September, 1909, at the age of seventy-nine years, the last two or three years of his life having been spent at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Campbell, in Auburn. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born two children, Esther and Wilbert. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Maccabees and the Tribe of Ben-Hur. Genial in disposition and courteous in manner, he has won a large and warm following among his acquaintances in Auburn.

Samuel L. Campbell, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on May 2, 1841, and is the son of Joseph and Susanna (Kessler) Campbell. When Samuel L. Campbell was four years old his father died of typhoid fever and the mother and six children continued for a while on the farm, one child having died in infancy before the father's death. In the fall of 1868 the mother and her sons, Samuel L., Isaiah and George W., came to Wabash county, Indiana, and bought a farm. When Samuel L. Campbell had reached his majority he went to the city of Wabash and learned the wagonmaker's trade, at which he was employed about six years, then he was employed in a like capacity at Ligonier two years, after which he came to Waterloo in 1869 and was employed as a wagonmaker for two years. In 1871 he came to Auburn, since which time he has been closely identified with the business interests of the city. In the latter eighties Mr. Campbell started a wagon shop, where he made and repaired wagons, and such was the quality of his work that he soon gained an enviable reputation throughout the county, and many of the splendid wagons he turned out at that time are still in active service. About two years after he engaged in business on his own account his son, George, came in as a partner and this firm has continued to the present time, enjoying an enviable reputation throughout this section of the state. About twenty years ago the firm began the manufacture of delivery wagons and carriages on a rather extensive scale, their first location being at the northeast corner of Fifth and

Jackson streets, but so rapidly did the business increase that they were compelled to seek larger quarters, and in 1898 they came to their present location, where they are well situated and splendidly equipped for all classes of work in their line. They have a substantial building, fifty-two by eighty feet in dimensions, two stores and basement. In addition to the manufacture of light wagons and carriages they also deal in automobiles, handling the Studebaker and R. C. H. machines, and also sell Milwaukee binders and mowers and Alamo gas engines.

Mr. Campbell has for many years enjoyed a splendid standing among the business men of Auburn, who regard him as a man of exceptional business ability and good judgment.

In 1870 Samuel L. Campbell married Mary Palmer, the daughter of George and Catherine (Hoover) Palmer, her birth having occurred in Stark county, Ohio. At the age of about two years she accompanied her parents on their removal to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating on a farm three and one-half miles west of Auburn. Later they located in the city of Auburn, where she has resided ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born four children, three sons and one daughter, the latter dying at the age of fourteen months of scarlet fever. The sons are Frank S., George and William E. Fraternally, Mr. Campbell is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Tribe of Ben-Hur.

Frank S. Campbell was born in Pleasant Lake, Steuben county, Indiana, on November 28, 1871, being the first child born to his parents, Samuel L. and Mary (Palmer) Campbell. When he was a baby of but three or four months the family moved to Auburn and here he was reared to manhood, receiving a good practical education in the public schools. In his youth he accepted employment with the Kibblinger Company, now known as the McIntire Company, where, under his father's tutelage, he learned carriage body building and designing. He was with that company twenty-five years, and for a number of years was foreman of the wood shop there with six to twenty-five men in his department. He made and built all kinds of bodies from buggy bodies to automobile bodies, ambulance and casket wagons. About 1900 his health failed and he and his wife went to New Mexico. While there he taught orchestra, band and piano music, also organized and directed a band. He remained there for two years, then returned to Auburn and returned to the Kibblinger Company. On January 2, 1913, he resigned and came in with his father and brothers in the firm of Campbell & Sons, in which place he is now engaged. He is a man of good business ability and has contributed largely to the splendid success which the firm is now enjoying.

On September 11, 1894, Mr. Campbell married Jennie Husselman, daughter of Henry and Ellen Husselman, she having been born and reared north of Auburn, and being the representative of one of the old pioneer families of this county. To this union has been born a son, Charles J., who first saw the light of day on November 11, 1895. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell belong to the Lutheran church, in which he has been an active member and where he conducts an orchestra in the Sunday school. During the past twelve years Mr. Campbell and his orchestra have missed but one Sunday in each year and their music is appreciated highly by the attendants of the school. He gives instructions to the orchestra members free, having a rehearsal every Wednesday night and the organization is one of which he is deservedly proud.

William E. Campbell, son of Samuel L. and Mary (Palmer) Campbell, was born on April 3, 1875, and was reared in this city, receiving his education in the public schools here. In his early youth he entered the employ of Kibblinger & Company, where he learned carriage trimming and was afterward employed in several other cities, including about three and one-half years at Butler, two years at Ligonier, two years at Albion, two years at Logansport and two years at Linden, Michigan. Later he was employed for two years by the Modern Buggy Company at Auburn. That he was a competent workman is evidenced by the fact that in every shop in which he was employed he was foreman. In January, 1911, Mr. Campbell started the Auburn Auto Top Company and did a thriving business for two years. He is now connected with the Campbell & Sons Company, referred to elsewhere in this sketch. In 1890, at Fostoria, Ohio, Mr. Campbell married Rosa Spruck and they have three children, Ruth, Eugene and Mary Louise.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a man of fine qualities of character and enjoys a marked popularity in the circles in which he mingles.

JOHN J. OBERLIN.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the locality to which they belong would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of the one whose name forms the caption of this sketch.

During a period of many years he sustained a very enviable reputation in educational circles, and today is giving thoughtful and intelligent direction to the financial affairs of DeKalb county, being the present county treasurer.

John J. Oberlin is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Summit county, Ohio, on May 4, 1847, and is the son of Abraham, Jr., and Mary (Stewart) Oberlin, both of whom were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The subject's paternal grandfather also bore the name of Abraham. John J. Oberlin was reared on the paternal farmstead in Ohio, and received his educational training in the common schools of the neighborhood, his vacation periods being spent in assisting his father on the home farm. He finished his education in the high school at Manchester, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen years began teaching school. He was eminently successful in this calling, which he followed for twenty-two terms.

In 1872 Mr. Oberlin came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating near Butler, and during the following four years taught school there. He then moved to Marshall county, this state, where he resided for seven years, teaching school during six years of that time. While carrying on his educational work he had also engaged in farming, at which calling he was equally successful. Returning to DeKalb county Mr. Oberlin located on a farm south of Butler, to the operation of which he devoted his attention until 1893, when he was appointed postmaster of Butler, holding this position four years to the entire satisfaction of the government and the patrons of the office; then for a year he was on the road as a traveling salesman, after which he engaged in the general mercantile business at Butler. In 1903 he was nominated for county commissioner by the Democratic party and was elected, holding the office three years. His services were entirely satisfactory and he was renominated for the position, but owing to the Republican landslide of that year he went down to defeat with the rest of the ticket. However, as evidence of his popularity it may be noted that while Roosevelt carried the county by six hundred and twenty-five plurality, Mr. Oberlin was defeated by only ninety-seven votes. Many Republican friends of his assured him afterwards that had they thought there was any chance for his defeat, they would have voted for him. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Oberlin was the successful candidate of his party for county treasurer, and in 1912 was re-elected by the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket, being the present incumbent of that office. His sterling integrity, sound business judgment and wise discrimination in the administration of the county's finances have commended him to the confidence and respect of all the citizens regardless of political lines.

Politically, Mr. Oberlin is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and has for a number of years taken an active part in the campaigns, his counsel and sound judgment being considered invaluable by his party colleagues. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, to which they are liberal contributors.

In 1869 John J. Oberlin was married to Catherine Beerer, a native of Summit county, Ohio, and a daughter of George and Julia N. Beerer. To Mr. and Mrs. Oberlin have been born eight children, all living, namely: Minnie, wife of C. W. Beard, of Butler; Lemuel, who is a billiard ball turner at Cincinnati, Ohio, married Blanche Jewell, and they have two children, Clark and Gale; Charles, a farmer living at Butler; Jesse, who is in his father's store at Butler, married Belle Newton, and they have two daughters, Lucile and Catherine; Clyde B., also in the store at Butler, married Luella Farley, and they have one daughter, Mildred; Lloyd, who is employed as a molder in the plant of the Butler Company at Butler, married Goldie Hartman, and they have two sons, Lindley and Burton; Grace Viola is at home with her parents; Earl Leroy is his father's assistant in the county treasurer's office.

In Mr. Oberlin's record there has been much that is commendable and his character forcibly illustrates what a life of energy can accomplish when plans are wisely laid and actions are governed by right principles and high ideals. In his business career as well as his private life no word of suspicion has ever been breathed against him. Successful in business, faithful in the performance of public duty, respected in social life, and as a neighbor discharging his duties as becomes a liberal minded, intelligent citizen, he has won and retains the sincere regard of all who know him.

J. PERRY LONG.

A man who boldly faces the responsibility of life and by determined and untiring energy carves out for himself an honorable success exerts a powerful influence upon the lives of all who follow him. Such men constitute the foundation of our republican institutions and are the pride of our civilization. To them life is so real that they find no time to plot either mischief or vice. Their lives are bound up in their duties, they feel the weight of their citizenship, and take pleasure in sowing the seeds of uprightness. Such has been the career of the subject of this brief notice.

J. Perry Long, who enjoys a favorable reputation as a successful carpenter and builder at Auburn, was born about one mile north of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, January 25, 1867, and is a son of Samuel Harrison and Marietta (Wyant) Long. Samuel H. Long was a native of Ohio, and in an early day came to DeKalb county with his parents, Christian Long and wife, who were lifelong farmers and settled in this county when but little of the land had been cleared. Indeed, where Garrett now stands was practically an untouched wilderness in which deer and other wild animals roamed undisturbed. The land which Christian Long owned was located where now stands the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops, this land being sought by the railway company when the subject of this sketch was a lad of nine years.

Perry Long was reared on the home farm, where he remained until attaining his majority, having performed his part of the work of tilling the soil and harvesting the crops and in the meantime secured a good practical education in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Auburn and learned the carpenter's trade, which he has made his life work. For about eight years he was employed as a journeyman and then he formed a partnership with Ora J. Brandon, building contractor. Two years later Mr. Brandon retired from the partnership to go into the lumber business, since which time Mr. Long has continued the business alone. For many years he has been numbered among the leading contractors of DeKalb county, and many of the best residences and business blocks in this section have been constructed by him. His work has always been characterized by thoroughness in every detail and his absolute reliability in the performance of his contracts has gained for him the confidence of the public. Personally, he is a man of splendid qualities and genial address and has well merited the high standing which he enjoys among his acquaintances.

Politically, Mr. Long is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1904 was elected a member of the city council, the duties of which position he discharged to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Long has been twice married, first on May 13, 1888, to Florence Dirrim, daughter of William Dirrim, to which union were born three children: Ruth and Vesta, who live with their father, and Ethel, the wife of Orange Wasson, a farmer near Auburn, to which union have been born two children, Walter and Ruth. Mrs. Florence Long died in 1900, and in June, 1902, Mr. Long married Rosa Rupert, of Newville. Her parents were

Manassa Rupert and Mary (Borden) Rupert, the father a native of Mahoning county, Ohio, and the mother of Allen county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Long have been born five children, namely: Perry Waldo, Rupert D., Mozelle Rosamond, Marietta Evangeline, and a baby not yet named.

WARREN McNABB.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is herewith directed was among the foremost business men of DeKalb county, and by his enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the industrial and commercial advancement of the city and county. He was in the course of an honorable career most successful in the business enterprises of which he was the head, and is well deserving of mention in the biographical memoirs of DeKalb county. Among the prominent citizens of DeKalb county who have been well known because of the part they have taken in public affairs was he whose name appears at the head of this memoir, and who until recently was recorder of DeKalb county.

Warren McNabb is a native of DeKalb county, in which he spent his entire life, his birth having occurred there on July 26, 1857. His parents, David and Sophia (Dunfee) McNabb, were among the early settlers of the county. David was a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, born December 9, 1819, and was a son of John and Mary (Young) McNabb, also a native of that state, the father being of Scotch descent and the mother of Swiss and English ancestry. When David McNabb was but thirteen years of age the family moved to Ashland county, Ohio, where they remained until 1843, when they came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and entered eighty acres of wild land in section 35, Fairfield township. There he built a cabin home in which he resided for twenty years and then sold that place and bought one hundred and twenty acres in section 32. When he first came to Fairfield township there were but five other families there, and in the early affairs of the county he took a prominent and leading part. The land was covered with a dense forest, not a stick of timber having been cut on the land which he secured and the family lived with a neighbor, Mr. Powell, about a mile distant, until their log house could be raised, which was done with the assistance of the neighbors.

On October 18, 1842, David McNabb married Sophia Dunfee, the daughter of James and Sophia (Hazlett) Dunfee, who removed from Adams county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in 1833. To David and Sophia McNabb were born eight children, namely: James, George, John, Francelia (Mrs. Harris), Warren, Ella (died at the age of five years), Martha (Mrs. F. M. Dellenbach), and Frank.

Warren McNabb was reared on the home farm and his education was received in the public schools of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty years he learned the trade of house painter and shortly afterwards secured a position in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops at Garrett as foreman of the painters, holding the position from March, 1881, until 1912. In the fall of the latter year he was elected to the position of county recorder after an active but clean campaign, and discharged the duties of this office until April 18, 1913, when he died after a brief illness, being succeeded in the office by his son-in-law, Harvey O. Williams. He had retained his residence in Garrett until about ten days before his death, when he moved to Auburn. He stood high in the general esteem of all who knew him and his death was considered a distinct loss to the community, for he had always stood for the best things of life and had ever given his support to all movements having for their object the advancement of the best interests of the community.

Fraternally, Mr. McNabb was an enthusiastic member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been the first person initiated in the Garrett lodge of that order after its institution, the event taking place August 29, 1883. Politically, he had been for many years a prominent supporter of and worker in the Democratic party, and had served efficiently as a member of the school board at Garrett.

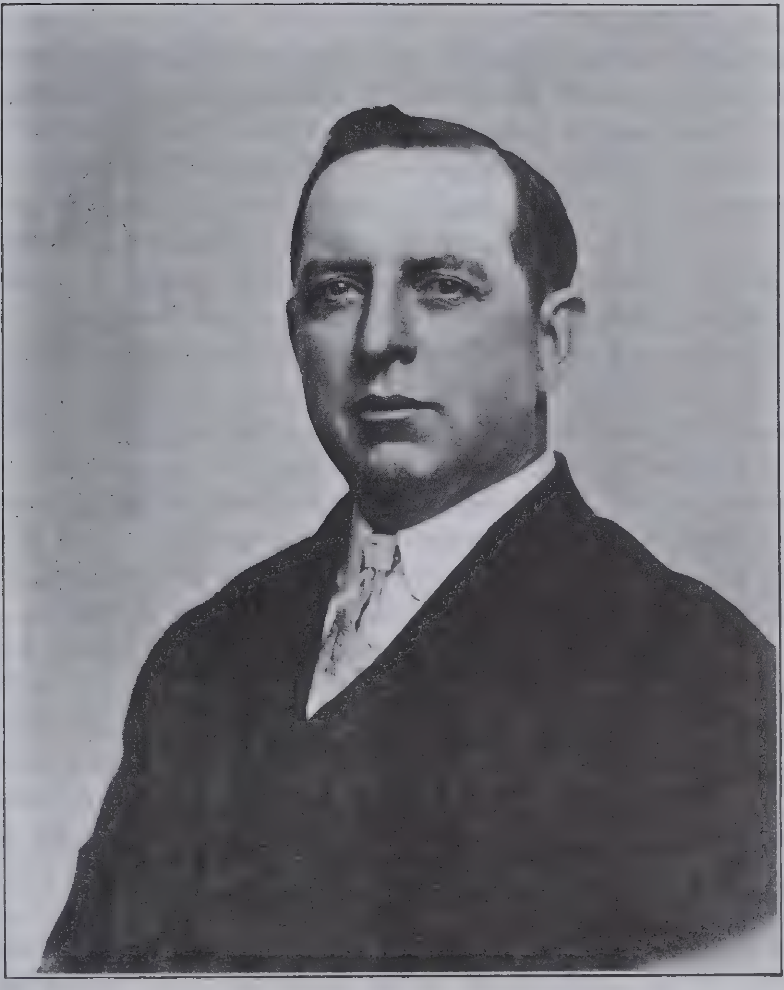
Shortly after accepting his employment at Garrett, Mr. McNabb was married to Laura McCague, of Elkhart, Indiana, who was born east of Corunna, this county, the daughter of George and Jane (Harper) McCague. Both parents were natives of Ohio, the mother having been born in Wood county, and they were married in that state, coming to DeKalb county in an early day and settling near Corunna. They had been preceded there many years by George McCague's parents, who settled in the same locality. Mrs. McNabb's parents moved to South Bend when she was a small child, and there she was reared until her marriage, first meeting Mr. McNabb while on a visit to Corunna. To Mr. and Mrs. McNabb were born four children, namely: Harry, deceased; Frank, who resides in the west; Maude, the wife of Lee Hunt, of Kendallville; and Edith, the wife of Harvey O. Williams, who succeeded his father-in-law as county recorder.

Of Mr. McNabb it may be said that his was a positive character, and he possessed the qualities that command attention and assure success in any calling. He was the scion of sterling ancestry who played well their parts in the early settlement of northeast Indiana, and he proved to be a worthy descendant of his forebears. Throughout an active and interesting career, duty was ever his motive for action and helpfulness to his fellow men not by any means a secondary consideration. Thus because of his high standing and genuine worth he is eminently entitled to representation in a history of his county.

JAMES E. POMEROY.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than is that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom and determination fully to utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice; and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be encountered and overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch on the banner of every one who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the legitimate result of capability. Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer, James E. Pomeroy stands today among the eminent practitioners of DeKalb county, Indiana.

James E. Pomeroy was born on December 14, 1867, at Canal Fulton, Stark county, Ohio, and he is the son of Francis M. and Mary (Duley) Pomeroy. The Pomeroy family, though originally of Norman blood, was, during a thousand years in the British Isles, so mixed with Scotch and Irish blood, that the subject may legitimately claim Scotch-Irish ancestry. The branches of the family in England, Ireland and America are descended from Sir Ralph de Pomeroy, who was an aide-de-camp under William the Conqueror in his conquest in England. In 1730 a descendant of his, Thomas Pomeroy, came from Liverpool to America and located near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, he being one of the first two white families to locate west of the Susquehanna river. His second son, John, was a noted foe of the Indians. About the close of the French and Indian war Thomas Pomeroy's family and



JAMES E. POMEROY

about twenty other settlers at Chambersburg were massacred by Indians. Colonial troops were raised, of which John Pomeroy was made colonel, and under his leadership they pursued and punished the Indians so effectively that he was ever afterwards called Colonel John Pomeroy, the Indian Killer. Subsequently he moved to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where, in 1782, he became lieutenant-colonel of the First Battalion of Westmoreland County Militia and was in actual service on the frontier of that county. Three of his sons moved, in 1816, to near Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, of whom the youngest, Francis, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in what is now a part of Stark county, Ohio, and there his descendants have continued to reside to the present time.

James E. Pomeroy received his elementary education in the public schools of his home town, graduating from the high school in 1884. Immediately afterwards, through the influence of James Sterling, one of the leading attorneys of that county, he was prevailed upon to enter the latter's office and take up the study of law. About that time, however, he was thrown upon his own resources and, by force of circumstances, he engaged in teaching school until he was about twenty-seven years old. In the meantime he had continued his legal studies in the Northern Indiana University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, and in March, 1895, he realized in a measure his ambition by being admitted to the bar of DeKalb county at Auburn. On October 4, 1904, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court and to the United States district court at Indianapolis in 1905. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Pomeroy has remained in the practice of his profession at Auburn, and has built up a large and remunerative clientele. It is scarce less than supererogation in outlining the leading facts in his life to refer to him as a lawyer in the ordinary phraseology which meets requirements when dealing with the average member of the legal profession. He has been indeed much more than eminently successful in his legal career, for he has become a master in his profession and a leader among men distinguished for the high order of their legal ability. As a member of the bar Mr. Pomeroy has faithfully and honestly discharged his duty. He has always counseled and maintained such actions and defenses only as have appeared to him to be just, and he has never been known to reject from any consideration personal to himself the cause of the defenseless or depressed. He has never sought to employ means other than such as have been entirely consistent with truth, and has never sought to mislead the court or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law, but has adhered so closely to the established code of ethics that he has merited the confidence which is placed in him by his fellow members of the bar. Mr. Pomeroy has been connected with most of the really important cases which have been tried in the DeKalb court since entering practice and has been notably successful in his efforts. One of the most noted of these cases was that of Grover Ensley, who was accused of murdering his wife's paramour and who was defended by Mr. Pomeroy. The evidence at the coroner's inquest showed that the defendant had taken both a revolver and a shotgun into a next-door neighbor's house and there watched for his wife and her illicit visitor, and that when he saw them leaving the house to go to Fort Wayne he rushed out and shot the man. The wife sided against her husband. It took a week to try the case, the defense being handled with masterly skill by Mr. Pomeroy. The defense claimed that the shooting was an accident caused by Ensley stepping into a hole; that he had the gun to scare the decedent and hold him until he could bring about his arrest. It was a dramatic scene when the defendant, who was proved to be a diligent, law-abiding citizen, and a kind and faithful husband, took the stand in his own behalf. His looks and demenanor showed that he was not a bad man. He had been advised by Mr. Pomeroy to say no unkind word of his wife, and he did not. The defendant had stammered badly all his life, and did so on the stand. For eighteen hours he was on the witness stand and the story developed many touching details of sincere devotion and heart yearning, and the final tragedy, that moved to tears the jury and most of the spectators, some of them weeping aloud. Mr. Pomeroy's handling of the case was masterly in every way and showed that he had given to the defense much thought and study. He seemed to have every section of the law bearing on the case at his finger's ends. During his argument to the jury he won the admiration of all by the able manner in which he presented his side of the case, and the result enrolled him among the foremost criminal lawyers of the country. Within ten minutes after the jury retired they were practically ready for a verdict of acquittal, and when their verdict was announced a great cheer swept over the court room and was taken up by the waiting crowd outside. No such scene was ever before enacted in DeKalb county and when the jury was excused, the throng, including the jurymen, crowded around the defendant and Mr. Pomeroy, showering them with congratulations for the gallant fight they had made in a case that at first looked hopeless, but now looked as if it was settled in the only just and right way.

On September 1, 1895, Mr. Pomeroy was married to Ella Bunge, who was born and reared in Wilmington township, near Butler, the daughter of

Fred Bunge and wife. Fred Bunge came from Germany to the United States in 1854 and located near Auburn, where he and his family lived for many years. For the past thirty years they have lived on a farm one and a half miles west of Butler. Mrs. Pomeroy's mother, whose maiden name was Shoup, was born at Canton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy have no children of their own, but have adopted a boy, Blaine Lamar, now two years old. He is a son of Jesse O. and Lula (Balliet) Hilkey, a highly respected family. The lad's mother died when he was only ten days old, and he was adopted by his foster parents when he was nineteen days old. Mr. Pomeroy has a beautiful and attractive home at Van Buren and Fourth streets, Auburn. He finds recreation and pleasure in the cultivation of flowers and plants and he has beautified his home by his artistic arrangement of the plants and shrubbery. Personally, Mr. Pomeroy is a man of genial and kindly impulses and gives his sympathy and support to all worthy causes. In the civic life of his community he is an important factor and is numbered among the men of progress and enterprise. Because of his eminent ability, professional success and high personal qualities, he enjoys a wide popularity in the county which is honored by his citizenship.

HARVEY O. WILLIAMS.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

Harvey O. Williams was born on May 12, 1890, on his father's farm one mile west of Auburn, and is the son of John and Mary (Rinehold) Williams. The father was born at Millersburg, Ohio, and when about eighteen years of age came to DeKalb county, Indiana, with his parents, Cyrus and Amanda Williams. The family first located near Corunna, but subsequently the parents located near Huntertown, Allen county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their days. John Williams was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he followed as a day laborer up to the time of his marriage in 1879, when he went to farming for himself just east of Auburn on the Ashelman farm. About seven years later he was enabled to buy a farm of his own a mile west of Auburn, where he lived until 1897, when he disposed of that place and bought another farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres located about eight miles south of Auburn, where he still resides. He has all his life been an active supporter of the Democratic party and served as a member of the county council about six years. In 1902 he made a close race for the office of sheriff. He has long been numbered among the leading men of his community.

Harvey O. Williams was reared on the parental farmstead and attended the Auburn public schools, graduating from the high school in 1910. His first employment after leaving school was in the office of the master mechanic of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shops at Garrett, Indiana, where he remained until April, 1913, when his father-in-law, Warren McNabb, county recorder, died, when by the latter's request, Mr. Williams was appointed to succeed him in this official position, and he has since served as recorder, the appointment being made on the 18th of April. At the time of his appointment he was but twenty-two years of age, and is believed to be the youngest county official in Indiana. Though young in years, he is discharging the duties of his office in as efficient a manner as could be desired, and has earned the sincere regard of all who have dealings with him and with the office.

On June 18, 1912, Harvey O. Williams was married to Edith J. McNabb, of Garrett, Indiana, the daughter of Warren McNabb, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Politically, Mr. Williams is a supporter of the Democratic party, and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with his wife, belongs to the Daughters of Rebekah. They are also members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they take an active interest and to the support of which they contribute liberally of their means. Socially, Mr. Williams is a member of the Phi Delta Kappa Greek letter fraternity.

Mr. Williams has realized early that there is a purpose in life and that there is no honor not founded on worth, and no respect not based on accomplishment. He has started right and his many friends predict for him a very successful career.

DR. A. M. OSWALT.

Each calling or business, if honorable, has its place in human existence, constituting a part of the plan whereby life's methods are pursued and man reaches his ultimate destiny. Emerson said that "All are needed by each one." And that is as true in one avenue of life's activities as in another. However, the importance of a business or profession is in a very large measure determined by its beneficence or usefulness. So dependent is man upon his fellow men that the worth of each individual is largely reckoned by what he has done for humanity. There is no class to whom greater gratitude is due from the world at large than to those self-sacrificing, sympathetic, noble-minded men whose life work has been the alleviation of suffering that rests on humanity, thus lengthening the span of human existence. There is no known standard by which their beneficent influence can be measured; their helpfulness is as broad as the universe and their power goes hand in hand with the wonderful laws of nature that come from the very source of life itself.

Adam M. Oswalt was born June 30, 1870, at Three Rivers, Michigan, and is the son of Adam and Anna (Detwiler) Oswalt. At the age of five years the subject was deprived by death of a mother's love and care, and he then went to live in the home of Charles Shelhart, who reared him to manhood. Soon after becoming a member of this household the family moved to a farm at Sherwood, Michigan, where Mr. Oswalt spent his boyhood days, securing his education in the common schools there, supplementing this by attendance at the Tri-State College at Angola, Indiana, where he received his diploma. The two following years were spent in farm labor at the home of his foster father. In 1897 Mr. Oswalt engaged in general merchandising at Ray, Indiana, which he carried on successfully for five years, relinquishing that line of effort at the end of that period, however, in order to take up the study of osteopathy which he had determined to make his life work. To this end he entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri. He graduated on January 25, 1905. He immediately engaged in the practice of the profession at South Bend, Indiana, but one year later came to Auburn, where he has since been located, and in the practice of his profession here he has been markedly successful. The science of osteopathy is comparatively new, but because of the notable success which has accompanied its practice, it has gained many adherents, and its practitioners have gained an enviable standing in the profession. Dr. Oswalt has applied himself closely to his profession and has gained the confidence and regard of all with whom he has come in contact because of his professional ability and personal worth.

In 1897 Dr. Oswalt was married to Jessie Marie McNaughton, of Ray, Indiana, the daughter of Archibald and Fidelia (Lewis) McNaughton. Dr. and Mrs. Oswalt are members of the Presbyterian church at Auburn, which they attend regularly, and to which they contribute liberally of their means. They move in the best social circles of the community and enjoy the loyal friendship of all who know them.

JAMES BOWMAN.

In the person of this venerable pioneer farmer, now deceased, we have a sample of a worthy race of people to whom the country is largely indebted for its development and progress. He was not a showy man, simply a plain, industrious tiller of the soil, who worked hard to get a start in the world, provided well for his family, did his duty to his fellow men and made a good neighbor and citizen. To such as he Indiana owes much. Here and there, scattered over the state in every county, on well-tilled acres, they toiled and worked, cleared, grubbed and ditched, fought the forces of nature in the way of swamps and dense forests, gradually making headway until in time we see the beautiful and highly cultivated farms as the result of their arduous labors. Such were the pioneer farmers. They did not figure in public life. Their names were seldom mentioned in the papers, they lived quiet and unpretentious lives, but it was their work and their self-sacrifice that was gradually building up the state, adding to its wealth and beauty, until it became one of the finest agricultural regions in the world. Mr. Bowman was a public-spirited man in all that term implied, was ever interested in enterprises tending to promote the general welfare and withheld his support from no movement for the good of the locality so long honored by his residence. His personal relations with his fellow men were ever mutually pleasant and agreeable, and he was highly regarded by all, having been easily approached, obliging and straightforward in all the relations of life.

James Bowman, who during his life was one of the best known citizens of Waterloo and vicinity and an honored pioneer of Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born in Onondaga county, New York, on March 11, 1815, and his death occurred at his home in Waterloo on July 7, 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He came of a long line of sterling ancestors, the first members of the Bowman family having come to this country from Holland. Their remains now lie buried near Albany, New York. To them was born a son, Peter, whose wife's Christian name was Mary, and they lie buried in Belle Isle cemetery at Van Buren, New York. Peter and Mary Bowman had four children, three daughters and a son, the latter named John, having been born at Trenton, New Jersey, on April 15, 1789. When he was but five years old his parents moved to New York state and there he married Matilda Minner, who was born on September 9, 1787, in Connecticut. They became the parents of twelve children, all of whom grew to maturity. The mother of these children died in 1854 and the father subsequently married his first wife's sister, Sallie. His death occurred in 1869. The fourth of the children in order of birth was James, the immediate subject of this sketch.

James Bowman was reared to maturity on the home farm in New York and received his education in the common schools. Shortly after his marriage, which occurred in 1839, he and his wife started west via the Lake Erie Canal and Lake Erie to Toledo, from whence they drove overland with ox team to Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where he entered a section of government land and erected a log cabin. Here he began the struggle common to the pioneer settlers of the frontier west, and in the creation of a home and the clearing and improvement of the farm he received the able cooperation and assistance of his wife. The farm which was thus located and improved has been since owned and occupied by his grandson, James Hodges, and mother, Mrs. A. J. Sinclair. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Bowman moved to what is now the northeast edge of Waterloo, where he built a home and also erected a saw mill. At that time heavy timber covered the greater part of the land now the site of Waterloo and much of this timber was worked up in the mill owned by Mr. Bowman. He was a successful man in everything to which he addressed himself and as he prospered financially he contributed to the growth and development of the community in every way possible, giving liberally of his means to the erection of churches, school houses, and in other ways contributing to the welfare of the citizens. For nearly twenty-nine years during his later life he was disabled by paralysis to such an extent as to be confined to a chair. However, during these nearly three decades he was always patient and cheerful and to the last maintained a deep interest in everything about him. His mind was as bright in his last years as at any period in his life, and he always managed his own business affairs. He was made of those sterling qualities out of which the frontier settlers of the middle West were made and to him is due the gratitude of present generations for what he did in the way of opening up and clearing the way for the later splendid civilization which has characterized this section of the state.

On September 26, 1839, in Onondaga county, New York, James Bowman married Rebecca Jane Bort, who was born probably in Onondaga county, the daughter of Christian and Susan (Quackenbush) Bort. To their union were born eight children, of whom five are now living, namely: Mrs. A. J. Sinclair, Mrs. James P. McCague, Mrs. C. E. Montavon, Charles and Frank, all of whom are living in Waterloo.

JAMES Y. W. McCLELLAN.

Among the citizens of Auburn, DeKalb county, who, through their own persistent and well directed efforts, have achieved a gratifying measure of success in their vocation, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. With little outside assistance, he has steadily forged to the front, overcoming obstacles and unfavorable circumstances, until today he is numbered among the successful men of his community.

James Y. W. McClellan, a well known citizen of Auburn, was born two and one-half miles south of this city on November 12, 1855, and is the son of James McClellan, Jr., and Mary Jane (Summers) McClellan. James McClellan, Jr., was born on October 23, 1826, in Wayne county, Ohio, and was a son of James, Sr., and Elizabeth (Knapp) McClellan, the former having been born on November 10, 1793, at McKeesport, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was a son of John McClellan, who, it is believed, came from Ireland. It is said the McClellan family was of Scotch ancestry and is descended from a Scotch chieftain named Clell, who reigned over highland territory in Scotland. Tradition has it that Clell lived there many centuries ago and his domain was called Clell's land, shortened to Clelland. "Mc" means "son of." The families in the United States bearing the names of MacLellan, McLellon, McClellan and McClelland doubtless sprang from this original stock from the southwestern part of Scotland. During the religious wars of 1640 many families of the name moved from Scotland to Ireland, later coming from Ireland to America shortly before the American Revolutionary war, settling in Nova Scotia, Canada and the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania and North and South Carolina. They were usually Presbyterians in their religious belief. James McClellan, Sr., had

JAMES Y. W. McCLELLAN

two sisters and four brothers, of whom Robert was a captain in the war of 1812, another brother, Joseph, being a private in the same war. The other brothers were William and John. These brothers were all Presbyterians in their religious belief. About 1812 James McClellan, Sr., settled in Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained until 1860, when he came west, settling in Huntington county, Indiana, and in 1866 came to DeKalb county. On June 1, 1815, he married Elizabeth Knapp, who was born June 28, 1797, and died on November 28, 1846, being buried in Wayne county, Ohio. James McClellan, Sr., died May 17, 1875, and is buried in Auburn. James McClellan, Jr., was reared on the paternal homestead in Ohio, and on May 11, 1854, married Mary J. Summers, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Summers, who came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to DeKalb county in 1847 and settled one mile east of Auburn, where they entered land and cleared a farm and remained all their lives.

James Y. W. McClellan was reared on the home farm and received his educational training first in the public schools of Auburn, graduating from the high school in 1879. He then entered the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, but, after two years' study there, his health failed and he was compelled to return home. The next twenty years of his life were spent in the operation of the home farm, in which he was eminently successful, both financially and in the complete restoration of his health. In 1898 Mr. McClellan moved to Fort Wayne, where for a year he ran a feed store, but then moved back to Auburn and has resided here since, most of the time being engaged as a real estate broker and dealer in fertilizer. He has been very successful in everything to which he has turned his hand and enjoys a wide reputation through this section of the state as a man of good business ability, sound judgment and wise discretion in all of his affairs. Because of his courtesy and absolute integrity he has commanded the confidence of all with whom he has dealt and no more popular man is numbered among Auburn's business men. Politically Mr. McClellan is an ardent advocate of the Democratic party and for a number of years has been active in its councils, having been a member of the county central committee for a number of years. He has been recognized in the way of public preferment a number of times, having been a member of the county council and several times appointed drainage commissioner. In 1903 he was elected mayor of Auburn and his administration was one of the most successful this city has ever had. During his term of office a gas plant was built, an interurban line was constructed through Auburn and great progress was made in the paving of streets and in making other public improvements. Fraternally, Mr. McClellan is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Free and Accepted Masons and he and his wife belong to the Order of the Eastern Star.

On November 4, 1913, Mr. McClellan was elected mayor of Auburn for four years by one of the biggest majorities Auburn ever gave a candidate.

In 1885 Mr. McClellan married Jennie Barton, of Ashland, Ohio, the daughter of Elisha and Sevilla (Weirman) Barton. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan move in the best social circles of Auburn and are popular among their acquaintances.

JOSEPH E. SHOWALTER, M. D.

To be anything but mediocre in any profession requires not only a happy combination of natural faculties, but also a strong personality, a blending of courtesy and affability, and certain business qualifications that no discouragements can overcome. The well known physician whose name forms the caption to this article and whose name has long been a household word in this county seems to possess these traits, for he has climbed, step by step, from a modest beginning to a position of prominence in his community, being now numbered among the leading representatives of the medical profession in DeKalb county.

Joseph E. Showalter, of Waterloo, was born near Huntington, Indiana, on the 18th day of January, 1863, and is a son of Levi and Clarinda A. (Shilling) Showalter. The Showalters in America are descended from good old German stock, the emigrant ancestor having come to America about two hundred years ago, settling in New Jersey, and from his eight sons have come the many representatives of this family now scattered over the United States. The subject's paternal grandfather was Joseph Showalter, who was a prosperous citizen of Wayne county, Ohio, where he owned two hundred acres of land, besides which he gave eighty acres in Indiana to each of his children. His son, Levi, was born in Wayne county in 1838, living there until he was twenty-two years of age. The eighty acres which he received from his father were located in Huntington county, Indiana, and thither he proceeded in 1860. On the way he stopped in Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where he formed the acquaintance of Clarinda Shilling. Their acquaintance ripened into love and some time after he had established himself in his new home, he returned to Concord township and married her.

She was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1841, and was the daughter of Joseph E. and Catherine (Hornberger) Shilling. They came to Indiana in 1846, driving through and locating in the woods in Concord township, where the parents lived until late in life, when they moved to Auburn. In 1876 Levi Showalter bought the old Shilling farm, in Concord township, and there made his home for about twenty years, when he moved to Waterloo, where his remaining years were spent, his death occurring in 1908; his widow still lives in Waterloo. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom four died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Joseph E., the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary, the wife of Frank Parker, of Angola, Indiana; Cora, the wife of John A. Friedenberger, of Pontiac, Michigan; Jennie, who lives in Waterloo, is the widow of the late Daniel Rorabaugh; Hortense is the wife of William E. Ingalls, of Salem, Oregon; Myrtle, who is unmarried, lives in Waterloo; William A., of Salem, Oregon; Bessie, of Waterloo, unmarried.

Joseph E. Showalter was reared on the paternal farm in Concord township, receiving his elementary education in the common schools, and afterwards attending the Tri-State Normal School at Angola. He then engaged in teaching school for three years, when, having decided to take up the practice of medicine, he matriculated in the medical department of Wooster University, at Cleveland, where he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A few months later he came to Waterloo, and entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has been engaged practically ever since. Natural aptitude, thorough professional training and an ardent love for his work have combined to render him signally successful and among his professional brethren in this county he is held in high regard. He has been successful financially and is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and forty-three acres, two miles south of Waterloo, which is well improved and on which the Doctor has recently erected a fine large barn, up-to-date in every particular.

In 1893 Doctor Showalter was married to Olive Moor, of Concord township, DeKalb county, the daughter of Noah and Josephine (Nelson) Moor. Her paternal grandfather, William Moor, came from Ashland county, Ohio, in a very early day, the Nelsons also coming from the same locality. To Doctor and Mrs. Showalter have been born four sons, three of whom are living, namely: Edward Bruce, John Paul and Eugene D.

Politically, Doctor Showalter believes in the principles of the Socialist party, but in local elections he supports the men and measures which seem to him best for the public welfare. Fraternally, he is an active member of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other fraternal orders. Quiet and unassuming in disposition, Doctor Showalter is, nevertheless, a man of forceful personality and positive character and among his fellow citizens he is held in the highest regard.

DR. SIMEON UNDERWOOD TARNEY.

Each calling or business, if honorable, has its place in human existence, constituting a part of the plan whereby life's methods are pursued and man reaches his ultimate destiny. Emerson said that "All are needed by each one." And that is as true in one avenue of life's activities as in another. However, the importance of a business or profession is in a very large measure determined by its beneficence or usefulness. So dependent is man upon his fellow men that the worth of each individual is largely reckoned by what he has done for humanity. There is no class to whom greater gratitude is due from the world at large than to those sympathetic, noble-minded men who have applied their efforts to the alleviation of human suffering. There is no known standard by which their beneficent influence can be measured; their helpfulness is as broad as the universe and their power goes hand in hand with the wonderful laws of nature. Among this honored class in DeKalb county, Indiana, must be numbered him whose name appears as the caption of this article, who through a long course of years has enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, and today is numbered among the representative people of his county.

Simeon Underwood Tarney is a native son of DeKalb county, Indiana, having been born in Jackson county on October 16, 1838. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Wyatt) Tarney, came in 1837 from Ohio, and entered government land in Jackson township, which they improved and developed into a good farm, and there they spent the remainder of their days. Samuel Tarney was a typical pioneer, strong and stalwart of body, and equally rugged in character, being numbered among that sterling class who laid here the foundations for the splendid prosperity which has been inherited by the present generation. He was a practical millwright and successful farmer and was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of good land. Politically, Samuel Tarney was an active supporter of the Democratic party and satisfactorily filled several local offices. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom one died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farmstead, to the cultivation of which he gave a hand as soon as large enough. His educational training was received in the common schools and at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in teaching school, carrying on this vocation during the winters for about five years, working on the farm in the summer vacation periods. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Tarney engaged in the butcher business at Corunna, where he remained five years and then moved to Auburn, where he opened a shop on Main street, opposite the court house. He conducted a good business and remained thus engaged there for eighteen years, becoming well known as a man of good business methods and fair dealing with his patrons.

As early as 1884 Dr. Tarney began work as a specialist in the treatment of rectal diseases, and in 1888 laid aside all other interests in order to devote his entire time and attention to this practice. His attention was first turned particularly to this form of ailment because of his own sufferings from rectal trouble, for which he could secure no relief from methods or remedies then in use. He then devoted himself to a serious study of the subject and finally, after a series of experiments, succeeded in formulating a remedy that effected a complete cure in his own case. Believing that he had discovered a valuable cure for one of the most annoying physical ailments, he then gave the remedy a thorough test on others until absolutely satisfied that he was right, and then he began placing the remedy before the public. The remedy is known as the Positive Painless Pile Cure and has had a wonderful sale, its beneficent effects being testified to by hundreds of testimonials which have voluntarily been given to the Doctor by those whom he has treated successfully and who have been helped by this wonderful remedy. The Doctor has been successful materially, as the result of the successful record of his remedy, but more to him than material success has been the satisfaction of knowing that he has been instrumental in relieving human suffering and thus performed a real service for humanity.

On June 17, 1860, Doctor Tarney was united in marriage with Caroline O. Castner, who was born and reared in Seneca county, Ohio. To this union have been born three children, namely: Laura Etta is the wife of Joseph Guy, of Chicago; Madison Melvin, who died at the age of thirty-four years, was married, but left no children; Romeo Elliott spent most of his life in Auburn, Indiana, but is now a resident of San Jose, California. He has been twice married, first to Ada McNabb, by whom there were two children, Ralph and Ruth; his second wife, who was a resident of San Jose, was Edna Geach.

Fraternally, Doctor Tarney is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the local lodge at Auburn, which he instituted, being at that time district deputy grand master. He has been an Odd Fellow for forty years and still keeps closely in touch with the workings of the society, in which he retains a live interest. Though now in his seventy-fifth year, he retains his physical powers to a remarkable degree, being as active as most men of forty years and enjoying splendid health. Intensely optimistic in his view of life, he is a genial companion at all times and is well liked by all who know him. He owns some valuable residence and business properties in Auburn, including his own comfortable and attractive home, and is proud of a fine cottonwood tree standing in the yard of his home, it having, since 1876, attained a height of ninety feet and a circumference of over nine feet.

Doctor Tarney has been an eye-witness of and active participant in the wonderful development which has characterized this section of Indiana, his memory going back to the pioneer days when wolves howled around their log cabin home at night and when deer were more plentiful than sheep are now. The pioneer home was primitively and scantily furnished, and lacked many things now considered actual necessities, but life in those days was less exacting and in many respects more carefree, so that the pioneers raised their children to habits of industry, persistence and economy which today are not emphasized as they should be. In the community where he has spent three-quarters of a century, Doctor Tarney has so lived as to win and retain the sincere respect and confidence of the people and he is deservedly popular in the community which has been honored by his citizenship.

JERRY A. BOLINGER.

By a life of persistent and well applied industry, led along the most honorable lines, the gentleman whose name appears above has justly earned the right to be represented in a work of the character of the one at hand, along with other men of DeKalb county who have made their influence felt in their respective communities.

Jerry A. Bolinger, foreman of the trimming department of the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company at Auburn, was born in the city in which he now resides on December 29, 1872, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Walborn) Bolinger. These parents, who were both natives of the state of Pennsylvania, came in their childhood to Dayton, Ohio, where they were reared and where their marriage occurred. During the latter sixties they came to DeKalb county, locating three miles west of Auburn, where the father followed farming pursuits and also conducted a dairy, and there he lived until his death, which was the result of injuries received by being struck by a railroad train at Garrett on August 9, 1887, while on his way home from delivering milk. He lingered until September 2d, that year, when he passed away. He was one of the leading members of the Lutheran church at Auburn, living a life entirely consistent with his profession and was an official of the church for many years, his wife also belonging to that society. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Benjamin Franklin, familiarly called Frank; Emma, the wife of Emanuel Miser; Lettie, the wife of Levi Wolf, and Jerry A., the subject of this sketch, who was fourteen years old at the time of his father's death. In 1888 the family moved to Auburn and here the mother still resides.

The subject of this sketch resided on the home farm, in the work of which he took a part until his father's death and his mother's removal to Auburn, when he accompanied her to this city and here finished his education, which had been begun in the district schools. His first active employment was in the Auburn woolen mills, where he remained two years and then he entered the employ of the Kibblinger Company, manufacturers of carriages, where he learned carriage trimming. When Mr. McIntire succeeded Mr. Kibblinger, Mr. Bolinger remained with him seven years and then accepted a position as a carriage trimmer with the Zimmerman Carriage Manufacturing Company at Auburn, with whom he remained five years, then going back to the McIntire Company for five years longer. In October, 1908, Mr. Bolinger went to Butler and took charge of the carriage trimming department for the Butler Manufacturing Company, in which position he was retained three years, and then going to Elkhart, Indiana, took charge of the trimming department for the Crow Motor Car Company. After remaining there one season Mr. Bolinger returned to Auburn and on August 3, 1912, took charge of the trimming room for the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company, having sixteen men under him. By natural adaptability and training Mr. Bolinger is well qualified to supervise this important department of the business and his services with the different firms with which he has been connected have been eminently satisfactory in every respect. He has at all times enjoyed the fullest measure of confidence on the part of both his employers and the men under him and is considered an invaluable man in the position which he occupies.

In 1892 Mr. Bolinger was married to Lottie Shall, who was born two and one-half miles west of Auburn, the daughter of Eli W. and Adeline (Olinger) Shull. Her father, who was born and reared here, is the son of Henry Shull, one of the early pioneers of this county. The Olingers are also one of DeKalb county's prominent old families, the early generation of the family having located here at a time when corduroy roads were in vogue and bridges more conspicuous by their absence than otherwise. To Mr. and Mrs. Bolinger has been born a daughter, Jessie. who is now stenographer for the De Soto Motor Car Company. She was for a time employed in the city treasurer's office at Elkhart.

Fraternally, Mr. Bolinger is a member of the Knights of Pythias and for a number of years was prominently identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Religiously, the family are all members of the Lutheran church. In every phase of life's activities in which he has been engaged, Mr. Bolinger has performed his full part as a man among men and, standing four square to every wind that blows, he merits the high position which he now enjoys among his fellow citizens. Genial and unassuming, he has a host of acquaintances throughout the county, among whom he is popular.

JOHN W. BAXTER.

It cannot be other than interesting to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work the varying conditions that have compassed those whose careers are outlined, and the effort has been made in each case to throw well focused light on to the individuality and to bring into proper perspective the scheme of each respective career. Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be his field of endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to perpetuate for future generations an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages, and the value of such publications is certain to be cumulative for all time to come, showing forth the individual accomplishments of which generic history is ever engendered. The bar of DeKalb county has ever maintained a high standing, and among the able members of the same is he whose name introduces this paragraph. With a natural predilection for the law, and endowed with an

JOHN W. BAXTER

analytical mind and ready powers of assimilation, Mr. Baxter has for a number of years been firmly established in his profession here, retaining a representative clientage and holding the esteem of his professional confreres, at the same time leading such a life as to gain the confidence and respect of all classes.

John W. Baxter was born in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on November 19, 1849, and he is the son of Andrew and Nancy (Brown) Baxter. Andrew Baxter was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, the son of William and Sarah (Rogers) Baxter. He spent his childhood in Pennsylvania, moving with his mother to Wayne county, Ohio, where his marriage to Nancy Brown occurred. The latter was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of Andrew and Ellen (Richey) Brown, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. William and Sarah Baxter were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, from the north of Ireland. In the fall of 1840 Andrew Baxter came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and entered a tract of government land in section 5, Franklin township. He built a cabin and then returned to Ohio, and then, as early as possible in the spring of 1841, he brought his family to their new home. The land had not then been cleared and Mr. Baxter's first crop of corn was planted by striking his axe into the ground, dropping corn into the hole and then tamping by stepping on it. In that primitive way he succeeded in raising sufficient grain for feeding purposes. He spent practically the rest of his life on that farm, moving to the city of Auburn when eighty-nine years old and dying two years later. He had been prominent in the civic and public life of his community for many years, having served several terms each as trustee and assessor of the township. He was twice married. His first wife, who died in January, 1856, left eight children, Elvina, Ellen, William, Andrew, Mary Jane, John W., Nancy Emeline and James B. About two years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Baxter married her sister Elizabeth. To the second union were born six sons, five of whom grew to maturity and survived their mother, namely: Charles O., Miles, Chauncey, Cory and George. Mrs. Elizabeth Baxter died on January 3, 1877, and Andrew Baxter passed away on December 18, 1903. Religiously, Mr. Baxter never identified himself with any church, though his leaning was toward the Presbyterian church, for which he had the greatest respect and veneration, as he did for all religious societies. Politically, he was a stanch Democrat, never voting any other ticket. Between him and his children there existed the warmest affection, though on neither side was there much demonstration. Judged by present-day standards, Mr. Baxter did not receive much school education, but he had been a close student and was well informed in the fundamental sciences, being especially good in mathematics and a splendid penman. He took the keenest pleasure in assisting his children in their studies, and all but two or three of them afterward became teachers.

John W. Baxter was reared on the home farm, attending school at Auburn, Angola and Butler, He then entered the law department of Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1876. He then borrowed one hundred and fifty dollars from a sister and one hundred and fifty dollars from a man, paying fifteen per cent interest to the latter, and with these funds he bought a law library and began the practice of law at Butler. He formed a partnership with William T. Bope, who had been a fellow student in the office of McBride & Morlan, at Waterloo, when the two young men read law together, and later they had been classmates at Ann Arbor. They remained together two and a half or three years, when they dissolved partnership, Mr. Bope going to Bad Axe, Michigan, where he has prospered and still lives. In 1880 the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court died and Mr. Baxter was appointed to fill out the unexpired term, and in the fall of that year he was elected to a full term of four years. After the expiration of his term as clerk, Mr. Baxter resumed the practice of law at Auburn, where he has since remained. Though quiet and unostentatious in his manner, Mr. Baxter has impressed himself on the citizens of his county and he has been connected with much of the most important litigation tried in the local courts, while he has a heavy office practice and has done a vast amount of work that has not brought him prominently to the notice of the public. Personally, he is a genial and companionable man, an interesting conversationalist and one who impresses himself favorably on all who come in contact with him.

Politically, Mr. Baxter is a Democrat, though not a very active partisan, while religiously he and his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On November 29, 1877, Mr. Baxter was united in marriage to Ella Chamberlain, the daughter of Dr. James N. Chamberlain. To this union have been born six children, one of whom died in early infancy, and one, Laura, died of diphtheria at the age of four years; Mary, who is a graduate of DePauw University, is teacher of languages in the Auburn high school; Frank, who graduated from the Indiana Law School in 1905, was for three years engaged in the practice with his father at Auburn; going to Fort Wayne on a business trip, he lost his life in the burning of the New Aveline hotel in that city; George graduated from Purdue University in the department of mechanical engineering, and, after teaching two years in that institution, he went to Indianapolis, where he is now employed as a mechanical expert with the Rockwood Manufacturing Company; Ruth is a student in the high school at Auburn.

WILLIS RHOADS.

Fealty to facts in the analysis of the character of a citizen of the type of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch is all that is required to make a biographical review interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community honored by his residence, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic. In the broad light which things of good report ever invite the name and character of Mr. Rhoads stand revealed and secure and, though of modest demeanor, his career has been signally honorable and useful and may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon his life work.

Willis Rhoads, the efficient and popular cashier of the City National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, was born on October 2, 1867, in Steuben county, Indiana, and is the son of Richard F. and Nancy (Gates) Rhoads. Both of these parents were natives of New York state, being brought by their respective parents to Indiana in their childhood. Richard F. Rhoads was the son of Lorenzo D. and Abbie Rhoads, who came to this locality in 1850 and entered a tract of government land in Steuben county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Nancy Gates was born in Broome county, New York, and in 1840 was brought to Steuben county, where her parents also entered government land and were numbered among the early pioneers. Lorenzo Rhoads had a brother who was a colonel in the war of 1812 and the land which the family acquired here was obtained through government script. They still hold script entitling them to forty acres of government land in certain states. Richard F. Rhoads and Nancy Gates were married in Steuben county, were life-long farmers, and lived there to good old ages, the father dying in 1910 and the mother in 1911. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and under their careful direction their son Willis was reared with correct habits and instilled with correct principles of living. He was reared on the home farm and attended the public school at Orland, graduating from the high school there in 1886; then he became a student in the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, where he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then applied himself to the reading of law in the office of Judge Roby, at Angola, and in 1894 he was admitted to the bar, when Judge Stephen A. Powers was on the local bench. Mr. Rhoads continued his law studies and took a course at the Indiana Law School, where he graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Returning then to Angola, Mr. Rhoads formed a partnership with Judge Roby and entered actively upon the practice of his profession. In 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the thirty-fifth judicial circuit, comprising DeKalb and Steuben counties, and was re-elected in 1898, thus serving two terms in this responsible position, in which he earned many warm encomiums because of his faithful and able performance of duty. In 1900 Mr. Rhoads moved to Auburn and again formed a partnership with Judge Roby, who in the meantime had moved to that place. Five months after the partnership was formed Judge Roby was appointed to the bench of the state appellate court, and Mr. Rhoads thereafter practiced alone until 1907. Well grounded in the basic principles of law, a close student of late decisions, careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, and a forceful and effective pleader in court, Mr. Rhoads achieved a splendid success in his practice and earned the high regard of his professional colleagues. On May 1, 1907, Mr. Rhoads was elected cashier of the City National Bank, of which he had been a stockholder since 1902, his selection being prompted largely by the notable success with which he had managed and closed up the affairs of the DeKalb Bank, at Waterloo, and the McClellan Bank, at Auburn, both being owned by the same stockholders and failing at the same time, and of which Mr. Rhoads had been appointed trustee in bankruptcy. As cashier of the City National Bank, Mr. Rhoads has demonstrated business and financial ability of high order and the splendid record which this strong institution is making is due in a large measure to his energetic efforts, personal influence and sound judgment in the handling of its affairs.

The City National Bank of Auburn was organized in 1902 with an authorized capital of $50,000, the principal promoters of the enterprise being W. H. McIntire (who became president), Dr. F. M. Hines, F. E. Davenport, cashier, and I. M. Zent, of Auburn, and Timothy J. Knisely and David Knisely, of Butler. In 1907 Mr. McIntire sold his stock in the bank, the new officiary being as follows: President, Dr. F. M. Hines; vice-president, C. M. Brown; cashier, Willis Rhoads, and assistant cashier, Fred W. Knott; directors, F. M. Hines, C. M. Brown, I. M. Zent, Willis Rhoads, Rev. August Young, H. Garrett, Philip Carper and Emory A. Shook. The financial statement of the City National Bank, at the close of business on June 4, 1913, was as follows: Resources—Loans and discounts, $255,706.63; overdrafts, $4,002.13; U. S. bonds to secure circulation, $25,000; other bonds to secure U. S. postal savings deposits, $7,000.00; bonds, securities, etc., $4,000.00; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $18,330.64; due from national banks not reserve agents, $25,505.49; due from approved reserve agents, $60,647.37; checks and other items, $1,041.03; notes of other national banks, $880.00; cash on hand, $19,360.19; redemption fund with U. S. treasurer, $1,250.00; total, $422,723.48. Liabilities—Capital stock, $50,000.00; surplus fund, $14,000.00; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, $4,319,58; national bank notes outstanding, $25,000.00; deposits subject to check, $205,266.93; demand certificates of deposit, $93,877.82; saving deposits, $25,382.63; postal savings deposits, $4,876.52; total, $422,723.48.

A Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Rhoads has taken an active and effective interest in public affairs, and in 1908 he was the nominee of his party for state senator, but went down to defeat together with the rest of the ticket. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the first fourteen degrees in the Scottish Rite, and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Religiously, he is, with his wife, connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the stewards. In the civic life of the community, Mr. Rhoads has been a prominent figure and an influential factor, having been for a number of years a member of the Auburn library board and for a number of years chairman of the board of children's guardians. Socially, he and his wife move in the best circles and are deservedly popular among their acquaintances.

In 1897 Willis Rhoads was married to Clara Morgan, a daughter of Winfield S. and Elizabeth (McCurdy) Morgan. She was born four miles northeast of Butler, this county, where her parents had been early settlers. Her maternal grandfather, John McCurdy, was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers in this county and was a well-known character and a man of great influence for good. To Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads have been born three children, one son and two daughters, namely: Frank Morgan, born October 18, 1898; Margaret Lucile, born October 27, 1902, and Joanna Elizabeth, born July 6, 1910.

JOHN PETER HOFF.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will inevitably result in the attaining of a due measure of success, but in following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishments possible, and thus there is granted an objective incentive and inspiration, while at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. The qualities which have made Mr. Hoff one of the prominent and successful men of Auburn have also brought him the esteem of his fellow townsmen, for his career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

John P. Hoff, who is rendering efficient service as sheriff of DeKalb county, Indiana, is a native of this county, having been born at Auburn on October 2, 1885, and he is the son of Frank A. and Mary J. Hoff, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Hoff was reared in this city and received his education in the public schools, attending the high school up to the senior year. He was then engaged for a time in his father's grocery store, but later became an employe in the Auburn Steam Laundry, of which he acquired a one-third interest when nineteen years old. Shortly after attaining his majority, he became half owner of the business, but about a year later, sold out and going to Rockford, Illinois, went to work for the White Swan Laundry, a large concern, with which he was associated about six months. He then returned to Auburn and was again in his father's store until January, 1909, when he was appointed a deputy under Sheriff Thomas, serving in this capacity for four years. So efficient was his discharge of his official duties that in the fall of 1912 he was elected sheriff of DeKalb county and is the present incumbent of the office. It was believed that at the time he took the office he was the youngest sheriff in Indiana, and the youngest but one in the United States. Physically, Mr. Hoff is well qualified for his position, being a man of large build and determined character and fearless in the discharge of his duties. He is genial in his relations with his associates, a good mixer and popular in all circles in which he moves.

On November 24, 1909, John P. Hoff was married to Lottie Wolford, a daughter of Frank W. and Clara M. (Royer) Wolford. Her father was a native of Williams county, Ohio, and in his young manhood came to Garrett, Indiana, to take employment with the Baltimore & Ohio railway in the yards there, first as switchman and later as conductor. To Mr. and

Mrs. Hoff has been born a daughter, Mary Josephine, whose birth occurred on October 19, 1911.

Politically, Mr. Hoff is a Democrat and, fraternally, is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. Religiously, he is a member of the Catholic church, while Mrs. Hoff belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, both being earnest supporters of their respective churches.

In view of the energy, determination and integrity which have characterized Mr. Hoff's life, and of his standing in the community where he has spent his life, he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one at hand.

CHARLES R. REED.

A career marked by earnest and indefatigable application has been that of this substantial and honored citizen of Waterloo, where he has maintained a residence for many years, during all of which time his life has been an open book, known and read by his fellowmen. He was a valiant soldier of the Civil war, where his fidelity was of the type which has characterized his actions in all their relations and gained for him the confidence and esteem of the public and unbounded respect of all with whom he has been brought into contact.

Charles R. Reed, who, after a life of strenuous activity, is now retired and residing in his pleasant home in Waterloo, Indiana, was born in Butler township, DeKalb county, on October 13, 1842, the son of Russell and Marilla (Holbrook) Reed. Russell Reed was born probably in Vermont, and in New York state married Marilla Holbrook, who was born in Massachusetts, the daughter of Lyman Holbrook. Lyman Holbrook brought his family to DeKalb county from Jefferson county, New York, whither they had come from Massachusetts, and in 1834 they settled in the southwestern part of Butler township, DeKalb county. In 1836 Russell Reed came to DeKalb county and settled on a farm adjoining the Holbrook farm in Butler township, and here he spent his later life with the exception of five years, when he lived in Iowa. His death occurred in 1864 and his wife survived him many years, her death occurring in 1893, both being buried in the Huntertown cemetery.

Charles R. Reed was reared to maturity in Butler township, and in

August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Reed enlisted as a private but was soon promoted to the rank of corporal. On September 20, 1863, he was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and was confined in the hospital for five months. The day after he was wounded he was captured by the enemy, but ten days later was paroled. In the winter of 1864-5 he was detailed to go to Chattanooga and thence to Charleston, Tennessee, to take charge of a company of men made up from different regiments. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and the battles, skirmishes and marches incident to the campaign leading up to Atlanta, and nearly all the other engagements of his regiment until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge on June 7, 1865, at Washington, D. C. A brother of his, Oliver Reed, died in the service at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1864. Before the war Mr. Reed had received his education in the district schools and had also attended the seminary at Huntertown, and after the war he attended the free school at Fort Wayne, completing here the education which had been interrupted by the war. He engaged in teaching school with considerable success in Allen, Noble and DeKalb counties, and also taught vocal music for twenty years, both in ordinary classes and in normal classes in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and in the public schools of Waterloo, resigning his position in the latter schools in 1911, although he was requested by the board to continue his labors there. During the same time that he was teaching school Mr. Reed also supervised the operation of his farm, in which he met with good success. He is now retired from active pursuits and is living quietly in his pleasant and attractive home in Waterloo.

In 1868 Mr. Reed was married in Swan township, Noble county, Indiana, to Mary P. Perry, who was born and reared there, a daughter of Oliver and Mary (Francis) Perry. To this union was born one child, Clyde V., who is telegraph operator at Waterloo for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, his wife being ticket agent. He married Ella Goodwin, the daughter of Leander Goodwin, and they have one son, Lynn Goodwin Reed. In the year that Mr. Reed moved from Noble county to Waterloo, 1871, his first wife died, she passing away on September 17th, and on March 16, 1876, he married Ella S. Smith, who was born in Franklin township, this county, the daughter of Henry and Mary Jane (Shaneholt) Smith. Her father, who was born in Ohio, was a son of Archibald and Mary (Thompson) Smith, the former a native of Teregles, Scotland, born on December 27, 1788, the latter born in Cumberland county, England, on October 29, 1794. These parents were married in Liverpool, England, on October 11, 1818, and immediately started for America, being ten weeks on the ocean. They lived in New York a short time, then moved to Stark and Medina counties, Ohio, where they followed farming pursuits until 1841, when they came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating near Hamilton in Franklin township, where Archibald Smith bought five hundred acres of land. Here his death occurred in 1861 and his wife died in 1876. Their son, Henry, married Mary Jane Shaneholt, in Stark county, Ohio, and came here in 1841. His wife died when their daughter, Ella S., was a child only three months old, and Henry Smith's sister, Margaret, became the foster mother to the little one and reared her to womanhood. After Ella was grown to maturity and married to Mr. Reed she always thought of Aunt Margaret as a child would of a mother. Miss Margaret Smith lived with her parents until after their death, and then she and her brother, Archibald, lived in Waterloo for some years. In 1888 she became the wife of Jacob I. Frazer, who died in 1898, and now she resides in Waterloo. She was born near Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, on September 24, 1831, and is now eighty-two years old. Mr. Reed now makes his home with her. Her life has been one of quiet self-sacrifice, performing many kind deeds for others, many of whom remember her with gratitude. Her training, example and instruction so impressed itself on Mrs. Reed that the latter became a devoted wife and mother, rearing her children to honored and respected womanhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Reed were born the following children: Daisy A., the wife of Edmund Brown, of Urbana, Ohio; Mary Blanch is the wife of Frank Spiker, of Massillon, Ohio, and they have one son, Harold R.; Mabel Margaret is the wife of Lawrence Eugene Pontius, a photographer at Columbia City, Indiana. The mother of these children died on January 19, 1894. She was a devoted and faithful member of the Presbyterian church and was beloved by all who knew her.

Charles R. Reed has led an active and strenuous life in some respects and has at all times enjoyed the absolute confidence of all who knew him. Aside from the interests already mentioned he was at one time a partner in a flour and feed exchange and also served as United States Express Company's agent at Waterloo. He was twice elected justice of the peace, serving eight years altogether and the discharge of his duties was characterized by a sense of justice and discrimination that earned the commendation of all familiar with the proceedings of his court. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder, and also a devoted member of the Grand Army of the Republic, which he served as commander three full terms, filled out another term by appointment and is now commander of the post. His integrity of principle and purity of motive are unquestioned and being a man of splendid disposition he is consequently popular in all the circles in which he moves, and is eminently deserving of representation among the enterprising and progressive citizens of his community.

GEORGE W. NEWCOMER.

Among the successful citizens of DeKalb county must be numbered him whose name appears at the head of this sketch. After a period of years, during which he indefatigably labored along agricultural lines, he was prospered to a gratifying degree and is now enabled to enjoy that rest which he so richly earned. He is a man of stanch and reliable make-up and has won and retains the highest regard of those who know him.

George W. Newcomer, one of the well known and popular citizens of Waterloo, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 15th day of April, 1845, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Wolfe) Newcomer. Christian Newcomer, who was born in Pennsylvania, came to Columbiana county, Ohio, among its very early settlers. In 1847 the subject's parents moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, settling on section 29, Franklin township, where the father entered eighty acres of government land at the regulation price of one dollar and a quarter an acre. At the time of their settlement not a stick of timber had been cut on the land and it was necessary to clear a spot before a cabin could be erected. A tree located on the site of the cabin was utilized for shingles, the stump of the same being converted into a table for family use. There they established their permanent home and reared their children, the father devoting his energies to the clearing of the land and the cultivation of the soil. Christian and Mary Newcomer were the parents of eleven children, of whom one died in infancy, ten grew to maturity, and five are still living. Of those who reached adult years the following mention may be made: Mrs. Nancy King lived in Waterloo until her death; Andrew died at the age of about twenty years; Peggy died in young womanhood, as did Kate; Barbara, who was the wife of Gabriel Miller, lived in different places in DeKalb county and is now deceased; Mrs. Mary Camp lives at

Fairfield Center; Maria is the widow of Daniel Gingerich, and lives at Butler, this county; Joseph lives in Waterloo; George W. and Christian also live in Waterloo.

George W. Newcomer had but little opportunity for receiving a school education in his youth, but he did learn the practical duties of the farm and also imbibed those habits of industry and perseverance which were such important contributing elements to his subsequent success. He remained at home until his marriage in 1872, when he and his wife moved on to a tract of land which he owned. This land represented years of the most rigid economy and strenuous effort on his part. He first secured five acres in Franklin township from his earnings and from the profits derived from this land he bought ten acres more and then repeating the process he finally bought ten acres at a time until he eventually owned forty-five acres of land. He later bought five acres more from his father from which to get timber to build a barn. He worked many days for twenty-five cents a day and saved money. The young couple started on their matrimonial career with very little in the way of home comforts and no luxuries, but by pluck, energy and good management they prospered until eventually Mr. Newcomer became the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land. This tract is now divided into three parcels of eighty acres each, on each of which is one of his sons. He is selling the land to these sons and one has already paid for his tract. In April, 1901, Mr. Newcomer bought a comfortable and attractive home on the south edge of Uniontown on an eminence overlooking the valley of Cedar Creek across from Waterloo and there he now resides.

On April 4, 1872, Mr. Newcomer married Barbara Van Horn, who was born in Noble county, Indiana, the daughter of John and Annie (Rosenberger) Van Horn. Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn came from Chambersburg, Columbiana county, Ohio, to DeKalb county in the fall of 1853, driving through with teams to Noble county, this state. There they entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, none of which had been cleared, and erected a cabin, constructing the doors, bedsteads and utensils in the primitive manner customary in those days, the cooking being done by the fireplace and the illumination of the cabin being provided by the old-fashioned grease lamp. Mrs. Newcomer's mother died about 1885 in Rice county, Kansas, and her father died about eleven months later at Aetna, Newaygo county, Michigan. In Ohio John Van Horn had been employed in the coal mines at Chambersburg, but after coming to Indiana he devoted his entire attention to farming. He and his wife belonged to the Methodist church.

In Ohio he had been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the membership being consistent from the fact that he was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn's respective mothers bore the maiden names of Elizabeth Hanselman and Elizabeth Hunsaker. Mrs. Newcomer was reared in Noble county, Indiana, until fourteen years of age, when she came to DeKalb county and lived with her uncle, George Van Horn, about three miles east of Waterloo, in Wilmington township, until her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Newcomer have been born six children, namely: Charles E., born May 12, 1873, married Effie Mann, of Franklin township, the daughter of Jehu and Elizabeth Mann. To them have been born five children, Marion, Harold, Howard, Grace and Gladys. Charles E. Newcomer has bought eighty acres of land from his father; Lona L. is at home with her parents; Mary M. first married Ed. McKague, by whom one child was born, Blanche Irene. After Mr. McKague's death she became the wife of John W. Brown, and they now live in Franklin township, this county; Arna O., born February 7, 1879, married Ora Hodges, and lives on eighty acres of his father's farm, half of which he has paid for. He is the father of two daughters, Gertrude and Mildred. Ora Hodges was the daughter of James and Lois (Holcomb) Hodges; Elmer G. Newcomer, born October 22, 1882, married Junia Schultz, of Franklin township, the daughter of Allen and Amanda (Mann) Schultz, and to Mr. and Mrs. Newcomer have been born three children, Esther, Arthur and Ralph. Elmer G. Newcomer is operating eighty acres of his father's farm with the view of purchasing the same; William L. Newcomer, born May 29, 1893, who married Mae Krum, daughter of Eugene and Della (Shultz) Krum, of Ashley, DeKalb county, on December 18, 1913, is assisting his brothers on the farm; Virgil and Vernon, twins, born July 29, 1885, are both deceased, one dying at birth, and the other at the age of five months.

Fraternally, Mr. Newcomer is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his wife and daughter, Lona, are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. A well balanced mind, sound and practical intelligence and mature judgment are among Mr. Newcomer's prominent characteristics, to which may also be added a geniality and amiability of disposition which has won for him a large and loyal following among his acquaintances. Though now retired from active business pursuits, he still retains an intelligent interest in the welfare of the community and unreservedly gives his support to every movement for the educational, moral or material advancement of his fellow citizens.

HARVEY T. JUDSON.

Concentration of purpose and persistently applied energy rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task and when we examine the life record of Harvey T. Judson in order to find how he has won his position among the substantial residents of DeKalb county, we find that these have been strong elements in his business career.

Mr. Judson was born at Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, on October 20, 1882, and is a son of Charles and Lillie Belle (Holcomb) Judson. The Judson family has a long and honorable lineage, being traced back to the Judson who came to this country on the historic "Mayflower" in 1620, and back of him through many centuries in England. The subject's father, Charles Judson, came to DeKalb county in 1878 from Bethel, Connecticut, locating at Butler, where he was employed as an engineer on the Wabash railroad. His wife, Lillie Belle Holcomb, was a native of Danbury, Connecticut. To Mr. and Mrs. Judson were born two sons, Harvey T., the immediate subject of this sketch, and George B., who was born on June 2, 1886, and who is now manager of the Highland Park State Bank at Detroit, Michigan. The family lived at Butler until about 1887, when they moved to Chicago, and from there to Detroit in 1890, and finally to Ashley, DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1893.

Harvey T. Judson received his education in the common schools, and for two years attended the high school at Ashley. When seventeen years of age he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he became a machinist's apprentice in the shops of the Wabash railroad. Here he learned his trade thoroughly and for a few months was employed at it, but in 1902 he became a traveling salesman for the Walter M. Lowney Chocolate Company, his territory covering Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. In this line he was eminently successful so that in January, 1909, he became manager of the Minneapolis branch for the Lowney people. In the meantime Mr. Judson had been on the watch for an available opportunity to engage in business for himself, and in May, 1910, he came to Auburn and established himself here. He has a splendid store well fitted up and stocked with a well selected line of goods, and having a thorough knowledge of the business he has been able to cater to the wants of the public in a way that has attracted to him a large patronage. He is eminently public-spirited in his attitude toward local affairs and is an active member of the Auburn Commercial Club. Though not long a resident of Auburn, he has already earned and commands the unreserved confidence and good will of the business men of the city and others who have had dealings with him.

Politically, Mr. Judson gives his support to the Democratic party, though too busy a man to take a very active part in political affairs. Socially he and his wife move in the best circles of the city and are deservedly popular among their friends and acquaintances.

On January 16, 1904, Mr. Judson married Mabel Camp, daughter of Aaron W. and Amanda Ellen (Husselman) Camp, who was born September 10, 1884, in Smithfield township, a sketch of whose parents appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Judson was reared in Smithfield township and received a good education, being a graduate of the Ashley high school. She is a lady of charming personality and is the center of the social circle in which she moves. Personally, Mr. Judson, by his straightforward life, correct business methods and strict integrity, has earned the commendation of his fellows and is rightfully numbered among the representative men of his community.

LEANDER S. GOODWIN.

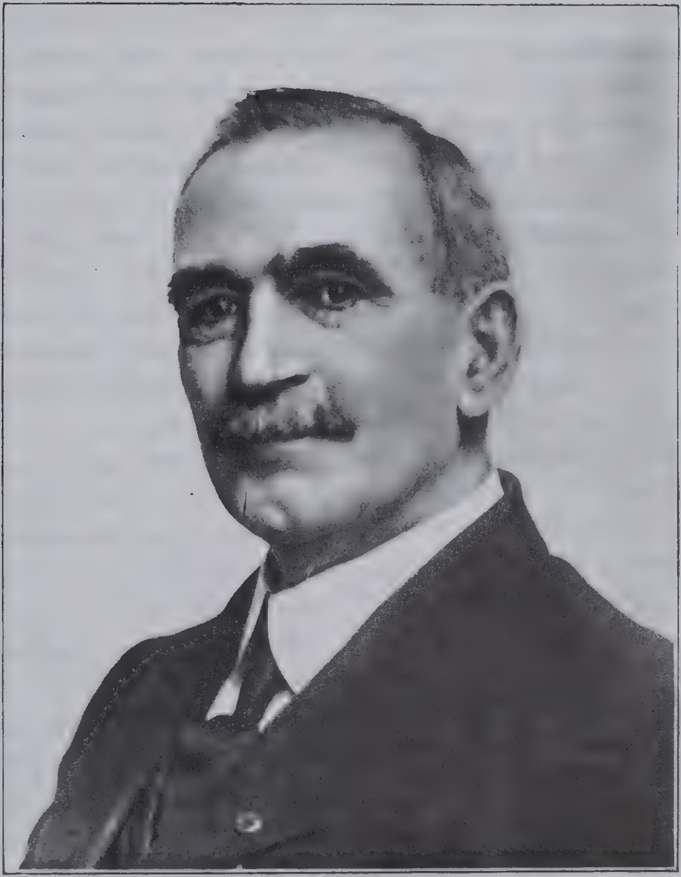
The most elaborate history is necessarily an abridgment, the historian being compelled to select his facts and materials from a multitude of details. So in every life of honor and usefulness the biographer finds no dearth of incident, and yet in summing up the career of any man the writer needs touch only the most salient points, giving one the keynote of his character, but eliminating much that is superfluous. Consequently in calling the reader's attention to the life record of the late Leander S. Goodwin no attempt shall be made to recount all the important acts in his useful life, nor recite every interesting incident in his somewhat remarkable career, for it is deemed that only a few of them will suffice to show him to be entirely worthy of a place in this volume along with his fellows of high standing and recognized worth, men whose names have figured prominently in the affairs of DeKalb county in the generations that are passed.

Leander S. Goodwin was born on August 23, 1846, in Ashland county, Ohio, and was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Good) Goodwin. Samuel Goodwin, who was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, on October 16, 1815, was the second son in a family of seven children, born to David and Catherine (Zimmerman) Goodwin, also natives of the Keystone state. In 1822 David and Catherine Goodwin moved to Wayne county, Ohio, and later to Ashland county, this state, where Samuel grew to manhood. In 1843 he was married to Elizabeth Good, and settled in Ashland county, where they lived until 1844, when they moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, settling on a farm in Union township, where they made their permanent home. At that time their farm was densely covered with timber and the task of clearing the land and putting it in shape for cultivation was one of large proportions, but, not discouraged by the outlook, Mr. Goodwin, by strenuous and persistent labor, cleared the land and in the course of time had one of the best farms in this locality, the improvement consisting of a large, comfortable residence and other substantial farm buildings. He accumulated a valuable property and was able to spend his later years in comparative ease. His wife died in 1865, leaving five children: Mrs. Mary E. Keck, Leander S., Joseph W., Mrs. Lucy George and Mrs. Alice Atwood Cummings. Leander S. Goodwin was reared to manhood on the farm in Union township, and in the fall of 1867 he married Rebecca Hively, who was reared a short distance west of Waterloo, being a daughter of David and Leah (Dayhuff) Hively, who came from Pennsylvania and probably lived in Columbiana county, Ohio, until their removal to DeKalb county. They located about one and one-half miles west of Waterloo some time before the Civil war and became known as substantial and progressive citizens of the community. After Leander Goodwin was married he followed farming a number of years, then engaged in the meat business in Waterloo, though also handling agricultural implements. In all the enterprises to which he addressed himself he met with gratifying success and was for a number of years counted a representative citizen of his community because of the active part he took in its progress and improvement and the substantial qualities of character which he possessed. Politically, he was active in the support of the Republican party and at one time served as doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Indianapolis. To his union with Rebecca Hively were born the following children: Etta, the wife of Daniel Blicker, of Waterloo; Ella, wife of Clyde V. Reed, of Waterloo; Alvin, of Pleasant Lake, and Samuel, of Waterloo. The mother of these children died in 1884, and in 1890 Mr. Goodwin married Jennie Lawhead, to whom were born three children, Martha, Jay and Willie. Mr. Goodwin died in 1898, and his death was considered a distinct loss to the community. Religiously, he was a member of the United Brethren church until the division in that society. He was a man of sterling qualities of character and impressed his personality on the community to a marked degree. His widow and her three children now live on the old home place at the western edge of the town of Waterloo. Mr. Goodwin's life was replete with duty well and conscientiously performed in all relations. He was not a man to shrink from duty, however irksome or dangerous, and possessed the traits that win in life's affairs. He is eminently deserving of representation in a work of this character.

HUGH R. CULBERTSON.

The gentleman to a review of whose life the reader's attention is herewith directed is recognized as one of the energetic, well known business men of Auburn, who by his enterprise and progressive methods has contributed in a material way to the commercial advancement of the city, besides filling worthily the responsible position of mayor of the city. In the course of an honorable career he has been successful in the lines to which his efforts have been directed and enjoys distinctive prestige among the representative men of his city and county.

Hugh R. Culbertson was born on his father's farm in Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on April 9, 1853, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Robinson) Culbertson. Robert Culbertson was a native of the state of Ohio, but was numbered among the pioneers of DeKalb county, owning a good farm in Concord township. After the death of his first wife, the subject's mother, he married Mrs. Sidney Brown, widow of Samuel Brown. He remained on the farm until advancing years compelled him to relinquish active labor, and he went to live with a daughter, Mrs. Welch, in Jackson township, where his death occurred. His widow was stricken with paralysis in her old age and was thereafter cared for by her son, Herman L. Brown, until her death, which occurred in 1910. Hugh R. Culbertson is one of seven children born to his parents, two of whom died in infancy. Zephaniah was a soldier in the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Shiloh; Mary Jane, who is deceased, was the wife of John Owens, of Jackson township, this county; James, who died in the later eighties, was a veteran of the Civil war, and afterwards lived in Auburn, where he owned a good brick residence at the corner of Main and Tenth streets; Emily became the wife of Daniel Welch and they lived in Jackson township, this county, until Mr. Welch's health failed, when they moved to Auburn, where he died. She later married Charles Jenkins, ex-county clerk and successful grocer at Auburn.



HUGH R. CULBERTSON

Hugh R. Culbertson spent his boyhood and young manhood on the home farm in Concord township, receiving his education in the district schools of that neighborhood. After his marriage, in 1875, he engaged in farming on his own account and was so engaged until 1881, when he went to Columbia City, this state, and was employed in the implement and buggy business. In August of the same year he came to Auburn and bought an interest in a hardware store in partnership with D. D. Snyder, and handled a regular line of hardware as well as farm machinery. In the fall of 1884 the hardware stock was sold to W. H. Kibblinger, Messrs. Culbertson and Snyder continuing the implement business together until Mr. Snyder sold his interest in the business to W. B. Brown. Culbertson & Brown continued together until 1891, when they added a hardware department and took in M. Boland as a partner. A few years later Culbertson and Boland bought Brown's interest and ran the business until September 4, 1904, when the Culbertson Hardware Company was incorporated, with Hugh R. Culbertson as the principal stockholder, the remaining stock being held by R. D. Welch and F. E. Dragoo. In 1908 Mr. Welch sold his stock to Mr. Dragoo. The company has a paid-up capital stock of seven thousand dollars, and carries a large and complete line of all kinds of shelf and heavy hardware, as well as agricultural implements and farm machinery. The retail store is located on the north side of the public square and a large wareroom is maintained at the corner of Seventh and East streets. In 1891 Mr. Culbertson erected a large and attractive home at the corner of Second and Main streets, which is considered one of the handsomest homes in Auburn. The splendid success which attended Mr. Culbertson's business efforts came as the result only of the most persistent energy and indefatigable efforts, and all that he has today has been honestly earned. His business record here has been characterized by the strictest integrity of word and deed and no man enjoys to a greater extent the confidence and good will of the people.

A Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Culbertson has for many years been an ardent supporter and active worker in the ranks of the organization. He has a number of times served as a delegate to state conventions and was an alternate delegate to the national convention which nominated William Howard Taft for the Presidency. In the fall of 1909 he was elected mayor of Auburn after a most spirited contest. The regular election resulted in a tie vote between the two leading candidates for the mayoralty, despite the fact that the city is normally Democratic by one hundred votes. A special election was then called and Mr. Culbertson was then elected by a majority of twenty-two votes. His term will expire on January 1, 1914. Fraternally, Mr. Culbertson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Culbertson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1875 Hugh R. Culbertson was married to Harriett, the adopted daughter of James Dragoo. Mr. Dragoo was a pioneer settler of this county, having come from Hayesville, Ohio, in 1837 and entered government land in Jackson and Concord townships. He became a successful farmer and business man, shipping large numbers of live stock to Eastern markets, and he took a prominent part in the civic life of the community. He was the father of two children and also adopted three girls, whom he reared with the same care and attention as if they had been of his own flesh and blood. Mrs. Culbertson was born in the southeastern part of DeKalb county. Her father died when she was a little girl and she was reared in the Dragoo home. Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson have a daughter, Nellie, born on March 10, 1896.

JAMES CHAPMAN.

Of those who have seen the wonderful development of northeastern Indiana from the swamps and primeval forests and who have played well their parts in the great undertaking, none deserve special mention in a historical work better than James Chapman, whose conversation is at once instructive and interesting as he recalls the pioneer days, the times when there were only log school houses, with puncheon floors and greased paper for window panes, the long miles of endless woods, large numbers of deer and other wild animals which haunted the forests at that remote period, and of the days when civilization first attempted to reclaim these lands, turning them into fine farms, where plenty and happiness now abound.

Mr. Chapman was born on March 23, 1827, in Stark county, Ohio, and is a son of John and Eunice (Boyle) Chapman. John Chapman was born probably near Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and Eunice Boyle, who also was a native of the Keystone state, was of Irish parentage. She and John Chapman were married in their native state and subsequently moved to Stark county, Ohio, locating near Massillon. When James Chapman was about seven years old they moved to that part of Richland county which afterwards became Ashland county, Ohio, where the parents lived for many years and reared their family. In October, 1852, they moved to Allen county, Indiana, locating three miles southeast of Huntertown, where the parents spent the rest of their lives, and where John Chapman successfully followed farming pursuits. James Chapman lived on the home farm until eighteen years of age and then gave his attention to carpenter work in which he became an expert and in which he was successful. His father not only conducted the home farm but gave considerable attention to veterinary work and was very successful in the treatment of dumb animals, especially horses. In addition to carpenter work James Chapman engaged in the buying and selling of all kinds of live stock and also handled grain, wool and other commodities in large amounts. An idea of the extent of his operations may be gained from the statement that in one year he bought and sold over one hundred and twenty thousand pounds of wool, and in one year sheared twenty-five hundred sheep which he had bought, shipping the wool to New York and Philadelphia. In 1884 Mr. Chapman came to Waterloo and bought a farm in the northeast quarter of the southeastern section of Smithfield township, and here he carried on farming and made his home for about twenty years, at the same time dealing in livestock. About 1903 Mr. Chapman moved into the town of Waterloo, where he has since resided, and about 1909, at the age of eighty-two years, he retired from active business and has since been living quietly in his beautiful and attractive home here. Politically Mr. Chapman was in early life a Democrat, but after the organization of the Republican party, or rather the first Lincoln campaign, he has been allied with the latter party and has been ardent in its support. His life has been a busy one and he has been closely identified in many ways with important business interests, having carried on many and diverse lines of business at the same time. He was an honest and energetic man and at all times commanded the respect of all with whom he had dealings. His last active work was to superintend the erection of the very pleasant and modern house in which he now resides, the place being provided with all up-to-date conveniences, and being a pleasant and comfortable home. Mr. Chapman is now the oldest man living in Waterloo and until he suffered from an attack of la grippe three years ago, he was remarkably active for his age, and even now at the age of eighty-six years his eyesight and hearing are only slightly impaired and his memory very good.

On October 28, 1852, Mr. Chapman married Nancy Johnson, whose father, Robert Johnson, came from county Cork, Ireland, being of Scotch-Irish descent. Nancy Johnson was born and reared in Richland, afterward Ashland, county, Ohio, where she lived until her marriage and for a short time afterward. To Mr. and Mrs. Chapman were born five children: Eunice Josephine, the wife of Robert Underwood, a veteran of the Civil war, and she now lives at Denver, Colorado; she has a daughter, Mrs. W. J. Railey, of Denver, who has one son, Robert Martin Railey; Laura, who remains unmarried, lives with her father in Waterloo and has charge of the home and assists her father in the management of his affairs; Emma Elizabeth is the wife of Marshall Lewis and lives in Franklin township, five miles from Waterloo; she is the mother of two children, Fred and Iva, the latter being the wife of Milton Wiler and the mother of three children, Esther, Alfred and Bert Lewis; George Wilbur died at the age of nineteen years and Robert died in infancy. Mrs. Chapman died in October, 1904, just twenty-four days prior to the fifty-second anniversary of their marriage. She was a woman of many gracious qualities of head and heart and was beloved by the entire community in which she had spent so many active and happy years. Mr. Chapman is widely known for his kindly qualities and hospitality, no worthy person ever having left his door unfed and his high standing among the people of this locality shows how well his life has been spent, for he is appreciated for his fine personal qualities and for the active part he has taken in the upbuilding and development of the various communities in which he has lived.

JAMES CRAIG DAY.

Among the strong and influential citizens of DeKalb county the record of whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section, the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical record occupies a prominent place and for years has exerted a beneficial influence here. His chief characteristics seem to be keenness of perception, a tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive and every-day common sense, which have enabled him not only to advance his interests, but also to largely contribute to the moral and material advancement of the community.

James Craig Day, the leading hardware dealer at Waterloo, Indiana, was born at Mansfield, Ohio, on May 18, 1857, and is a son of Henry C. and Mary (Casebeer) Day. Henry C. Day was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio with his parents in an early day, where he was reared and received his education, and here he was united in marriage to Mary Casebeer, who was born at Crestline, Ohio, near Mansfield. James C. Day was reared to manhood at Mansfield, where he attended the public schools, and was afterward a student in the college at Oberlin, that state. Upon completing his collegiate studies, he spent about a year on the paternal farmstead, and then, in the spring of 1881, he came to Waterloo, Indiana, and in partnership with his brother, Frank P. Day, started in the hardware business. Two years later the brothers went to Kansas, where Frank engaged in business at Kingman and remained there the rest of his life. James C. engaged in the real estate business at Garden City, but about four years later returned to DeKalb county, Indiana, and for a year was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Fairfield township. In the spring of 1889 he came to Waterloo and bought the hardware business owned by the W. H. Kibblinger estate, and has continued to conduct this business ever since, a period of nearly a quarter of a century. During this time he has not only built up a large and profitable business, but has also by his persistent industry, good business methods and upright life won the respect and high regard of the entire community. He carries a large and well selected line of shelf and heavy hardware, such as is demanded by the local trade, and the keynote of his success here has been that he endeavors to please every customer who enters his door.

In 1887, soon after Mr. Day's return from Kansas, he was united in marriage with Jennie Lockhart, who was born in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, a daughter of William C. and Mary (Spencer) Lockhart. The latter died when Mrs. Day was but a baby of two years of age, and the latter was reared by Mr. Lockhart's second wife. William C. Lockhart was one of the best known and influential citizens in his section of the county, and is mentioned in a personal sketch elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Day is a lady of culture and refinement, possessing many excellent qualities of head and heart which have commended her to the good opinion of those with whom she comes in contact. To Mr. and Mrs. Day has been born one son, William C., born December 19, 1894, who is now completing the last year of his high school work in the Waterloo public schools.

James C. Day has taken an intelligent and commendable interest in the public affairs of his community and though not a seeker of public office, he was persuaded to accept the position of treasurer of Waterloo for a two-year term, and so satisfactory was his administration that he was re-elected for a second term, discharging his official duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Waterloo, taking a keen interest in the working of that order, while religiously, he and his wife are earnest and consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Genial and companionable, they enjoy the friendship of a large circle of friends in the community and are numbered among Waterloo's best citizens.

COLONEL E. MONTAVON.

In every life of honor and usefulness there is no dearth of incident, yet in summing up the career of any man the writer needs touch only those salient points which give the keynote to his character. Thus in giving the life record of Colonel E. Montavon sufficient will be said to show, what all who know him will freely acquiesce in, that he is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of DeKalb county.

Colonel E. Montavon, who for a number of years has been recognized as one of the leading citizens of Waterloo, Indiana, was born on December 21, 1861, at Fremont, this state, and is the son of Peter and Catherine (Christ) Montavon. Peter Montavon was born at Alsace, France, and was a man of splendid intellectual attainments, being able to speak seven different languages. He was a shoemaker by trade and coming to America he was employed in a number of cities of this country. On August 5, 1856, when twenty-six years old, he married Mrs. Catherine (Christ) Fluery, who was then but eighteen years old. She was born in Paris, France, and in young girlhood married Joseph Fluery, who was employed later at a lime kiln in Detroit, where he fell into the kiln and was burned to death. To Mr. and Mrs. Montavon were born two children: Frank and C. E., the former dying in 1876 and the latter being the immediate subject of this sketch. Peter Montavon moved around quite a good deal, following his trade, having lived at Quincy, Coldwater and Hillsdale, Michigan, and at Fremont and Angola, Indiana, as well as other places, and in 1869 was at Toledo. In that year Daniel Till, of Waterloo, was running a hardware store and shoe shop and employed six men in his line of work. He hired Mr. Montavon to come here as foreman of his shop and to serve as expert cutter of leather. Here he remained and later started a shop of his own at a time when shoes were all made by hand and he employed six men in their manufacture. At one time about thirty shoemakers were employed in the various shops in Waterloo. Peter Montavon continued in the business until his death, which occurred on November 23, 1905.

Colonel E. Montavon learned his trade under his father's direction and was afterwards for awhile employed in a harness shop. In June, 1883, at a time when the harness business was dull, an old friend of his, James Bowman, who was running a dairy and needed help, prevailed on Mr. Montavon to go to the dairy and help him for a few days, which the latter consented to do, but at the end of that period Mr. Bowman insisted on the young man remaining with him. Montavon was unused to outdoor work, but he did his best and soon became accustomed to the new conditions. Owing to Mr. Bowman's paralysis, the women had been doing the milking, but when Mr. Montavon learned how to do it, he told them milking was no occupation for a woman and he would do it all. In October, 1883, Mr. Montavon married his employer's daughter, Sarah I. Bowman, and soon afterwards Mr. Bowman offered to sell him a half interest in the dairy and let him work and pay for his interest out of the profits of the business. After that contract was carried out, Mr. Bowman sold the remaining half to him in a way in which he could pay for it and later he sold him a half interest in the home place and finally Mr. and Mrs. Montavon became the owners of the entire place, comprising about thirty acres, located at the edge of Waterloo. The place is very elegantly located overlooking the valley of Cedar creek, and is considered one of the coziest and most attractive little places in this locality. In the spring of 1906 Mr. Montavon sold his dairy and continued the shoe shop formerly owned by his father, which he still operates and in which he has achieved a definite success.

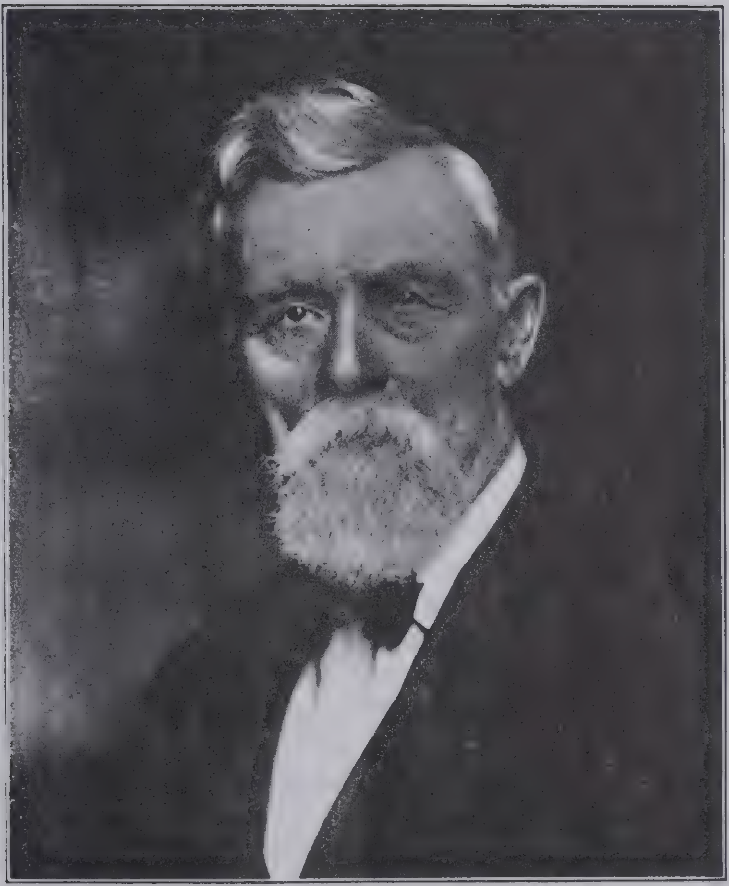
To Mr. and Mrs. Montavon have been born two daughters and a son, namely: Hazel is the wife of John C. Duncan, Jr., lives in Waterloo and they have one daughter, Cyril; Mabel and Waldo are both at home.

Politically, Mr. Montavon is an ardent advocate of the Republican party, and in 1902 and 1903 he was elected a member of the Waterloo town council, being president of the board in 1903. In the fall of 1910 he was elected justice of the peace and is now discharging the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 221, and has been through all the chairs, being now a member of the grand lodge of Indiana. He is also a member of Lodge No. 307, Free and Accepted Masons, at Waterloo, and is a member of the grand lodge in that order. He has been chief of the Waterloo fire department for seven years. He is regarded by all as upright and honest in all his business relations and he has the confidence and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances and friends throughout the county.

OLIVER H. WIDNEY.

The respect which should always be accorded the brave sons of the North who left homes and the peaceful pursuits of civil life to give their services, and their lives if need be, to preserve the integrity of the American Union is certainly due the gentleman to a brief review of whose life the following lines are devoted. He proved his love and loyalty to the government on the long and tiresome marches in all kinds of situations, exposed to summer's withering heat and winter's freezing cold, on the lonely picket line, a target for the missile of the unseen foe, on the tented field and amid the flame and smoke of battle, where the rattle of the musketry, mingled with the terrible concussion of the bursting shell and the deep diapason of the cannon's roar, made up the sublime but awful chorus of death. To the heroes of 1861-5 the country is under a debt of gratitude which it can never repay, and future generations will commemorate their achievements in fitting eulogy and tell of their heroic deeds in story and in song. Among the honored veterans of the Civil war and respected citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, none occupies a higher place in popular esteem than the gentleman whose name appears above, and who, now retired from active business affairs, is living quietly at Auburn, secure in the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Oliver H. Widney was born near Newville, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the 12th of November, 1841, and is a son of John P. Widney, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. When the subject was about two years old the family moved to what is now known as the H. M. Widney fruit farm, near St. Joe, this county, and in 1851 they moved to Auburn, the subject's father having been elected county clerk. In the fall of 1856 the family returned to the farm, where Mr. Widney grew to manhood. He had received his preliminary education in the public schools, supplementing this by four terms' attendance at the Newville Academy, with the intention of taking up the study of law. However, the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion interrupted his plans, and on August 7, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which command was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. The regiment first went to Camp Allen, at Fort Wayne, thence to Camp Morton, at Indianapolis. When the Confederate General Bragg made his advance on Louisville, the Eighty-eighth Regiment was sent to that city to assist in its defense. The command took part in the Buell-Bragg campaign, and, in October, 1862,



OLIVER H. WIDNEY

His term of enlistment having expired, he then returned to Indianapolis. where he was discharged, and he then returned home. At the time of his discharge he held the rank of second sergeant, to which he was appointed on December 16, 1863. After his return home he and two other men tried to recruit a new company, in which effort they were not successful, but the war was then about over.

Mr. Widney, now that the grim specter of war had fled, settled down to peaceful pursuits, giving his attention to agricultural labors. He cleared up and improved a good farm, about two and a half miles north of St. Joe, and lived there until 1877, when he traded that tract for the old homestead on which his father had settled in 1843 and a part of which he himself had helped to clear. He lived on and operated this farm until about 1885, when he moved to St. Joe, being compelled to give up active labor on account of the effects of his army hardships and illness. In 1882 Mr. Whitney was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and in 1884 he was re-elected, serving until 1887. During his term of office some of the most important public improvements were inaugurated and carried to successful completion, including about four hundred drainage ditches, which were established or re-established. These ditches not only brought a lot of the best land of the county into cultivation, but also contributed to the banishment of malaria from this section.

In March, 1890, Mr. Widney and his son, H. Mervin, moved to Albion and engaged in the lumber business, but in the following fall Mr. Widney sold his interests to his son and returned to St. Joe, where he lived until 1895. In that year he moved to Auburn in order to care for his father, who died at the subject's home about a year later. After the death of his father, Mr. Widney returned to St. Joe, and there, in 1900, he built the opera house, a splendid building and a much-needed enterprise. Here also he and his son and son-in-law, C. F. Kagey, and H. M. Widney established a lumber yard and a hardware store.

Mr. Widney was admitted to the practice of pension law in all the departments at Washington concerning pensions, back pay, etc., during the early nineties, and he was highly successful in this line of effort, as can be attested to by thousands of pensioners, and expert examiners giving him a record as good as any in the United States. While engaged in that line of work, Mr. Widney traveled extensively.

Among his old comrades Mr. Widney is held in the highest regard, and five different times he was elected colonel of the DeKalb County Veterans'

Association. He was also twice elected colonel of the Eighty-eighth Regiment Association, being the present commander of that organization, and served it one term as adjutant. He was also president of the Old Settlers' Association two terms.

On November 3, 1864, Mr. Widney married Emily F. Maxwell, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, the daughter of John and Mary (Thomas) Maxwell, who came to this county in 1854, when she was but a little girl, locating in Concord township. Her father was a carpenter and contractor on the Wabash canal, and it was while she was a student in the Newville Academy that Mr. Widney formed her acquaintance. Her death occurred on April 29, 1909, and on January 1, 1910, Mr. Widney married Mrs. Lucy A. Griswold, a native of Steuben county, Indiana, and a daughter of Myron and Lovisa (Dirlam) Tuttle, of Pleasant Lake. Mr. Widney is the father of two children, a son, H. Mervin Widney, and a daughter, Mrs. Lenore W. Kagey.

Mervin Widney, who was born on March 24, 1865, married Hattie Davis, of Newville, the daughter of Samuel S. Davis and wife, and they have two children, B. Von Dale and Doris. Mervin Widney was a partner with his father in the lumber business, but is best known as an apple grower, being a widely-recognized authority on horticulture. In 1895 he set out his first orchard, comprising about a thousand trees, to which he is constantly adding, so that now he is the owner of about two thousand five hundred trees. That he has been eminently successful in this line of effort is evidenced by the fact that at the State Apple Show, held at Indianapolis in the fall of 1912, he won twenty-six prizes out of a possible forty-one. also taking seven second prizes and five thirds, taking more prizes altogether than any other exhibitor. He raises Grimes's Golden, Starke, Banana, Baldwin, Rambo, Wolfe River, Wealthy, Fall Water and York Imperial varieties, and in the handling of the fruit, which is carefully graded, every attention is paid to the protection of the fruit, much of which is wrapped individually. Mr. Widney also raises large quantities of strawberries and canteloupes. He received the basis of his horticultural knowledge at the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, though years of experience have taught him many of the most valuable secrets in the planting, growing and care of fruit. For the past five years he has been connected with the Purdue lecture course and has lectured in nearly every section of the state, being very successful in awakening an interest in horticultural matters and talking in an interesting and instructive manner on the subject.

ISAAC GROGG.

There are individuals in nearly every community who, by reason of pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the heads of the masses and command the unbounded esteem of their fellow men. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt and the vigor of their strong personalities serves as a stimulus and incentive to the young and rising generation. To the energetic and enterprising class the subject of this review very properly belongs. Having never been seized with the roaming desires that have led many of DeKalb county's young men to other fields of endeavor and other states, where they have sought their fortunes, Mr. Grogg has devoted his life to industries at home and has succeeded remarkably well, as may be seen by a study of his life history.

Isaac Grogg, who has an enviable standing as a progressive business man and public-spirited citizen, and who as proprietor of the Auburn Novelty Company, has been a potential factor in advancing the industrial interests of Auburn, was born on July 4, 1860, in Keyser township, two miles west of Auburn, the son of Adam and Emily L. (King) Grogg. Adam Grogg, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1840, was a son of Jacob and Sarah (Becker) Grogg. Jacob Grogg was born on February 14, 1814, at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, the son of Solomon and Mary (Snyder) Grogg. About the time he attained his majority he learned the miller's trade and in 1840 he took charge of a mill at Pekin, Ohio, and later took charge of the Hostetter and Roof Mills, with which he remained connected until 1851. In the latter year he bought the farm west of Auburn and in the following year moved his family to the wilds of DeKalb county. He had married in 1837 Sarah Becker, of Canton, Ohio, and she bravely bore with him the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Though Jacob Grogg never aspired to public office he was elected by his fellow citizens to several positions of trust and responsibility, in all of which he acquitted himself with credit. On this DeKalb county farm Adam Grogg was reared to maturity and married Emily L. King, who was born in Maryland and was a daughter of John and Catherine King. She came to this county in an early day with her parents, who settled a mile and one-half west of Auburn in Union township. Adam Grogg died on December 24, 1866, at the age of twenty-six years, at which time the subject of this sketch was a boy of but six years of age. The latter was taken into the home of his grandfather, and his mother afterwards, in

1871, became the wife of Daniel Lower, living in Noble county about thirty years, or until Mr. Lower's death, and she afterwards became the wife of Daniel Thomas, spending her last years at Corunna. Isaac Grogg remained with his grandparents until he was nineteen years old, and then went to Dayton, Ohio, where he learned the car finisher's trade. In 1885 he returned to Auburn and for a number of years was employed with the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company plant, being foreman of their mechanical department for quite a while. While with the Zimmerman Company Mr. Grogg drifted into the windmill and tank business, and from 1885 until 1900 devoted his attention to that work, being part of the time connected with the Zimmerman Company and about two years with the Monitor Manufacturing Company. After the latter company quit business Mr. Grogg established a small plant for himself, calling it the Auburn Novelty Works and here did cabinet work and manufactured souvenirs and novelties of wood. In this enterprise he was successful beyond his expectations and established more than a local reputation. He was also interested in the manufacture of patterns, and while so employed made patterns for a concrete block machine for Messrs. Brost and Grosscup. His business grew so rapidly and he soon required larger quarters and decided to build a concrete block building for his shop. There being no block manufacturer in this locality he decided to make his own blocks, and his sons, delighted with the idea, urged him to buy a second-hand block machine that was then for sale. Buying this machine they commenced to make their own blocks and were soon turning them out at a rate of one hundred and fifty a day. Using first class material and care in the making, these blocks turned out by them were of such a high quality that a demand was soon created for the blocks among their neighbors, to whom they sold them. The demand grew so rapidly that in a short time the new enterprise entirely superseded in extent the wood and pattern work. By the next fall they needed more help and more machinery, which they installed. Always striving for a better way to do things, Mr. Grogg exercised his inventive genius and devised a continuous mixer for mixing the concrete by machinery, which was economically propelled by a gas engine, and this improved machinery is now being manufactured by a company at Kendallville, Indiana. Mr. Grogg also designed an automatic scraper and finisher for a block making machine, which he sold to the Ideal Concrete Machinery Company, of South Bend. Another invention of his was a reinforcing device for placing and stretching the reinforcing irons in concrete fence posts, and also a vaporizing system of steam-ing and curing concrete products. Mr. Grogg also designed an automatic brick tamper that is to be manufactured by the Ideal Company on a large scale. Mr. Grogg has manufactured many products besides the concrete blocks, including concrete moldings, columns, pedestals, etc., and has discovered a method of making them almost white and much smoother in grain than ordinary blocks, being much more like marble and presenting a very pleasing and attractive appearance. Quality has been the watchword in the building up of this business, and on this basis does Mr. Grogg base all representations as to his work. Indeed, so well established is the reputation of the Grogg factory that when one local concern projected the building of a four-story factory building, and Mr. Grogg was too busy at that time to supply the blocks needed for the building, the company refused to get them elsewhere, but suspended their building operations until the next spring. This in itself is certainly a remarkable tribute to the quality of the Grogg product. The business grew to such proportion that the first plant established near the center of Auburn became entirely inadequate for the purpose and now Mr. Grogg has a plant at the north end of Auburn, where he has plenty of room for expansion and abundant shipping facilities, being close by the interurban road. His goods are delivered by auto trucks to local parties and in every way modern and up-to-date methods are employed in the operation of the business. Always a hard worker, Mr. Grogg has the satisfaction of realizing that his work has not been unproductive of results and that he has been a prominent factor in the splendid business growth of this locality. He follows up-to-date business methods in his affairs and pays his help by time instead of by the piece, thus insuring a high quality of work rather than quantity. He is exact and reliable in all his business dealings and has gained a splendid reputation among his business colleagues.

In 1887 Mr. Grogg married Catherine C. Otto, who was born and reared in Auburn, she and Mr. Grogg being acquainted from early childhood. She is a daughter of Captain John and Catherine (Reehling) Otto, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Grogg have been born the following children: Earl J., Harold O., Russell I., Emily K., Hubert, Roger, Frank, who is good-naturedly called "Buster" by his associates, and Helen and Paul. Several of the sons are interested with their father in the manufacturing business, and are alert in their efforts to advance the enterprise in every way possible. They subscribe for all the technical periodicals touching on their business and are well versed in every phase of concrete manufacture. Keenly alive to every avenue of information they are frequent visitors to the great cement shows at Chicago and elsewhere, and are numbered among the enterprising and energetic young men of Auburn. Personally, Isaac Grogg, though a very busy man, always finds time to greet his friends cordially and to take an intelligent interest in the public affairs of the community. He gives his support unreservedly to every movement for the material, moral, intellectual or social advancement of Auburn and is well deserving of the high place which he now holds in public esteem.

FRANK A. HOFF.

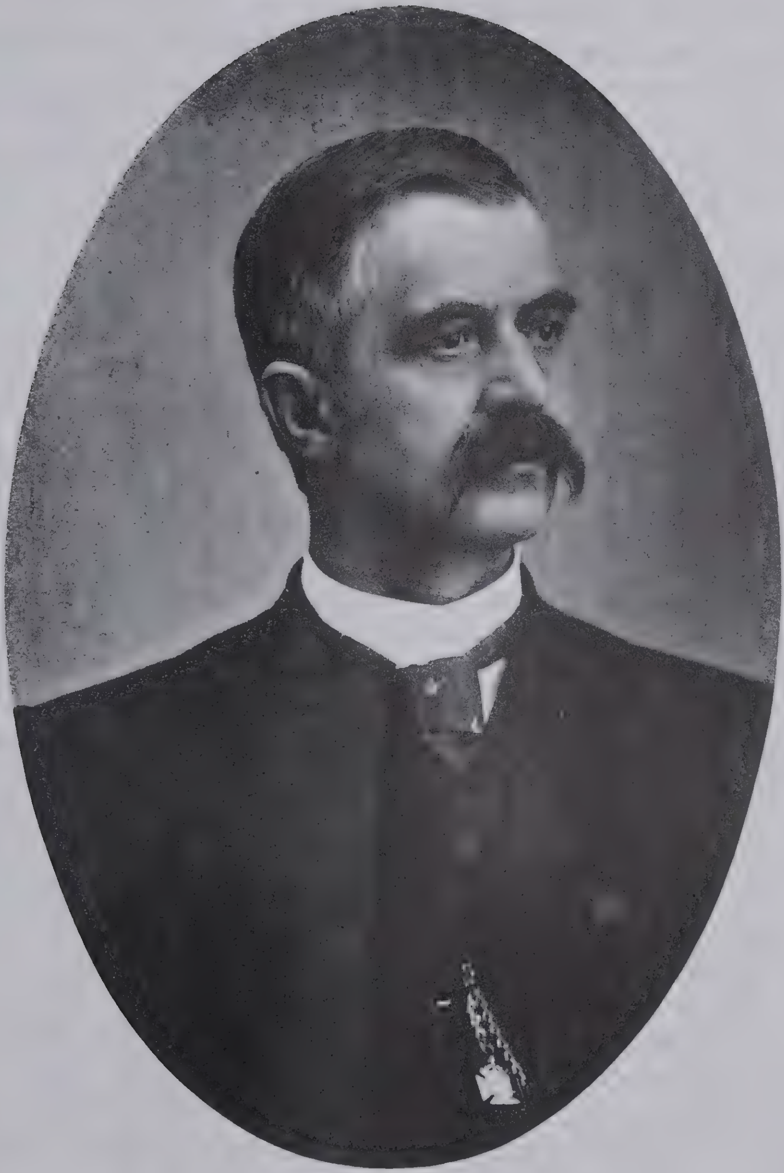
There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunity that comes in his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same; the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly, and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. Today among the prominent citizens and successful business man of Auburn stands Frank A. Hoff. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his makeup and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

Frank A. Hoff, of Auburn, Indiana, to whom belongs the distinction of having been in business continuously longer than anyone else here, was born in Aix-la-Chappelle, or Aachen, Germany, on September 11, 1855. His early education was secured in his native land and in 1874, at the age of eighteen years, he came to America, over which he traveled extensively for four years, having located at Fort Wayne, at Philadelphia in 1876, and at St. Louis in 1877. In 1878 he came to Auburn and engaged in the grocery business, with which he has been identified continuously since, with constant and increasing success. He has a well established trade, his splendidly stocked store being located on Seventh street running through to Eighth street, and being recognized as one of the principal business houses of this city. His eminent business qualities, sterling integrity and genial manner have gained for him the confidence and friendship of all who have dealings with him and no man in the community stands higher in the general esteem than he.

In 1878, after locating in Auburn, Mr. Hoff married Mary J. Neireter, who was born and reared at Fort Wayne, Indiana. To them have been born the following children: Minnie K.; M. Jeannette; Emma E. is the wife of Frank Darling, of Fort Wayne, and they have two children, Robert Hoff and Jewell Jeannette; John P., who is a resident of Auburn, and who is sheriff of DeKalb county, married Lottie Wolford, and they have one daughter, Mary Josephine; Clara J.; Carl W., and Marie J. Mr. Hoff and the members of his family are all identified with the Catholic church and in the social life of the community they are prominent figures, being highly esteemed for their genuine worth.

JOHN LEONARD DAVIS.

The spirit of a pure, noble and earnest life burned in the mortal tenement of the late John L. Davis, than whom no citizen of DeKalb county attained to higher distinction in connection with the material and civic development of this favored section of the state of Indiana, while none wielded a wider or more beneficent influence in connection with the promotion of public enterprises and utilities which conserved such development and progress. His life was one of fullness and completeness, one of vigor and inflexible integrity. He accomplished great things for the general good and was not denied a due individual reward in the matter of temporal affluence. A man of rugged strength of character, of finest moral fiber, and one who realized a magnificent measure of useful accomplishment, his name is deeply engraved on the pages of the history of his county, so that such a publication as the one at hand must needs enter a tribute of honor and appreciation to his memory if any measure of consistency and symmetry is to be claimed for the same. He was universally recognized as a splendid citizen, of lofty character, sturdy integrity and unswerving honesty. During the period of his early years here he shared fully the trials and difficulties of those trying times. He was one of the sturdy figures upon which the burdens of the community fell, and he struggled devotedly with others in bringing about the resultant evolution of development. Hand and heart and purse were always open to the necessities of his neighbors, and the record of those years is one of tireless and unselfish devotion. To write the history of Mr. Davis would be to write a book and in the limited space of a biographical memoir one can but touch upon the more salient facts in the long, useful and somewhat remarkable career of this



JOHN LEONARD DAVIS

honored man, and briefly sum up his life by saying that he was a good man—such a man that the world was better for his having lived in it. He was a good husband and father, faithful and loving; a good citizen and friend, constant and reliable; a man in the fullest sense of the word, wide, comprehensive and far-reaching in life's affairs.

John Leonard Davis was born on November 3, 1834, at Black Rock, now a part of the city of Buffalo, New York, and was a son of William and Deborah W. (Dutcher) Davis. He was reared at Black Rock, and in the spring of 1853 he went to Wabash, Indiana, where his brothers, William Kirby and Lewis B. Davis, were engaged in the hardware business, and in their establishment he learned the trade of a tinner. In the fall of 1854 he returned to his old home in New York, and there, on December 1, 1856, he was married to Louisa Hauenstein, of Buffalo, New York, where she had been born and reared. After his marriage, Mr. Davis followed farming at Aurora, New York, where he remained for six years. He then came to Auburn, Indiana, arriving here on October 16, 1862. His brother, Joseph D. Davis, was then in business here as owner of the Pioneer Hardware Store and, being in failing health, he had requested the subject to come and take charge of the business for him. On the death of Joseph D. Davis, which occurred in April, 1865, the subject of this sketch became his successor in the hardware business and for thirty-five years his ability and his genial and affable manner ever increased the popularity of his store. After he had been in business two or three years, his store was burned down and in 1868 he built on the same location, at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, what has since been known as the Davis building, a substantial building that has been in continuous use for forty-five years, and is still in splendid condition. Its fire-resisting qualities were put to a severe test in February, 1913, when the large buildings extending from the Davis building to Jackson street were destroyed in a fire. Although separated from the fire only by an alley, this building escaped with less damage than some of the buildings on the opposite side of the street. By careful attention to the wants of his patrons, carrying a carefully selected stock and exercising sound judgment and good business methods in the conduct of his affairs, Mr. Davis enjoyed a large and profitable business here through the years and became known as one of the most substantial business men of his community.

In 1873 or 1874 Mr. Davis took an active part in the efforts to advance the city's interests, giving freely of his time and money in the construction of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads. The transformation of the former stage-coach town of six hundred souls into a thriving city with excellent transportation facilities was due in a large part to his initiative and personal efforts, and in many other ways he showed his public spirit. He assisted in the bringing of natural gas to Auburn and, although it lasted only about two years, it was a matter of public spirit that justified the investment of his capital even when the outcome could not be foreseen. Another enterprise to which he contributed liberally of his time and money was the attempt, about 1890, to establish a county fair at Auburn. He also contributed liberally to the starting of several factories and other enterprises looking to the upbuilding of his home city, and he ever stood ready with willing hands and open purse, to do what he could for the general welfare. During the decade that followed 1875 Mr. Davis became interested in Garrett, buying real estate there and building two commodious business rooms, one of which he occupied with a hardware store and a bank, at the same time conducting a hardware store and bank at Auburn. In 1886 Mr. Davis was elected to the office of county treasurer, filling the position with rare ability for three and a half years. After leaving public office, Mr. Davis again gave his undivided attention to his business interests, in banks and stores, until the panic of 1893 to1896, when he, in common with many other business men, suffered reverses in business. He was not discouraged, however, and courageously applying himself to his affairs with greater energy than ever, he re-established his hardware business and put it on a firm financial basis. In December, 1899, Mr. Davis became ill and from that time until his death, which occurred on August 14, 1900, he was not able to give his attention to business affairs. Thus passed a man whom his fellows delighted to honor, for through the long years of his residence in the community he was ever true to the trusts reposed in him, whether of a public or a private nature, and his reputation in a business way was unassailable. His actions were ever the result of careful and conscientious thought, and when once convinced that he was right, no suggestion of policy or personal profit could swerve him from the course he had decided upon. His career was complete and rounded in its beautiful simplicity; he did his full duty in all the relations of life, and he died beloved by those near to him, and respected and esteemed by all his fellow citizens.

Politically, Mr. Davis was a life-long Republican, his first presidental vote having been cast in 1856 for John C. Fremont, "The Pathfinder," while his last vote was for him whom he considered "The Prosperity Finder," William McKinley. Fraternally, he belonged to the Masonic order, in which he had attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he also was a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was kind and sympathetic, ever ready to help those whose discouragements weighed them down. A trait of character that endeared him to his large circle of friends was his congenial nature. Age did not diminish it, for its glow was as ardent at sixty as at twenty. Another trait which bound him with links of love o a large circle of friends was his unswerving fealty to friendship.

To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born four children, namely: Lewis Albert, who died on October 20, 1875, in his nineteenth year; Fred, who was born July 19, 1859, and died October 18, 1892, aged thirty-three years, served as deputy county treasurer under his father's administration, and at the time of his death was book-keeper in his father's store at Garrett; Claudia died in 1866, in her third year; Edna Alene, the only living child, resides at Auburn with her mother, and is prominent in the social life of the community, being a member of the Ladies' Literary Club, president of the Woman's League, and a member of the Auburn Evening Musicale. Mrs. Davis and her daughter are earnest members of the Presbyterian church and are active in its work. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and has had an efficient and appreciated part in its work. She is a lady of many gracious qualities of head and heart and is well liked by all who know her.

LAFAYETTE J. MILLER.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished. An enumeration of those men of a past generation who succeeded in their special vocations in DeKalb county, Indiana, and at the same time left the lasting imprint of their strong personalities upon the community, men who won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time conferred honor on the locality in which they resided, would be incomplete were there failure to make a prominent reference to the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, for although Lafayette J. Miller has long been sleeping the sleep of the just, his influence still pervades the lives of many who knew him and his memory will long be cherished here, for his name is deeply engraved on the pages of DeKalb county's history, for through many years he was an important factor in the material and civic history of the same. The splendid success which came to him was the direct result of the salient points in his character. With a mind capable of laying judicious plans and a will strong enough to bring them into execution at the proper moment, his great energy, keen foresight and indomitable perseverance resulted in the accumulation of a comfortable competency. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, and his business methods were ever in strict conformity with the standard ethics of commercial life. His is the record of a well balanced mental and moral constitution, strongly influenced by those traits of character which are ever of especial value in a progressive state of society.

Lafayette J. Miller was born in Seneca county, Ohio, on August 25, 1835, and his death occurred at his home in Auburn, Indiana, on August 17, 1902, at the age of sixty-six years and eleven months. He was a son of John Wesley and Hulda (Jones) Miller, the former probably of German descent and the latter it is thought of Welsh ancestry. John W. Miller was a Lutheran minister, although he had been reared in the Methodist faith. When the subject of this sketch was about ten years of age his parents located first in Allen county, where the subject was reared to manhood. About the time he was reaching the age of maturity the family moved to DeKalb county, their residence being for a number of years unsettled owing to the father's work in the ministry.

Lafayette J. Miller received his education in the schools of the various places where the family lived, and at the age of about nineteen years, he began teaching school, which vocation he followed in different places a number of years with splendid success. He finally gave up teaching and bought a small farm near Corunna, becoming agent of the Lake Shore railroad at that place. He maintained his residence on the farm a greater part of the time, but devoted his entire attention to his railroad work, having been the representative of the railroad company at Corunna when it was an important grain shipping point, sometimes having a number of men under his direction. He served as agent of the Lake Shore railroad eighteen or more years, and in 1882 was elected treasurer of DeKalb county, serving two terms with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Upon the expiration of his term of office Mr. Miller engaged in the grain business at Auburn near the Lake Shore depot and followed this business with considerable success up to the time of his death. Of sound business ability and strict integrity, he not only was able to accumulate a fair amount of this world's goods, but he gained what is of far greater value, the confidence and good will of all with whom he had dealings. He possessed an optimistic spirit, carrying the gospel of good cheer wherever he went, and possessed to a marked degree those characteristics which win and retain friendship. He performed many acts of kindness known only to himself and the recipient. He was a faithful husband, a kind and loving father and a public-spirited citizen.

In November, 1858, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Elizabeth Ellen McNabb, the daughter of Robert and Prudence (Pearson) McNabb, her father having been born in Ireland and coming to the United States with his parents when but ten years old, while his wife was of Yankee parentage, having been born in the state of New Jersey. Mrs. Miller, who was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on February 25, 1841, was a child of but eight years when her parents moved to Illinois, where she lived until young womanhood, when the family moved to Haysville, Ohio, and when she was fifteen or sixteen years old, the family located in Allen county, this state, where she was residing at the time of her marriage, her parents remaining in Allen county to an advanced age. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born two children, Orlan, who died on October 16, 1898, and Ida, who became the wife of Frank A. Borst, now a resident of Auburn, Indiana. Mr. Borst was born at Wadsworth, Ohio, in 1854, a son of Joseph A. and Mary Etta (Beach) Borst. Joseph Borst was a native of Schoharie county, New York, and became the owner of the Western View fruit farm near Wadsworth, Ohio, one of the best known fruit farms in that section of the state. He also owned at one time the largest celery farm in the world under one management, and in the business life of his section he was a prominent and influential figure, having assisted in the promotion of a railroad in that locality. Frank A. Borst came to Corunna, Indiana, in the early seventies, being in the employ of the Lake Shore railroad there, and was afterwards elected auditor of DeKalb county, performing his duties in an efficient manner, and upon the death of Mr. Miller, he succeeded to the latter's grain business at Auburn, in which he is still engaged, and in which he has continued the splendid success so auspiciously inaugurated by Mr. Miller. He has also been very successful in the manufacture of concrete-making machinery. To Mr. and Mrs. Borst were born four children, namely: Charles O., born September 10, 1880, is a graduate of Oberlin College and the law department of the University of Michigan, and is engaged in the practice of law and the abstracting of titles in Auburn, where he enjoys a splendid business and is numbered among the city's successful business men. He married Georgia E. Zimmerman, the daughter of Franklin T. Zimmerman, deceased, and is the father of four children, Marion, Josephine, Richard and Mary Elizabeth; Ruth Borst became the wife of Earl Cline, and they have a daughter, Genevieve; George remains at home with his father, and Lafayette J. died in infancy. Mrs. Ida Miller Borst died at South Bend, Indiana, on January 13, 1908, and is buried at Auburn. She was a lady of many splendid qualities of head and heart, who had endeared herself to all who know her and in her death the community sustained a distinct loss. Mrs. Miller, the widow of the immediate subject of this sketch, now makes her home with her son-in-law, Mr. Borst, in Auburn, and though quiet and unassuming in her disposition she has by her kindly manner and worthy life endeared herself to all who are acquainted with her.

Lafayette J. Miller was a man who, in every respect, merited the high esteem in which he was universally held, for he was a man of public spirit, intellectual attainment and exemplary character. In dealing with mankind, his word was his bond; deceit never entered into any transaction he had with his fellow men. One glance of his frank eye, one word spoken with sincerity, carried conviction. His plain, rugged honesty, his open-hearted manner, undisguised and unaffected, impressed itself upon those with whom he had dealings, and the example of his life was an inspiration to others.

ELI YARNELL WILLIAMSON.

From the pioneer period through many decades the late Eli Yarnell Williamson was conspicuously identified with the business and material interests of Waterloo and DeKalb county, Indiana, and he won for himself an honorable position in the circles in which he moved and was a distinct type of the successful, self-made man. Not a pretentious or exalted life was his, but one that was true to itself and to which the biographer may revert with feelings of respect and admiration. He was identified in a prominent way with the various activities of the county and, having attained prestige by successive steps from a modest beginning, it is eminently fitting that a sketch of his life work, together with an enumeration of his leading characteristics, be given in this connection. He was recognized as a man of strong and alert mentality, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community along material, civic and moral lines, and for years he was recognized as one of the progressive and representative men of his city and county. Having started in a lowly capacity he gradually forced his way to the front and, by faithful service and prompt discharge of every duty devolving upon him, finally acquired a comfortable competency and at the same time won and retained the good will and high regard of all who knew him.

Eli Y. Williamson was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on May 23, 1828, and died in Waterloo, Indiana, on March 25, 1911. He was a son of William and Matilda (Yarnell) Williamson, which family moved from Pennsylvania to Stark county, Ohio, when the subject was but eight years of age, and from that time onward he practically took care of himself, starting out in life on his own account at a period when most boys are just beginning their education. In 1854 Eli Williamson left Canton, Ohio, as a passenger on the first passenger train from Canton to Fort Wayne on what is now known as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. He came to Fort Wayne, Indiana, thence made his way on foot through the then unbroken forests to the Brandeberry farm north of Waterloo, DeKalb county. In 1859 he engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills, which he continued for thirty years with splendid success, the mill which went by the trade name of the Taylor & Williamson Fanning Mill acquiring a wide reputation and large sale throughout this section of the country. Mr. Williamson was one of the founders of Waterloo, and was one of the three men who met in council and named the town. From that time forward he was closely allied with its progress and development and was identified with its building interests, having erected a number of the earlier buildings, some of them still remaining as landmarks of the pioneer period. In 1856 he hewed the timber and built the first house in Waterloo, now known as the Klotz property on Maple street, and in the spring of the following year he built the dwelling now known as the D. L. Leas property, in which, on November 23, 1857, he established his home, having just married Susan Rohrbaugh. She was a daughter of Daniel, Jr., and Elizabeth (Beck) Rohrbaugh. Her parents, who were natives of Union county, Pennsylvania, had moved from their native state to Stark county, Ohio, and thence in 1850 to DeKalb county, buying one hundred and five acres of land in the northern part of what is now Waterloo at a time when there were only two houses in that town. The family name had been originally Rohback, but in one community where the family had lived the people had confused their name with that of some former residents by the name of Rorebaugh and eventually this family changed its name to accord with public usage. Daniel Rohrbaugh was a cabinet maker and coffin maker, and was a well known pioneer of Waterloo, being a prominent figure in its early affairs. Mrs. Williamson died in January, 1893, leaving the following children: Elmore Williamson and Mrs.

William S. Sewell, of Waterloo, Mrs. Howard B. McCord, of Auburn, and Ernest B., of South Bend, Indiana. Mr. Williamson was not only keenly alive to the advancement of his own interests, in which he was eminently successful, but he took an active and effectual interest in the civic life of the community in the early days, serving at different times on the board of trustees for the town of Waterloo and being often consulted on public affairs in which the town had an interest. In private he assisted many of his neighbors who were less fortunate than he, his liberality being sometimes taken advantage of to his financial loss and his sympathy not always being rewarded with the gratitude which it deserved. His protracted residence in this section of the state made his name widely and familiarly known and his life and the history of this locality for a period of over a half century was pretty much one and the same thing. He lived to see and take a prominent part in the growth of the community and was one of its wisest counsellors and hardest workers. His was a long life of honor and trust and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than to state the simple truth that his name was never coupled with anything disreputable and that there never was a shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unwavering honesty.

CHRISTIAN NEWCOMER, JR.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical review has long enjoyed distinctive precedence as one of DeKalb county's most enterprising and successful agriculturists and business men, and besides enjoying the reputation of one of the county's representative men of affairs, he has at the same time won a reputation for honesty and square dealing in all the relations of life.

Christian Newcomer, Jr., was born on June 8, 1847, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and is the son of Christian, Sr., and Mary (Wolfe) Newcomer, the father having been a native of Pennsylvania. To these parents were born nine children, four sons and five daughters, of which the subject of this sketch was the last born. In the spring of 1849 the family came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating on a tract of land in Franklin township, on which not a stick had been cut, and where it was necessary to clear a spot on which to build a small cabin. Here Christian Newcomer, Sr., acquired eighty acres of land and on this tract the family made a permanent home, the parents residing there until their death, which occurred, the father in 1870, when seventy-seven years old, and the mother on August 6, 1892, in her eighty-fifth year. The subject of this sketch spent his youthful years under the parental roof assisting his father in the work of the farm, and in young manhood he and his brother Joseph rented a farm which they operated together about three years, at the end of which time the subject left home and for a while worked out. Eventually Mr. Newcomer bought a tract of forty acres of land in the southwestern part of the township, for which he paid thirty-one dollars and a quarter per acre. He was wisely economical in his earlier days and saved sufficient money with which to make a first payment on this land, going into debt for the balance. By energetic effort and wise judgment he was prospered in his operation of this land and was able to add to it from time to time until he is now the owner of ninety-six acres of as good land as can be found in the township. To the management of this farm he devoted his attention until November 6, 1908, when he moved to Waterloo and bought the interest of his father-in-law, Robert W. Crooks, in a furniture store, his partner being the subject's son, D. E. Newcomer. He is devoting his entire attention to this enterprise and is enjoying a large and profitable patronage throughout the community. The store is well stocked with a large and complete line of furniture and is numbered among the substantial concerns of the kind in this section of the county.

In April, 1874, Christian Newcomer was married to Martha Crooks, the daughter of Robert W. and Mary Ann (Burdick) Crooks, and to this union have been born four children, two boys and two girls, namely: Wilbur R., born January 17, 1875, received a good common and high school education and then entered the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, Indiana, afterwards attending the Indiana Dental College, and is now engaged in the practice of dentistry at Waterloo. He served eight years as town clerk of Waterloo, making a splendid record in that office. He married Pearl Brandenberry, the daughter of Cyrus and Dora (Hall) Brandenberry, and they have a daughter, Virginia; Delbert Eugene Newcomer, born in 1876, is his father's partner in the furniture business. He married Annie Leger, and they have one daughter, Iliff; Nellie, the wife of Daniel Kimmel, a farmer one mile west of Waterloo, and they have a son, Wilbur J.; Vera, who remains at home with her parents, is attending the Waterloo high school. Mr. Newcomer possesses business ability of a high order and the continued growth in public favor of the business with which he is identified is largely due to his keen interest and correct business methods. He is careful and methodical, somewhat conservative in his views and not inclined to be carried away by visionary schemes. In addition to his business interests, which he makes paramount to every other consideration, Mr. Newcomer has always exerted his influence in the promotion of the material prosperity of his community and endeavored to discharge his duties as a citizen with the good of his fellow men at heart. Personally, he possesses to an eminent degree those qualities which win friendship and he enjoys a wide acquaintance and marked popularity in this community.

REV. STEPHEN BROWN WARD.

The importance that attaches to the lives, character and work of the pioneer ministers of the gospel in any community, and the influence they have exerted on the cause of humanity and civilization is one of the most absorbing themes that can possibly attract the attention of the local historian. If great and beneficent results—results that endure and bless mankind—are the proper measure of the good men do, then who is there in the world's history that may take their places above those sturdy, self-sacrificing, God-fearing and consecrated men who, without thought of personal comfort or the promotion of their own interests, have devoted their lives to the uplifting of their fellow men and the building up of their Master's kingdom on earth. In the history of DeKalb county of a past generation no figure stands out with more prominence, because of faithful service and beneficent results, than that of Stephen B. Ward, who gave the best years of his life to the service of God and his fellow men and who, though long since passed to the higher life, is still remembered with grateful appreciation by many who knew him and sat under his blessed ministrations.

Stephen B. Ward was born in Randolph, Portage county, Ohio, on July 22, 1816. His parents, Josiah and Mindwell (Harris) Ward, both died before he was four years old, and he was bound to William Jones, of Randolph, with whom he remained until he was nineteen years old. He was given the advantage of a good practical education in the common schools and by private study, having followed a systematic course of reading. After his marriage, which occurred in 1839, he lived in Randolph and in Columbiana county, Ohio, until 1842, when, on January 22d, he moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, settling on land which he had previously purchased in Wilmington township and to the improvement and cultivation of which he now devoted his attention. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Ward had been converted and joined the Congregational church, but in 1841 he united with the Baptist church, and was soon afterwards licensed to preach. After coming to DeKalb county, and while engaged in farming, he had appointments to preach in different parts of the county, traveling through the woods on foot or on horseback, often riding twenty or thirty miles a day in order to fill his appointments. In the summer of 1847 he was regularly ordained a minister and thereafter he devoted the greater part of his attention to the preaching of the gospel and pastoral work up to about 1880, when advancing age compelled him to relinquish his work and retire to more private life. He had moved to Auburn in 1852, and there his death occurred on January 30, 1894, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. As a preacher Rev. Ward possessed peculiar force and power, at times rising to heights of oratory and always commanding the close attention of his hearers. During his active years he was a busy man and it is said that he performed more marriage ceremonies and held more funeral services than any other minister in DeKalb county. He was a most earnest and zealous Christian, his life being a beautiful example of simple, trusting faith. He loved his fellow man and it was his great, absorbing desire to bring them into a knowledge of a nobler and a higher life. He was one of the strong pillars of his church in this community and was public spirited in his attitude towards all movements for the general welfare. He took a high moral stand on all political questions of the day, and was a strong advocate of temperance, in both public and private life, his own life being in strict accord with his teachings. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1857.

In 1839 Rev. Stephen B. Ward was married to Laura Atherton Brooks, who was born at Dalton, New Hampshire, on February 10, 1823, and who died at Auburn, Indiana, on March 20, 1907. She was the daughter of Dr. George W. and Mary (Atherton) Brooks. The mother died when her daughter, Mrs. Ward, was but an infant and the latter was taken by her father to New York, and later to Lorain county, Ohio, where her marriage occurred. She also made a public profession of religion at an early age and joined the Baptist church, of which she remained an earnest and steadfast member until she passed from the church militant to the church triumphant. She was to her husband a true helpmate in the fullest sense of the word, enduring the hardships and privations of the early days, and in after years her recital of pioneer incidents was both interesting and instructive. To Rev. Stephen B. and Laura Ward were born three children, namely: Mary A., born January 15, 1850, who became the wife of Lieut. John H. Ehlers, of the Eleventh Indiana Battery in the Civil war, a rank practically the same as captain in the infantry service. Mr. Ehlers became a prominent druggist at Auburn, where he lived until his death, which occurred on June 22, 1882. His widow, who continues to reside in Auburn, is well known for her religious and educational work, having been for a number of years after her husband's death engaged in the work of the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society, her labors calling her frequently into the Southern states, where she spent much of her time. She was for several years an instructor in Shaw University, and in the Baptist Mission training school at Chicago. Harris D. Ward, born January 8, 1847, is a successful merchant at Kendallville, Indiana. He married Florence Iddings July 8, 1869, and their only son, Lewis Ward, is with his father in the store. He was married to Mary Mallory November 10, 1897, and is the father of a daughter, Florence, born December 31, 1899. Vesta M., born April 26, 1841, who is the widow of the late Dr. David J. Swarts, resides at Auburn, where she is practicing medicine. She and her late husband are mentioned at length elsewhere in this work.

DAVIS E. CARUTH.

The memory of the worthy subject of this memorial biography is revered by a host of friends and acquaintances, he having spent his energies through a long life of strenuous endeavor to make the most of his opportunities as well as to assist as best he could his neighbors to improve their condition, for he did not believe in living to himself alone, manifesting an altruistic spirit and kind heart, his sympathies going out to those who needed assistance or encouragement, and in all the relations of life he proved signally true to every trust. He possessed a social nature and by his genial and kindly attitude to those with whom he came in contact, he won the confidence and respect of everyone.

Davis E. Caruth was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1852. After securing his education in the public schools he entered the employ of railroads and at the age of twenty-one years, when the Baltimore & Ohio road was being built through DeKalb county, he came here as a lineman, working the line construction at the time when the town of Garrett was just being started. He remained with the Baltimore & Ohio company for six or seven years. After his marriage, which occurred in 1876, Mr. Caruth lived at Walkerton, Indiana, about four years and then removed to Chicago, where he was engaged with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, having in charge the line maintenance. A year later he went back to Auburn and for a short time worked for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and later for the Nickel Plate Railroad Company, being with the latter road about five years as superintendent of telegraph construction between Chicago and Buffalo. During the period of his employ with the Nickel Plate company Mr. and Mrs. Caruth lived at Fostoria, Ohio. In 1887 they returned to Auburn and established their permanent home. Mrs. Caruth's father died and Mr. Caruth gave up his railroad work in order to give his entire attention to her father's former business affairs and his farms. Thereafter Mr. Caruth maintained his home here until his death, which occurred on June 15, 1912.

In 1876 Mr. Caruth married Cornelia Lockwood, the daughter of Alonzo and Rosamond (Phelps) Lockwood, the latter being a sister of Reuben Lockwood, deceased, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Caruth was born and reared on her father's farm about five miles south of Auburn, and when about seven years of age she accompanied her parents on their removal to Auburn, where she lived until her marriage to Mr. Caruth. To this union were born two daughters, Elsie J., the wife of Ashton Staman, a druggist at Auburn, and Gertrude C., the wife of Edward O. Little, jeweler and city clerk of Auburn, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Fraternally, Mr. Caruth was a Mason of high degree, having been a member of the Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, for over twenty years. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and during his entire life he always stood for the right regardless of public sentiment. Because of his positive stand on all questions and his high personal character he won a host of friends who esteemed him for his genuine worth. He was deeply interested in everything that was for the betterment of the town in which he lived and lent a helping hand whenever he could for the public welfare. He loved his fellow men irrespective of rank or circumstances and was in turn beloved by them. He remembered the sick in their distress and was their friend in their hours of isolation and trouble and frequently gave material assistance where it was needed. During his active life he gave strict attention to his business affairs and for many years he never lost a day while in railroad employ. His superior officers held him in the highest regard, for he was not only well qualified to discharge important official duties, but was a man who without effort made friends and always retained them.

EDWARD O. LITTLE.

Edward O. Little was born in Auburn, Indiana, on March 1, 1879, and is the son of Henry E. and Sylvia (Orr) Little. Henry E. Little was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Andrew Jackson and Amanda (McDowell) Little. Amanda McDowell, who was born at Lancaster City, Pennsylvania, was a daughter of Robert and Mary (Roth) McDowell, and accompanied her parents on their removal to Columbia and thence to Williamsport, where her marriage occurred. Andrew Jackson Little was a native of Columbia, Connecticut. After his marriage he remained at Williamsport for some years, being engaged in his young manhood as a teacher in the college at that place. During the same period he devoted all his leisure time to the study of law, acquiring a fine legal education. He was admitted to the bar and developed into a most successful lawyer, practicing extensively in the Pennsylvania supreme court. He was a man of force and strong personality and was especially strong as a pleader before court and jury. He practiced for many years in Pennsylvania, but about 1860 he was induced to go to Coldwater, Michigan, where he met with great financial reverses. Soon afterward he moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he remained until the beginning of the Civil war, when he moved to Auburn, continuing in his law practice there. About 1880 Mr. Little suffered an attack of typhoid fever, from the effects of which his health was permanently injured and thereafter he relinquished his law practice, living retired until his death, which occurred in 1884. He left a widow and four children: Andrew Jackson, William, Henry and John Conger. Henry E. Little, after completing his common school education, learned the printing trade at Auburn and accepted a position in the office of the *Auburn Courier*. of which he became foreman at the time when the office was owned by James Barnes. Later Mr. Little bought a paper at Hicksville, but soon afterwards sold out and he and his brother, Andrew Jackson Little, started the *Garrett Clipper*. He was a strong and forcible writer and a courageous newspaper man and was not afraid to speak the truth regardless of fear or favor. He and his brother developed the paper into one of the best newspapers of the community, with a large circulation, but they eventually sold the paper, though later Henry and his son, Tracy Little, bought it back and ran it until Henry Little's death, which occurred on July 27, 1905. Sylvia (Orr) Little, wife of Henry E., was the daughter of Edward and Rachel (Updike) Orr. Rachel Updike Orr was born in 1833 and traced her ancestry back to Louis Jansen op Dyck, a Hollander who came to America before 1653, and located at Albany, New York. He was descended from the nobility in Holland and through them from the ancient races that warred with the Romans, his ancestry being traced to Henric, who was born in 1261 of a knightly family. Rachel Updike Orr's father was John Updike, who was the son of George Updike, a son of Esquire Luther Updike, the latter a justice of the peace in Kingwood, Alexandria and Hunterdon counties, New York, and for fifty years was an associate judge of the common pleas court, and was an ensign in the war of Revolution, having served through the greater part of that struggle. He was a man of ability, prominently connected with public affairs, well to do in his finances and a successful and popular preacher in the Baptist church. An uncle of Rachel Orr, George Updike, was a prominent man in New York city, and was active in procuring Lincoln's nomination, he himself being elected mayor of New York city. Sylvia (Orr) Little died at Auburn, Indiana, May 14, 1910.

Edward O. Little was reared in Auburn and graduated from the high school in 1897. During the following five years he served an apprenticeship to the jeweler's trade under the direction of D. A. Hodge, at that time a jeweler in Auburn. Mr. Little then engaged in business on his own account in a small way at Garrett, where he remained nine months, and in 1903 removed to Auburn, opening a store in a small frame building on Main street between Seventh and Eighth streets. He prospered in his venture and in the following March he moved his store to his present place of business on the north side of Seventh street, just west of Main, where he has been in business ever since. He carries a large and well selected stock of jewelry and altogether has a store that is a credit to the city. He is a good workman and has always evinced a desire to thoroughly please his patrons.

Mr. Little is a Democrat in politics and to him belongs the distinction of having served in an elective public office longer than any other person served in Auburn up to this writing. He was elected city clerk of Auburn in the spring of 1904, and has been twice elected to succeed himself. The discharge of his important duties has been characterized by the utmost faithfulness and ability and he has been repeatedly urged to stand for re-election, but has refused to allow his name to be used again. He has been prominent in local political affairs, and for four years, from 1904 to 1909, he served as secretary of the Democratic county committee and for the last four years has been a member of the executive committee of the organization. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1900, and has held various official positions in the order, having served as past chancellor, keeper of records and seal and master of work. He is also a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained every degree up to the fifteenth degree of the Scottish Rite. Mr. and Mrs. Little are members of the Presbyterian church.

On October 21, 1903, Mr. Little was united in marriage to Gertrude C. Caruth, the daughter of Davis E. and Cornelia C. (Lockwood) Caruth, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Little was born at Walkerton, Indiana, on September 1, 1879, and in her childhood accompanied her parents on their removal to Auburn, where she has lived ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of two sons, James Edward, born April 21, 1906, and Robert Henry, born December 23, 1908.

MILES BAXTER.

Few residents of DeKalb county are as well and favorably known as the enterprising business man and representative citizen whose life story is briefly told in the following lines and none stands higher than he in the esteem and confidence of the community in which he resides and for the material advancement of which he has devoted so much of his time and influence.

Miles Baxter was born along the north line of DeKalb county, two miles west of Hamilton, Indiana, on January 27, 1864, and is the son of Andrew R. and Elizabeth (Brown) Baxter. Andrew Baxter was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was the son of William and Sarah (Rogers) Baxter. He spent his childhood in his native state, and then came with his mother to Wayne county, Ohio, where he met and married Nancy Brown. She was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Andrew and Ellen (Ritchie) Brown, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. William and Sarah Baxter were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from the north of Ireland. Andrew Baxter came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in the fall of 1840 and entered a tract of government land in section 5, Franklin township. He built a cabin, after which he returned to Ohio and as early as possible the next spring he brought his family to their new home. The land not being cleared, he first planted corn by striking his axe into the ground, dropping corn into the hole and then stepping on it, closing the hole. In that way he raised enough of a crop for feeding purposes. He spent prac-

MILES BAXTER

tically the rest of his life on that place, or until 1889, when he moved to Auburn, where he died when ninety-one years old. He served several times as trustee and as assessor of his township. He was twice married. His first wife died in January, 1856, leaving eight children, Elvina, Ellen, William, Andrew, Mary Jane, John W., Nancy Emeline and James B. About two years later he married his first wife's sister, Elizabeth Brown, who became the mother of six sons, five of whom grew to maturity and survived her, namely: Charles O., Miles, Chauncey, Cory and George. The mother of these children died on January 3, 1877, and Andrew Baxter died on December 18, 1903. He was a Presbyterian at heart and had great respect and veneration for the church, but never joined formally. He was deeply interested in public affairs and always voted the straight Democratic ticket. His relations with his family were of the highest order, a warm affection existing between them, though there was but little demonstration of this feeling. According to present-day standards, he did not possess much of an education, but in the fundamentals he was well informed and, being a man of strong common sense and sound judgment, his advice was considered valuable by those who sought it. He understood arithmetic well and was an excellent penman, and did much in the way of instructing his children in their studies and stimulating them in their educational efforts. That his influence was effectual is noted in the fact that, with but two or three exceptions, all of the children became school teachers.

Miles Baxter was reared on the home farm until he was about seventeen years old, when, having a desire to take up teaching, he began attending teachers' normal schools in order to prepare himself for that vocation. He taught his first term of school during the winter of 1883-4 and then spent two years in the Tri-State Normal School at Angola. He then taught for about six years, after which, during 1887, he was a traveling salesman in Kansas. Returning then to DeKalb county, he taught school for two or three winters, farming during the summers. In 1891 Mr. Baxter took up the study of law in the office of his brother, John Baxter, continuing to apply himself in this way about two years. He then went on the road in the interests of the Auburn Foundry and Machine Works for about four years, and then for a time was interested in the grocery and restaurant business. In 1900 Mr. Baxter engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business at Auburn, which has commanded his attention ever since. Mr. Baxter's previous experience had been a valuable schooling for him in some respects for the line to which he is now giving his efforts, besides which his sound judgment, accurate information as to real values and his persistency have brought their rewards, and he is now commanding his full share of the local patronage in his lines.

Mr. Baxter, from the time he attained his majority, has been active in his support of the Democratic party and since about 1888 has been connected with the county central committee. From 1906 to 1910 he was county chairman and has twice been a delegate to state conventions of his party, having been chairman of the DeKalb county delegation to the convention which nominated Thomas R. Marshall for governor. He has frequently been active in congressional district politics. While in the restaurant and grocery business Mr. Baxter served two years as treasurer of Auburn, giving a satisfactory administration of the office, and from 1900 to 1904 he served as trustee of Union township. In 1913 he was recommended by Congressman Cline for the postmastership at Auburn.

In 1889 Miles Baxter was married to Mollie McDowell, who was born and reared on the McDowell farm, a short distance west of Auburn, being the daughter of Elijah J. and Mary A. (George) McDowell. Two children were born of this union, one dying in infancy and the other at the age of sixteen months. Mrs. Baxter died in June, 1892, and on January 12, 1897, Mr. Baxter married Minnie M. McDowell, a sister of his first wife. They have two children, Helen and Stanley Miles.

Mr. Baxter and family are identified with the Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee and otherwise active in advancing its interests. Fraternally, he is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 191, Knights of Pythias, of which he has been a member for eighteen years. He has passed through all the chairs of the subordinate lodge and has been a delegate to the grand lodge. In connection with Auburn Lodge there is a Fraternal Relief Association, composed of members of the order, the organization providing a fund for the immediate use of the family in case of death. Of this organization Mr. Baxter is president. He is also a member of the American Yeoman and the Tribe of Ben-Hur. Mr. Baxter is earnest in his support of every movement which is calculated to advance the best interests of the community along any legitimate line. By his advocacy of wholesome living, pure politics and honesty in business, he has long enjoyed the undivided respect and esteem of all who know him, being regarded as one of DeKalb county's most substantial and worthy citizens.

EDGAR W. ATKINSON.

The subject of biography yields to no other in point of interest and profit. It tells of the success and defeats of men, the difficulties they have encountered and gives an insight into the methods and plans they have pursued. The obvious lessons therein taught will prove of great benefit if followed, and the example of the self-made man should certainly encourage others into whose cradle smiling fortune has cast no glittering crown to press forward to nobler aims and higher ideals.

Edgar W. Atkinson, who enjoys marked prestige in DeKalb county as a leading member of the legal fraternity, and who is now numbered among the enterprising public-spirited citizens of Auburn, was born at Beverly, Ohio, on February 21, 1877, and is the son of Joseph and Hannah M. (Ludman) Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson spent his boyhood days on the home farm at Beverly, attending the common schools until sixteen years of age. At the age of fourteen years he had taken an examination for teacher's license and had received his certificate. Continuing his studies two years longer he then began teaching and at the age of twenty he secured a first-class certificate for five years and rendering him exempt from examination. A year or two later he took an examination to teach algebra, physiology, physics and chemistry, receiving certificates in those subjects. He followed the vocation of a teacher for seven years, and then, aspiring to higher and wider fields of usefulness, he attended Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he pursued classical studies and also the law course, graduating from that institution in June, 1903. Mr. Atkinson then came to Auburn and with a classmate named John Stafford formed a partnership and they began the active practice of law. A year later Mr. Stafford returned to his home in Kentucky and thereafter Mr. Atkinson practiced alone until June, 1906, when he became deputy clerk of the DeKalb circuit court, holding this position until December 1, 1908. He then formed a law partnership with W. W. Sharpless and for fifteen months they maintained a law office at Garrett, Indiana. On March 1, 1910, Mr. Atkinson returned to Auburn and he formed a partnership seven days later with Dan M. Link, with whom he has continued in the practice. The story of Mr. Atkinson's life is an interesting one, showing a determination to succeed that would brook no obstacles and a spirit of industry that was deterred by no amount of work, elements that were bound to insure success in any undertaking. While in the clerk's office Mr. Atkinson was frequently employed from seven in the morning until ten at night studying law at every leisure moment and learning by memory every case on the docket. He was of a disposition that enabled him to avoid antagonism and he made warm friends of practically every fellow member of the bar. His removal to Garrett was with a definite idea in view and he returned to Auburn with the same definite plan before him. Farsighted, keen and sagacious, he always aims to be sure that he is right and then, when so assured, he boldly goes ahead in the performance of his duty, regardless of outside opinion or criticism. Messrs. Atkinson & Link have been engaged in much of the important litigation which has been tried in the local courts, including many cases venued to this court from other counties, and they have been uniformly successful in their practice. Mr. Atkinson is careful and thorough in the preparation of his cases and prompt in the handling of them, and because of the careful observance of professional ethics and his courtesy to the other members of the bar he is held in high esteem by his colleagues. In the public life of the community Mr. Atkinson has shown a commendable interest, giving his earnest support to every movement calculated to advance the best interests of his fellows, and because of his genial disposition and unassuming manner he has endeared himself to all who know him.

On June 23, 1908, Mr. Atkinson married Mary E. Rose, the daughter of Judge James E. and Mary F. Rose, and to this union have been born a daughter, Virginia Rose, and a son, Joseph Edward.

RALPH L. THOMAS.

The career of the well known and highly respected gentleman whose name heads this review illustrates forcibly the possibilities that are open in this fair land of ours to men of earnest purpose, integrity and sterling business qualifications. A well spent life and an honorable career constitute his record, and he is esteemed by a host of friends in the city of Auburn, where he maintains his home, and throughout DeKalb county.

Ralph L. Thomas, of Auburn, Indiana, ex-sheriff of DeKalb county and now deputy sheriff, was born in this city on the 6th day of April, 1874, and is the son of David F. and Jemima (Link) Thomas, the former being the son of David and Anna (Batchie) Thomas, his birth having occurred near Canton, Stark county, Ohio, in 1841. David Thomas was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1805, and was the son of John and Mary Thomas, who settled in Ohio in 1810, being numbered among the early pioneers of that state. John Thomas was a soldier in the war of 1812. Anna Batchie, who was a native of Switzerland, was twenty-one years of age when their family came to America. Here her father lived to an advanced age, his death occurring at the age of one hundred years and nine months. David Thomas and Anna Batchie were married in Stark county, Ohio, where they resided until 1846, when they moved to Louisville, that state, and eventually came to Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where David Thomas died on March 3, 1862, being survived a number of years by his widow, who died on April 26, 1883. David F. Thomas, who accompanied his parents to DeKalb county in 1850, was reared on the home farm in Richland township and lived there until his marriage to Jemima Link in 1866, residing there also for a short time afterward. In 1870 he moved to the Link farm, on which the city of Garrett is now located, where he resided two years, moving then to Auburn, where, with the exception of two years, 1891 and 1892, spent in Chicago, he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1909. He was an expert all-around mechanic, ran a threshing machine and could construct an engine or build a house from foundation to roof. He was a Democrat in his political views, but was not an active partisan. His wife, whose maiden name was Jemima E. Link, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1844, and was the daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Lantz) Link. Samuel Link was the son of Adam Link, who was the son of Jacob Link, and it is believed that both Samuel and Adam were born in Pennsylvania. Jacob Link was a gunsmith and also manufactured gun powder. He owned four hundred and twenty acres of land where the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, now stands, his land now being the site of a large seminary. About the beginning of the Revolutionary war he and all his family, excepting his son, Adam, were massacred by Indians. Adam, who was away from home at the time of the disaster, was warned on his return and fled for his life. He never returned to claim the estate, nor would he permit his children to do so. He became a soldier in the war of the Revolution, participating in many of the hardest fought battles of that struggle, and was an aid-de-camp to a general in that war. He died in Crawford county, Ohio, at the age of one hundred and seven years, being the last survivor but one of the war for Independence. Samuel Link, father of Mrs. Jemima Thomas, was married in Ohio to Susan Lantz, and they reared eight children. While living at Ashland he was employed as a pump maker. In the spring of 1853 two of his sons came to Auburn and in the fall of the following year he and his entire family came to DeKalb county, locating in Jackson township. Here

Samuel Link continued to make pumps and put down nearly all the wells in his part of the county, in which he was very successful financially. About 1863 he bought eighty acres of land on which the town of Garrett now stands, though at the time he purchased the land it was covered with a dense growth of timber. He built there a log cabin which was the first house in Garrett. This house remained until about twenty years ago and was a well known landmark. There the Link family lived until they sold the land to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and then bought another farm, a smaller place located near their son, Holmes Link, where they spent their old age.

Ralph L. Thomas was reared in Auburn and received his early education in the public schools. When about fourteen years of age he began learning the baker's trade and a year later went to Lima, where he established a small bakery for another man. In 1890 he and his brother, William A., engaged in the bakery business in Auburn, but the following year they were so unfortunate as to lose their entire property by fire. For a short time they engaged in the wholesale and retail candy business, but later again entered the bakery business, buying a place in the north part of Auburn, where there had been a creamery established. This they overhauled and established machinery for a steam bakery when they again suffered the loss of their plant by fire. Immediately afterwards they put in a temporary plant on Ninth street and continued their business until they could rebuild. Their new bakery was located on the south side of Seventh street, at the corner of East street, and here the two brothers continued the business together until 1905, when the subject of this sketch was appointed city marshal, an appointment which came to him without any solicitation on his part, but which he was urged to accept by the city authorities. He held the position two years and rendered efficient service to the city, maintaining good order without any trouble worth mentioning and giving excellent satisfaction during the period of his service. In 1907 Mr. Thomas opened the Interurban restaurant, having a partner, C. E. Frick. A year later he sold out and then entered into a partnership with his brother in the bakery business, in which he was engaged until January, 1909. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Thomas was elected sheriff of DeKalb county by a majority of nearly a thousand, the largest majority ever cast for a candidate in DeKalb county up to that time. In 1910 he was re-elected by a majority of twelve hundred thirty-nine, figures that have never been equalled in this county. During the four years' tenure of his office he has had more than five hundred prisoners in charge, including law breakers and insane persons, and also was busily engaged in the discharge of other official business, but never lost a prisoner and had no difficulty in the performance of his duty. In 1911 Mr. Thomas organized the DeKalb Detective Association and since then every horse stolen in this county has been recovered. The society has seventy-two members distributed over the county, covering all the main roads in each township. On the commission of a crime a notice is sent out to each member to be on the lookout and he warns all his neighbors, so that many are on the alert all over the county when a crime is committed, and it is thus comparatively easy to apprehend a horse thief and other criminals. Mr. Thomas has thus had a varied career, having been a baker, a manufacturer of candies, and a public official, and in every phase of life's endeavors to which he has devoted himself, he has performed his part as a man among men, ever receiving the confidence and regard of all who have known him. While engaged in the candy business, he and his brother manufactured what was known as Thomas Brothers Cough Drops which attained a marked degree of popularity and reached a wide sale.

Politically, Mr. Thomas has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, having been active in the state and county organizations and doing effectual work during campaigns. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and also helped institute the local lodge of the Modern Samaritans. Personally, Mr. Thomas is a man of splendid physique, a good mixer, makes friends easily and was a brave and fearless officer in the discharge of his official duties, though with malice toward none and charity to all. In his relations with his fellow men he is courteous and genial and possessing marked domestic taste, he finds his chief enjoyment in his home where, laying aside the cares of business life, he enjoys the companionship of his wife and children.

When but seventeen years old Ralph L. Thomas married Olive Kiplinger, of Waterloo, the daughter of Michael and Flora (Dennison) Kiplinger, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To this union were born five children, namely: Victor, who is engaged with the Home Telephone Company at Auburn, married Edna Baumgartner, of Warsaw; Bernard died at the age of four years; Ruth died at the age of three years, their deaths occurring but four days apart, fom diphtheria; LaVone died at the age of two and one-half years of scarlet fever; Dale is now eight years old, and is the idolized member of the family.

JOHN C. LOCHNER.

Few citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, are as widely and favorably known as John C. Lochner, one of the county's most useful and highly esteemed men, and editor and publisher of the *Auburn Weekly Bee.* His life has been closely identified with the community and his honorable business career has brought him before the public in such a way as to win the esteem and confidence of his fellow men and give him an enviable reputation among his contemporaries. Keen perception, tireless energy and honesty of purpose, combined with mature judgment and every-day common sense have been among his most prominent characteristics and, while laboring for individual success, he has also been instrumental in promoting the advancement and prosperity of the community with which he is identified.

John C. Lochner was born in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on August 1, 1871, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Wyatt) Lochner. Jacob Lochner was born in Germany, coming to America in his boyhood with three brothers and a sister. For a time he was employed in driving mules along the towpath of the old Wabash & Erie Canal, but was wisely economical of his earnings, so that at length he was enabled to buy eighty acres of land in Jackson township, this county. It was raw and unimproved land, but he cleared it and developed it into one of the best farms in this locality, the place being now owned by his son, P. P. Lochner. The father lived on this farm until late in life, when he went to live with a daughter, Mrs. Beaty, in Auburn. He had followed farming continuously from the time he first obtained possession of his land, and added to his original tract until his farm comprised one hundred and twenty acres. His hobby was in keeping his place up to the highest possible standard of perfection, and in this he was successful, for he would not rest while a weed grew in the fields, nor allow a needed nail to remain missing. He erected a good, substantial brick residence, commodious bank barn, and every thing about the place was strictly up-to-date according to the ideas of his day.

Jacob Lochner was twice married, first to Mary Wyatt, the daughter of Thomas Wyatt, and they became the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Henry, of San Diego, California; P. P., who is engaged in the operation of the home place; Etta, deceased, who was the wife of S. S. Potter, grocer at Auburn; Anna E., the wife of J. E. Beaty, of Auburn; Sarah, wife of C. W. Bartles, of Jackson township, this county; John C., the immediate subject of this sketch. The mother of these children

JOHN C. LOCHNER

died in 1874 and a few years later Mr. Lochner married Anna Gerrig, who died some years age, without issue.

John C. Lochner was reared on the home farm until the age of fifteen years. He had no great liking for farm work, but after leaving home was employed at farm work for two years by a neighbor. He was then employed for two years in a saw-mill at Auburn, when he suddenly resolved to try his hand at the printing trade. Among his acquaintances was W. B. Campbell, owner of the *Auburn Dispatch*, and with him he obtained a place. He was a large, strong boy, and he began his work as a "printer's devil" at the weekly wage of one dollar and fifty cents. His board cost him two and a half dollars, but he got credit for a part of that and was thus able to get by. In the printing office Mr. Lochner was in his proper sphere and from that time to the present he has never regretted the step which started him in the business. In the *Dispatch* office he made rapid progress and inside of a year he was made foreman of the shop, holding that position about three years. He then bought a half interest in the *Times*, a Populist paper which had been started at Auburn, but in less than a year he sold his interest to his partner and joined the *Auburn Courier*, which was then owned by James A. Barnes, one of the veteran newspaper men of DeKalb county. On March 4, 1896, Mr. Barnes started the *Daily Courier* and placed Mr. Lochner in full charge of it. The paper espoused the Democratic cause and, as party feeling ran high that year, some exciting experiences were passed through. After remaining with the *Courier* a few years, he went to Argus, Indiana, and bought the *Reflector*, in March, 1898, which he sold at the end of six months and returned to Auburn. He now erected several houses and for a time was engaged in the real estate business. Going then to Keithsburg, Illinois, Mr. Lochner bought the *Times*, which he ran about six months and then sold it at a good profit, which he at once invested in more houses in Auburn. He then went to Colon, Michigan, bought the *Express* and for nine months published it, building it up to a point where he sold it at a handsome profit. Returning then to Auburn again, he started a job printing office, which he managed with continuous success until 1907 when he was induced by a handsome salary to join the sales force of the Auburn Automobile Company and for two years was on the road for that concern. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Lochner again found himself engaged in newspaper work, having been employed by W. H. McIntyre, then owner of the *Daily* and *Weekly Courier*, to manage that paper. He continued in that capacity only a few months when Mr. McIntyre transferred him from the management of the paper to the position of sales manager of his automobile factory.

The printing business had not lost any of its charms for Mr. Lochner and in the fall of 1911 he re-purchased the job printing office, and on January 3, 1912, he started the *Auburn Weekly Bee*, an independent weekly paper, and probably the only paper in its class sold at a subscription price of fifty cents a year. His natural talent and experience enabled him to conduct this paper along such lines as secured him a large circulation, which has steadily increased since the first issue, until today it is considered one of the best newspapers and advertising mediums in DeKalb county, the equipment of his office being the best to be found in the county, including an Intertype typesetting machine. Mr. Lochner possesses the genuine instinct for news so essential to the successful newspaper man and, wielding a forceful and trenchant pen, his columns are never dull or monotonous, but always spicy and readable. Besides his printing and newspaper interests, Mr. Lochner is also interested somewhat in manufacturing concerns. He has for a number of years been an active member of the Commercial Club, has served two years as its secretary, and is now a member of the board of directors.

On May 9, 1894, Mr. Lochner was united in marriage with K. Darley Clark, of Auburn, the daughter of William and Mary (Scott) Clark, and they have two children, Don M., born June 13, 1896, and Clellah F., born April 25, 1900.

Fraternally, Mr. Lochner is an enthusiastic member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed through all the chairs of the subordinate lodge, and is now serving his second term as deputy grand chancellor of the first district of Indiana. In military affairs Mr. Lochner has long been deeply interested, and he has been identified with the Indiana National Guard for eighteen years. Enlisting as a private at the same time Colonel Kuhlman became identified with the guard, Mr. Lochner has gradually risen in the ranks and was on the staff of Colonel Kuhlman when the latter was major. He is now on the staff of Major Groll, as battalion adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, and but very few officers in the state are his senior in the lineal list.

Personally, Mr. Lochner is affable and popular with his fellows and stands ready at all times to encourage and aid, by mouth and pen, all laudable measures for the general good. By a life consistent in motive and because of his many fine qualities he has earned the sincere regard of all who know him and his success in his chosen field of endeavor has been honestly earned.

GEORGE SHONER.

Among the successful, self-made men of DeKalb county, whose efforts and influence have contributed to the material upbuilding and general business activity of their respective communities, the gentleman of whom the biographer writes in this connection occupies a conspicuous place. Being ambitious from the first, but surrounded by none too favorable environment, his early youth was not especially promising, but he accepted the discouraging situation without a murmur, and, resolutely facing the future, gradually surmounted the difficulties in his way and in due time rose to a prominent position in the business circles of his community, besides winning the confidence and esteem of those with whom he was brought in contact, and today he stands as one of DeKalb county's most representative citizens.

George Shoner, than whom no citizen of Waterloo, Indiana, enjoys a greater degree of confidence and esteem on the part of his fellow citizens, is a native of the Fatherland, having been born in Bavaria, Germany, on September 23, 1838, and is a son of John Shoner. When the subject was a lad of but thirteen years of age he came with a company of about a dozen others to America, locating first at Defiance, Ohio. For a time he had an exceedingly hard time to get along. Ignorant of our ways of language he was the victim of unscrupulous men and beaten out of his wages and at one time even had to pawn his clothes in order to exist. For several years he was knocked about from pillar to post and many times even suffered hunger. When he did find employment he was compelled to work from early morning to ten or eleven o'clock at night and the views he had previously had in mind of the golden opportunities for young men in the American republic were well nigh shattered. However, he eventually obtained employment in sawing wood for a man in Ohio who owned a tannery. Later he was given regular employment by the tanner, and under his direction later learned the tanner's trade. He worked nine years for this man, drawing only what money he actually had to have and with the fear of what might happen to him in case of sickness he saved every cent possible, leaving the remainder of his salary with his employer, for which he always took a note. At the end of the nine years' employment he found himself in the possession of the sum of one thousand dollars which had been made entirely through his own efforts. Mr. Shoner then went to Striker, Ohio, about 1863, and engaged in the tanning business for himself for two years. In 1865 he married and immediately afterwards sold his tannery and went into the general store business at Waterville, Ohio:

Two years later, in 1868, he disposed of that business and, coming to Waterloo, Indiana, bought a tannery, in which he continued for twenty years or until the spring of 1888, when, at the age of fifty years, he retired from active business. By dint of the most assiduous labor, persistent energy and sound business methods he has been prospered in everything he has undertaken and besides the tanning business acquired other valuable properties which enabled him to retire without worry as to the future. He owns a splendid residence property in Waterloo and several business houses and also owns six or eight valuable rental properties in Toledo, besides two farms, aggregating fully three hundred acres. Since retiring from business Mr. Shoner has traveled a great deal, having been to Europe, where he visited the scenes of his childhood and other interesting places. He found the older members of his family all gone, but a few of his schoolmates were left, with whom he had a pleasant visit. He has a brother and sister still living there who are engaged in business. He has also been to California several times and has spent two or three winters in the South. Mr. Shoner has been active in local business affairs and was for a time director of the Savings, Loan and Trust Company at Garrett, and a director of the Savings, Loan and Trust Company at Auburn, being still a stockholder in the latter institution.

Politically, Mr. Shoner has always been a Republican and earlier in his life he was active in political affairs. He was once nominated by his party for county commissioner, but it was an off year for his party and he was defeated with the balance of the ticket. He served several terms as town trustee of Waterloo, rendering efficient service in that capacity. Fraternally, he is an appreciative member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1865 Mr. Shoner married Adeline Homer, who was born and reared on a farm near Delta, Ohio, the daughter of John and Emmeline (Ross) Harris. Her parents came from New York state and spent most of their lives in Ohio, their death occurring near Wauseon. To this union have been born five children, namely: Della, who died in September, 1893, at the age of nineteen years; Mary is the wife of J. Peter Kunz, of Toledo, Ohio, who travels for a wholesale grocery house, and they have one child, John Homer; Lillian M., who is the widow of Charles Covert, now lives with her parents, though she has formerly resided at Los Angeles, California, and Seattle, Washington; Charles, born January 30, 1869, lives in Garrett and is a railroad engineer. He married Maude McBride and they have five boys, Frederick, Robert, William, George and Donald; Emma, a twin sister of Charles, is the wife of George Bell, of Coate's Grove, Michigan, where he is a successful farmer, and they have two children, Charles and Ruby.

Mr. Shoner has shown what an honest, earnest, hard-working man can accomplish, although he had to hew his own fortune from the obstacles which beset his way, for he started life with no aid from any one, but he has been industrious and economical so that today he has a comfortable competency and can look forward to his remaining years with a guarantee of comfort and quiet. He is a friendly man and has a very large number of admiring acquaintances. He is known to be a man of upright principles and no man in his locality is better or more favorably known than he, for he has always taken a lively interest in local movements for the political, educational and moral welfare and can always be depended upon for his support of all movements looking to the good of the community.

WILLIAM A. THOMAS.

The subject of this review enjoys distinctive prestige among the enterprising business men of the thriving city of Auburn and as a neighbor and citizen is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has earned the right to be called one of the progressive men of DeKalb county, having fought his way onward and upward to a prominent position in industrial circles and in every relation of life his voice and influence are on the side of right as he sees and understands the right. The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch is well known through his business activities, his participation in important political affairs and his social connection with fraternal organizations, and is also widely known because of his interest in the Island Park Inn at Hamilton lake, which he and his partner, H. C. Henry, have recently established, and which is rapidly becoming one of the most popular summer resorts of the country.

William A. Thomas was born on the present site of Garrett, Indiana, on November 14, 1868, and is a son of David and Jemima (Link) Thomas. He is also a brother of Ralph L. Thomas, in whose sketch, found elsewhere in this work, are given the particulars of the Thomas family history. At about the age of three years the subject of this sketch came to Auburn with his parents and has ever since been a resident of this city. He received his education in the public schools and in his young manhood he learned the baker's trade. In 1890, in partnership with his brother, Ralph L., he engaged in the bakery business, with which he has been identified practically all of the time since, in partnership with his brother up to the time the latter was elected sheriff in 1909, since which time he has continued alone under the name of the Thomas Baking Company. Twenty-five years' experience has given him a thorough understanding of every detail of his business and he now has a plant up to date in every respect and the largest in the eastern part of Indiana north of Fort Wayne. He not only supplies the local trade, but also ships large quantities of bread to other towns in this section, his products being in large demand wherever a discriminating taste is consulted. In the fall of 1912 Mr. Thomas and Harry C. Henry bought an island of fifteen acres at Hamilton lake, and there they have established a strictly modern summer resort which in an admirable location has already attracted the attention of those seeking a pleasant place in which to spend the summer months. Messrs. Thomas and Henry have erected a thirty-room hotel known as the Island Inn and elegantly located at the most conspicuous and favorable location on the island, furnished with furniture equal to the most desirable home, has electric lights, running water, a large veranda, out-of-doors sleeping rooms, a spacious dining room, ice cream parlor, pavilion, experienced cooks, tennis grounds, boats, swings, tables, sanitary drinking fountains and lavatories and all other features which are characteristic of the most up-to-date resorts of this kind. Cottages are also being erected nearby and broad roads and a two-hundred-foot bridge has been made to connect with the mainland, other features being added which have enhanced the natural advantages supplied by nature. The bathing beach is one of the finest in Indiana and altogether Island Park is destined to become one of the notable pleasure resorts of northern Indiana. These gentlemen deserve great credit for the enterprise which they have exhibited in the establishment and completion of this ideal haven of rest.

Mr. Thomas is a Democrat in his political views and has for many years been active in the local organization of his party, being an influential factor in its campaigns. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and other organizations, in all of which he has taken an intelligent interest.

In March, 1887, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Frenchie Stonebraker, a daughter of George and Mary (Myers) Stonebraker, her birth having occurred at McClure, Ohio, where she was reared and where she lived until a year or two before her marriage, when she came to Auburn. She lost her mother by death early in life and her father married two years later Rosaline Galmore. He moved to Auburn and there became a foreman in the Church furniture factory, but is now farming four miles east of Auburn, where he owns a splendid tract of land. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas has been born a son, Winfred, who first saw the light of day on September 22, 1894. Mr. Thomas is a man of sterling qualities and has made his success in business by being honest, strictly square in all his dealings, his upright principles and genial disposition not only winning and retaining numerous customers, but hosts of friends as well.

JOHN WIMER.

To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to positions of comparative affluence and responsibility in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of the locality of their residence and affect for good such institutions as are embraced within the sphere of their usefulness, unwittingly, perhaps, build monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or granite shaft. To such we have the unquestioned right to say belongs the gentleman whose name appears above and who is well known throughout DeKalb county.

John Wimer was born April 14, 1858, six miles east of Auburn, Indiana, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dolder) Wimer. Elizabeth Dolder was a native of Switzerland, where she became the wife of Jacob Saltsman, with whom she came to the United States, locating in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, then coming to DeKalb county, Indiana. The land there was densely covered with the primeval forest growth and they, like many others of their neighbors, burned the timber and hauled the ashes to Auburn, where they exchanged them for groceries. These trips were made with a yoke of cows as motive power. They succeeded in clearing the land there and made it their home until the death of Mr. Saltsman. They had become the parents of three children, Elizabeth, Mary and Jacob. Mrs. Saltsman afterwards became the wife of Jacob Wimer. He was of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent and it is believed he came from Stark county, Ohio. He, too, had been married before and had lived near Huntertown in the early fifties, before there were any railroads in that locality. After his second marriage Jacob Wimer located east of Auburn, where the subject of this sketch was born. Subsequently the family moved to the Rudy Sowers place, six miles northeast of Auburn, and there Jacob Wimer died when his son John was about two and a half years old. The mother then moved her family to Waterloo, where the subject of this sketch lived until he was nineteen years old. He was employed at various occupations, including tending mason and farming, and at the age mentioned he began farming for himself on the farm where he was born. Here he was married and farmed for two years. He afterwards moved to Langlade county, Wisconsin, and took up a homestead, but after spending one winter there he sold the place and located near Hudson, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where, with a partner, he became a fisherman. However, less than three months later a big raft of logs destroyed their nets and put them out of business. Owing partly to lack of experience, business training and money, Mr. Wimer had not up to this time been able to accumulate anything in a material way, his only property being a small house and lot in Frogtown at Waterloo, Indiana, worth probably one hundred dollars, and after meeting with the reverses to Wisconsin he found himself without household goods, with but a few dollars in his pocket, and with a wife and three children, far from their old home. However, he was not made of the stuff that easily gives up and, having showed himself willing to work, the county recorder of deeds rented him a farm and "staked" him in its operation until he could get on his feet. For four years he farmed and teamed, and from his landlord learned lessons of business methods and thrift which served him well in his later efforts. In March, 1888, Mr. Wimer returned to Waterloo, Indiana, bought a farm of eighty acres near Moore's Station, and also bought farm stock and tools, as well as a stock of seed potatoes. The purchase price of the farm was two thousand five hundred dollars, of which he paid one hundred and thirty-five dollars down. His first effort was in the raising of potatoes, he being the first in this section to engage in that line extensively, but he was eminently successful from the beginning and really was the pioneer in this now important branch of farming here. He and George Noirot raised the first extensive onion crop here, and in this also they showed the way to others, onions and potatoes now being two of the most important of the DeKalb county crops. The farm which Mr. Wimer bought had twenty-five acres cleared, and he cleared fifty acres more of it, put in twenty thousand tile and had the place entirely paid for in ten years. He has been successful to a notable degree in his operations, and in 1908, after living on their farm for twenty years, he moved to Auburn. In that year he and his son-in-law, Herman Brown, began shipping potatoes and onions, and the following year they bought the Vandalia elevator, and have since been engaged very extensively in the shipping of grain, as well as potatoes and onions. In 1912 they shipped ninety carloads of potatoes and about fifty-five cars of onions, while they have shipped as many as fifty-five thousand bushels of potatoes in a season. Through his business connections, Mr. Wimer has become very well known throughout DeKalb and Steuben counties and everywhere he is held in the highest esteem.

On December 28, 1878, Mr. Wimer was married to Alice Coates, the daughter of Alanson G. and Sarah (Smurr) Coates, she having been born and reared near Artic, Troy township, this county. For a wedding trip they took a sled ride to Waterloo behind a yoke of oxen, which was none the less enjoyed if it was slow. It was in sharp contrast to the automobile which Mr. Wimer now uses in going to and from his farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Wimer have been born six children, namely: Ray, who died May 6, 1908, at the age of nineteen years; Marguerite, who is the wife of Herman Brown, who is referred to elsewhere in this work; Arthur LeRoy, who is engaged in the operation of an irrigated farm of eighty acres at Pingree, Idaho; he married Etha Stonebraker and they have two daughters, Geraldine and Alice; Bertha is the wife of John Souder, who operates a farm about six miles south of Auburn, and they have three children, Esther, Ruth and Willis; Carl, who lives at home, is employed at the McIntyre Company; Howard is a student in the Auburn high school. Religiously, Mr. Wimer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested. Though a very busy man, he does not permit his private interests to interfere with his performance of his duties as a citizen and he gives his support to every movement having for its object the advancement of the highest and best interests of the community. Because of his high character and good business qualities, he enjoys the confidence and regard of all who know him.

SAMUEL L. GOODWIN.

The careers of such men as Samuel L. Goodwin may not necessarily be such as to gain them a wide reputation or the admiring plaudits of men, but they are nevertheless influential and deserving of a place in their locality's history, because they have been true to whatever trusts have been reposed in them, and have shown such attributes of character as entitled them to the regard of all and have been useful in their respective spheres of action. Mr.

Goodwin seems to have won and retained the universal esteem of all with whom he has come into contact as a result of his industrious and upright career, being well known throughout DeKalb county.

Samuel L. Goodwin was born in Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, on August 6, 1879, and is a son of Leander Goodwin, who is represented in a personal sketch elsewhere in this work. The subject was reared under the paternal roof, securing his education in the public schools of that locality and when about nineteen years old he learned telegraphy. He then became operator for the Lake Shore railroad between Toledo and Detroit, remaining with that company about three years. In 1902 he and J. A. Miller entered into a partnership in the coal and lumber business at Waterloo, remaining associated together about five years. Mr. Goodwin then went into the lumber business in partnership with his brother at Waterloo under the firm name of the Goodwin Lumber Company, which business was carried on about two years. Then for a short time Mr. Goodwin engaged in the brokerage business at Fort Wayne, but his partner left without notice, taking with him the firm's funds, and it, of course, crippled Mr. Goodwin financially. However, he was not made of the metal that easily gives up and at once turned his attention to other pursuits. In July, 1910, Mr. Goodwin engaged in the poultry and produce business at Waterloo and in this line he has achieved a splendid success, being now in good financial circumstances and numbered among the substantial, enterprising and progressive business men of his town.

In July, 1903, Mr. Goodwin was married to Margie C. Campbell, who was born in Waterloo, Indiana, the daughter of J. D. and Ellen (Bachelor) Campbell. Ellen Bachelor was born about nine miles northwest of Angola, and is the daughter of Amos and Susanna Bachelor, who came from Ohio to Steuben county and in 1869 moved to Waterloo. After living there six years they moved back to Steuben county. J. D. Campbell was born three miles northwest of Waterloo, and is a son of Abel and Jane (Taylor) Campbell, who came from Stark county, Ohio, in 1844, and settled where Mr. Campbell was born. They there bought land for one dollar and a quarter per acre. Here were Indians frequently to be seen and in other ways the land was in its virgin state of wildness. When J. D. Campbell was sixteen years old he came to Waterloo and a year later began work in a drug store and was employed in the drug business in Waterloo until about 1903, a period of thirty-eight years. He was in business for himself from 1876 on and maintained his home at Waterloo. He was a member of the town board two terms and was town treasurer four or five terms. To Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have been born three children: Wayne, now nine years old; Marjorie June, two years old, and a son, Carroll, who died in 1910, aged about two years. In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin adopted a boy named Reginald, who was born northwest of Milwaukee and was found by Mr. Goodwin through an advertisement in the *Delineator*, and they are giving to this boy the same careful attention and loving kindness that they bestow upon their own children. Personally, Mr. Goodwin is a man whom everybody likes, genial, optimistic, honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men, and is always ready to do his part in the support of the interests of his locality. He has not had things entirely his own way since entering life's battle on his own account, but he has overcome all obstacles and is now on the highway to success. Because of his earnest character and honest effort he has earned and retains the confidence and good will of all who know him.

HERMAN L. BROWN.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of DeKalb county, Indiana. His life has been one of untiring activity, and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by those only who devote themselves indefatigably to the work before them. He is a high type of business man and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose genius and abilities have achieved results that are most enviable and commendable.

Herman L. Brown, one of the successful business men and public-spirited citizens of Auburn, DeKalb county, was born in Concord township, this county, on June 12, 1876, and is a son of Samuel, Jr., and Sidney Jane (Servison) Brown. Samuel, Jr., was a son of Samuel C. and Experience Brown, while his wife was descended on the maternal side from the Jackson family, so prominent in American history, of which President Andrew Jackson was a member. The subject's parents were natives of Morrow county, Ohio, where the family was very numerous, and the various members of which stood high in the civic, social and business life of the community. In that county Samuel Brown was reared to manhood, and at the inception of the Civil war he recruited a company of soldiers of which he was commissioned captain, but on his way to the front he was taken sick and, because of continued physical disability, he received an honorable discharge from the service. In 1865 he and his wife came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating in Concord township, where they established their permanent home, and where Samuel Brown died on March 1, 1879. He left three children: Calvin H., now auditor of Allen county, Indiana; Willis B., who is in the wholesale buggy business at Waterloo, Iowa; and Herman L., the subject of this sketch, who was but three years of age at the time of his father's death. The mother of these children, who subsequently became the wife of Samuel Culbertson, died on November 17, 1911.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farmstead until seventeen years of age, receiving his elementary education in the common schools and during the vacation periods assisting with the cultivation of the farm. He attended Adrian College, at Adrian, Michigan, which he left in 1894 and began teaching school in DeKalb county. He followed this occupation a number of years, the last three of which were as professor of mathematics in the Auburn high school. He was naturally well qualified for the profession of teaching and was very successful in this line of work. In 1908 at the close of the school year, he engaged in the farm produce business in partnership with his father-in-law, John Wimer, at Auburn, in which they met with splendid success and a year later they bought the Vandalia elevator, running the two concerns. They are eminently successful in these lines, their largest success being attained in the shipping of onions and potatoes, of which they have handled enormous quantities. Their field covers about eight counties and their operations are constantly increasing in scope and importance.

Mr. Brown is a man of impressive personality, broad intelligence, and has the characteristics which beget esteem, confidence and friendship. His integrity is of the most insistent and unswerving type and no shadow rests upon his career as an active business man and sterling citizen.

In 1899 Herman L. Brown was married to Marguerite Wimer, daughter of John Wimer and wife, who are represented elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born three children: Bernard W., Donald B., and Kathryne Lucile. Fraternally, Mr. Brown belongs to the Knights of Pythias and, with his wife, to the Pythian Sisters. They are also members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they take an earnest interest and to the support of which they contribute liberally. They move in the best social circles of the city and are deservedly popular among their acquaintances.

JOHN C. FEAGLER.

It is a good sign when a county like DeKalb can boast of so many of her enterprising farmers and business men who are native sons, for it indicates that here are to be found all the opportunities necessary to insure success in the material affairs of life and that her native sons, unlike so many from various sections, have found it to their advantage to remain at home. They have been wise in doing this, for nature has offered the husbandman unusual advantages here and seldom fails to reward the honest worker with gratifying results, and when the tillers of the soil are prosperous all lines of business flourish.

John C. Feagler was born in Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the 16th of February, 1840, and is a son of Joshua and Frances (Clemer) Feagler. Joshua Feagler was born on March 23, 1814, at Hagerstown, Maryland, and was the son of John and Elizabeth (Cullers) Feagle. These parents, when their son Joshua was but four years old, settled in the wilds of Ohio, about twelve miles west of Dayton, and there the lad was reared to manhood. In 1834 Joshua Feagler married Frances Clemer, who was born in Virginia in 1812, being the daughter of John Clemer. Joshua Feagler and his brother-in-law, Jacob Wyrick, came west in the spring of 1836, expecting to enter land in Wabash county, Indiana. They came down the Wabash and Erie canal to Ft. Wayne, where they stopped over night, and were induced by Wesley Parke to come to DeKalb county. Here they each entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, about three miles northwest of Auburn, and then returned to their Ohio homes. In the following autumn they moved their families here, arriving here on the last day of September. Mr. Wyrick had built a cabin, in which both families lived until Mr. Feagler had built his home. Here Mr. Feagler resolutely applied himself to the improvement of his financial condition, and under the circumstances then existing it may be certain that he found but little time for relaxation or recreation. For a time he was compelled to work for others. Their nearest neighbor was two and a half miles south and the only roads were Indian trails, the dusky red men being frequently seen here for five or six years after the new settlers had established their homes here. There Joshua Feagler spent the rest of his days, dying at the age of sixty years. He was survived a number of years by his widow, who died on March 4, 1897, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Until 1856 Mr. Feagler voted the Democratic ticket, but from that time on he was an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

John C. Feagler remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two years of age, having received a good practical education in the public schools of his home neighborhood. He then learned the carpenter's trade and after his marriage, in 1869, he located at Feagler's Corners, where for two years he worked at his trade. He then engaged in farming for a year south of Auburn, but again returned to the carpenter trade at Feagler's Corners. On May 6, 1874, he moved to Auburn and engaged in carpentering and contracting, which occupied his attention until 1890, when he inherited one-sixth of three hundred and twenty acres. Later he bought, in addition, a third of the tract, thus making him possessor of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he later added thirty-one acres. Applying himself persistently and indefatigably to the operation of this farm, he met with well deserved success and as he was prospered from time to time he added other land to his original tract, being at this time the owner of five hundred and sixty-eight and a half acres of as good land as can be found in this locality. Mr. Feagler is deservedly proud of the fact that, aside from what came to him by inheritance, he has gained all this by his own efforts and sound management. When asked how he accounted for his success, he replied, "The whole family pulls together; my wife is a good helper, and the two boys, too.". Mr. Feagler follows general farming, and, by properly rotating his crops and the judicious use of commercial fertilizer, he has so maintained the fertility of the soil as to keep up the average yield of the farm to a degree not generally found. His land is well tiled and in the handling of it Mr. Feagler shows that he thoroughly understands his work. For instance, he refuses to plow the soil when it is wet, and in many other ways he shows that he has given thoughtful and intelligent attention to the details of farming which often escape the attention of otherwise intelligent agriculturists.

On January 23, 1869, John C. Feagler was married to Mary Ann Shull, who was born in what was then Butler township, now a part of Keyser township, about four miles south of Auburn. She is the daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Cooper) Shull, natives of Stark county, Ohio. Jacob Shull was a son of Henry Shull, who was born in 1782 in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. The latter was the son of John Peter Shull, who was born in the Black Forest, Germany, on April 7, 1738. He came to America about 1750, settling in Schuylkill county, where he followed the trade of a millwright. Henry Shull moved to Stark county, Ohio, in 1806 and there entered a section of land, and also established and operated a saw mill. His family name was originally and up to that time spelled Scholl, but when he entered his land the clerk spelled the name Shull, in which form it has been used ever since. Mr. Shull also ran a tavern there for many years. His farm, located eight miles east of Canton, is still in the family. Susanna Cooper, who became the wife of Jacob Shull, was born in Stark county, Ohio, on April 10, 1823, her marriage to Jacob Shull occurring in 1841. Immediately afterwards they came to DeKalb county, Indiana, where Mr. Shull had been in 1835 and entered eight eighties of land for his father. The following year he had been here and cleared some land near Butler, the bulk of the land entered being southwest of Auburn on the old Ft. Wayne road. When, in 1841, he brought his wife here they located on a portion of this land, where Mrs. Feagler was born and reared. To Mr. and Mrs. Feagler have been born five children, of whom two are deceased, namely: An infant son, who died on January 23, 1871, when but two days old. Wilson, born July 13, 1872, graduated from the Auburn high school in 1891. He was a member of Company K, Third Regiment Indiana National Guard, and in 1898, during the Spanish-American war, he belonged to Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Studebaker. In 1900 he and his brother Lester made a trip to Europe, visiting England, Scotland, France, Germany and Holland, and spending some time at the world's fair at Paris. On April 2, 1901, he went to California, and then on to the Hawaiian islands. There he at first worked on a sugar plantation, but is now a sub-inspector in the United States civil service, inspecting the dredging of Pearl harbor and later the erection of government buildings. Lillie May, born August 30, 1875, died on December 18, 1878. Lester, born February 10, 1879, graduated from the Auburn high school in 1895, and, as related above, traveled with his brother in Europe. On January 3, 1900, he enlisted in Company K, Third Regiment Indiana National Guard, in which he was promoted from time to time until, on March 18, 1909, he was commissioned captain for three years. At the end of that period he did not ask for a re-commission. He is now engaged in farming with his father. Clara, born March 29, 1886, graduated in 1904 from the Auburn high school, and on November 5, 1906, became the wife of Frank M. Brandon.

Politically, John C. Feagler is a Republican and a man who fully appreciates his franchise privileges, but he is too busy a man to take a very active part in public affairs. However, in everything affecting the welfare of the community he is interested and supports all movements for the material, educational, social or moral advancement of his fellows. Personally, he is genial and unassuming and has many warm friends in the community where he has resided for so many years.

ADAM STROH.

Under a popular government like that of the United States, where the democratic idea of equality is as fully developed as the present imperfect condition of mankind will permit, we expect as its legitimate result the triumph of individual worth and energy over all the competition that wealth and class may array against them. Here the avenues of wealth and distinction are fully opened to all, which fact enhances rather than detracts from the merits of those whose energy and integrity have triumphed over all obstacles intervening between an humble position and the attainment of these laudable ends. Obscurity and labor, at no time dishonorable, never assume more attractive features than when the former appears as the nurse of those virtues which the latter, by years of honest and persevering effort, transplants to a higher and richer soil; hence, the biography of those men of sterling worth whose active enterprise has won for them distinction, pre-eminence and commanding influence in the society in which they move must be replete with facts which should encourage and instruct the young. Such was the subject of this sketch, who held marked prestige among the successful self-made men of his county and who by the exercise of those talents and qualities which were cultivated from his youth, reached an honorable position and earned the respect and high esteem of his fellow citizens.

The Stroh family, of which the subject of this sketch was an honorable representative, originated in France near the border line between that country and Germany. Tradition has it that there were three brothers whose family name was spelled Strow. Of these, Adam came to America with the French army during the war of the Revolution. Henry went to Germany and later, after the close of the war of the Revolution, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. Henry, owing to his German associations, changed the spelling of the family name to its present form, Stroh. He married Catherine Ulrich, and the third son born to this union was William, who was born at Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on January 22, 1815, and died on June 28, 1890. When he was but a child his parents moved to Wayne county, Ohio, of which they were among the early settlers, and there he was reared and educated. In 1843 he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of timber land, but little of which had been cleared. In 1844 he brought his wife and two children, locating on the land which he had bought and where he resided during the remainder of his life. At that time the entire country was new and practically

ADAM STROH

undeveloped, there being no towns or urban facilities and the only transportation being ox teams which wended their way over crooked and almost impassable Indian trails. His father died in 1846 and his mother in January, 1874, aged eighty-six years. Their family consisted of eight children. William Stroh came to DeKalb county a poor man, but by perseverance and industry he became very well-to-do. At one time he had but three cents in money, but soon afterwards collected one hundred dollars from a man in Ohio who owed him, and that was the beginning of his prosperity. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser and became a man of prominence in his community, holding positions of trust and responsibility such as supervisor and school trustee. In Ohio William Stroh married Sarah Husselman, to which union were born nine children. Mrs. Stroh died in 1860, and in 1868 Mr. Stroh married Mary A. Raber, widow of Daniel Raber, and to this union were born four children. William Stroh was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church for over fifty-two years, and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday school and an officer in the church. He was a good neighbor and honest man and an honor to his community.

Adam Stroh, the immediate subject of this sketch, who was born to his father's first union, with Sarah Husselman, first saw the light of day in Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, Ohio, on February 1, 1842, and his death occurred at his home in Waterloo, Indiana, on April 12, 1913, at the age of seventy-one years. He was reared amid pioneer surroundings and was early inured to hard work and privation and from his youth was an industrious, hard-working man. His education was such as could be obtained in the schools of that early period, and was liberally supplemented during his later years by much reading and close observation. In young manhood he bought a tract of land in Michigan, which he afterwards sold and bought eighty acres of land in Jackson township, DeKalb county. On this he erected a log house and then rented the land. After his marriage he went to housekeeping on his father's farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the southern part of Grant township, this county, but about ten years later he bought eighty acres from his father. He and his father worked together, the subject taking the largest share of work off his father's hands during later years, and they under-drained the land and made of it an excellent farm in every respect. After his father's death Mr. Stroh bought the interests of the other heirs and thus became sole owner of the homestead. There he followed farming until about 1900, when, feeling the weight of advancing years and having accumulated a competency, he moved to Waterloo, leaving his son, Marvin Stroh, in charge of the farm. After moving to Waterloo, Mr. Stroh became quite active in local affairs and was elected councilman from the third ward, in which capacity he served four years, during which time he showed a progressive spirit in everything pertaining to the advancement of Waterloo, being found on the right side of every question involving business, social, educational or moral advancement. Politically, he was a Republican, while in his religious belief he was affiliated with the Evangelical church, standing stanchly for the Christian verities. He was liberal in his support of the church, being a class leader and Sunday school superintendent for a number of years, and in every phase of life in which he appeared he stood foremost among his fellows. He enjoyed a large acquaintance throughout this part of the county, and among those who knew him best he was considered a man of unusual character, one who impressed his personality upon the locality which he had honored with his citizenship.

On November 25, 1874, Adam Stroh was united in marriage with Ellen M. Hempstreet, who was born in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, the daughter of Jeremiah and Marion (Smith) Hempstreet, who are referred to specifically elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Stroh was born a son, Marvin, whose birth occurred on November 13, 1875. The latter married Leona Albright on December 23, 1900, and since his marriage he has operated his father's farm except two years when he rented the Barth farm in Smithfield township. He has one son, Russell J. Stroh. Thus in this brief outline it may be seen that the Stroh family record in DeKalb county has been an honorable one and one that has not only been creditable to the family, but of direct advantage to the community, for they have been instrumental in the development and improvement of the county and in the upbuilding of the best interests of the people in every respect. Mrs. Stroh is a woman of many fine qualities of head and heart, and in the circle of friends in which she moves she enjoys unlimited confidence and universal respect.

JAMES E. ROSE.

The career of the well remembered gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical memoir was a strenuous and varied one, entitling him to honorable mention among the representative citizens of his day and generation in the county with which his life was so closely identified. Although his life record has been brought to a close by the inevitable fate that awaits all mankind, his influence still pervades the lives of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who revere his memory. As a lawyer, jurist or private citizen, he was always true to himself and his fellow men, and the tongue of calumny never touched him.

Judge James E. Rose, now deceased, who was not only a pioneer in DeKalb county, Indiana, but who became one of the well known jurists of the state, was born on December 22, 1832, in Mecca, Trumbull county, Ohio, and died at his home on South Main street, Auburn, Indiana, on April 20, 1909, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a son of John and Sarah (Coats) Rose, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of New York. The subject was descended from sterling old English ancestry on his mother's side and Scotch on his father's side. On September 2, 1836, the fimaly left their comfortable home in Ohio and braving the hardships and privations incident to frontier life, they embarked on their weary journey to the new home in the west, arriving at what is now Stafford township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on October 3d, having spent thirty-one days on a journey that now requires only six hours by railroad. That they were here in the actual pioneer period of the county is evidenced by the fact that at that time there were not twenty acres of improved land in the county. Amid such conditions James E. Rose spent his boyhood days, his playgrounds being a labyrinth of stately trees and tangled vines. His first educational training was received before the fireplace in his father's cabin, his devoted mother being his teacher. It was several years before the country was sufficiently settled to establish a school, but by the age of sixteen years Mr. Rose had acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to teach a common school. He was thus engaged during the winter months, spending the summer vacations in working on his father's farm until he reached his twentieth year, when desiring a better education he entered the preparatory department of the Michigan Wesleyan University at Leoni, Michigan, where by great diligence he prepared himself within a year for the regular university course. He took the scientific course and, excepting a few terms spent in teaching in order to raise funds for his collegiate expenses, he continued in the university until May, 1858, the close of his junior year. Upon leaving that institution he married Mary J. Moss, of Leoni, Michigan, then returning to the old home in DeKalb county, he resumed work on the home farm until October, 1862, when he moved to Auburn and became principal of the city schools. At the close of the first winter term he entered the law office of James B. Morrison as a student and remained there until December, 1863. He had a natural aptitude for law and made rapid progress in his studies, so that about fourteen months after entering the office Mr. Rose formed a partnership with Hon. E. W. Fosdick, and they opened an office at Butler for the practice of law. During the first year or two Mr. Rose was not overburdened with business, but this time was well occupied in assiduous study, thereby developing his legal knowledge and better preparing himself for the business that was to come to him later on. It was not many years before Mr. Rose became a busy man in his profession, his partnership with Mr. Fosdick continuing until after they had established a good practice, when by mutual agreement their association was dissolved. Mr. Rose continued in the active practice at Butler until October, 1872, when he moved to Auburn and remained alone in the practice until July, 1873, when he formed a partnership with Hon. E. D. Hartman. This firm, under the name of Rose & Hartman, continued until July, 1881, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Rose continued in the practice alone until 1882 when his son, James H., became his partner. This firm grew in strength and business until they enjoyed the largest legal patronage of any firm in northeastern Indiana. In addition to their ordinary local practice they were attorneys for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the Wabash railroad and the Toledo & Chicago interurban railroad. It was characteristic of Judge Rose that, busy as he was, he never relinquished his close and zealous study of law and he thus became well informed on the principles as well as the precedents to such an extent that he was frequently called upon by other members of the bar for advice and counsel. For nearly half a century Judge Rose was identified with practically all of the important litigation tried in the local court and was employed in many cases in adjoining counties, while during this period the firm of J. E. and J. H. Rose was regarded as the leading law firm of DeKalb county. As a trial lawyer Judge Rose was vigorous, aggressive and thorough, while as a counsellor he was conservative and safe. For a score of years the other members of the DeKalb county bar regarded Judge Rose as the dean of the bar and it was the custom to commemorate his birthday with social gatherings, at which he would regale his younger brethren with reminiscences of the early lawyers and judges. For nearly half a century Judge Rose was an active member of the Masonic order, in which he took great pride. In politics he was always a Republican and was active in the ranks, not for personal reward but from a sense of public duty. He was present at the historic gathering under the oaks at Jackson, Michigan, when the Republican party was born, and was thereafter one of its most earnest advocates. In 1876 he was nominated for judge of the circuit court of DeKalb, Noble and Steuben counties. About three years prior to his death Judge Rose was chosen by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as a representative from Indiana on their board of directors, filling this position until his death. Of an intensely optimistic disposition, Judge Rose resolutely looked on the bright side of life, casting gloom aside and because of his genial and happy disposition he was a welcome visitor in any gathering, and was honored and respected for his noble traits of character, his uprightness, his courage and his sterling qualities. He was temperate in all affairs of life, a lover of home and lived an active and energetic life of usefulness.

Judge Rose was married three times, his first wife dying on February 5, 1872, leaving two sons, Frank E. and James H., and a daughter, Ella J. Frank E. is now a railway superintendent at Trinidad, Colorado, while James H. is engaged in a lucrative law practice at Fort Wayne. Ella J. died on November 13, 1910. In the fall of 1872 Judge Rose married Ellen D. Aldrich, of Butler, who at her death left one child, who died soon after the mother. On September 7, 1873, Judge Rose married Mary F. Nimmons, of Butler, the daughter of P. B. and Mary A. (Brink) Nimmons. Three children were born to this union: Mary E., Ines P. and Laura A. Mary E. is the wife of E. W. Atkinson, a well known lawyer at Auburn, and they have two children, Virginia Rose and Joseph Edward; Ines is the wife of George E. Bengnot, who is a member of the firm of Schaab Brothers Dry Goods Company at Auburn, and they have two children, Charles and Mary; Laura makes her home in Auburn with her mother. Mrs. Rose has long been prominent in the social life of Auburn and was one of the charter members of the Ladies Literary Society of this city. She was born and reared at Butler, her parents having originally come to this county from New York. Her father was born at Chenango Forks, New York, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, while her mother, who was born at Aesopus, New York, was of Holland ancestry, descended from the family of Anneka Jans, who owned sixty-five acres where Trinity Episcopal church now stands in New York city. Mrs. Rose's parents were married in Richland county, Ohio, in 1843, and came to DeKalb county, locating three and one-half miles southwest of Butler, where the father bought land that his brother James had entered from the government. This became the family home and there they lived for many years. When they established themselves there only a small part of the land had been cleared and pioneer conditions prevailed. The father was accustomed to go to Defiance, Fort Wayne or even to Goshen to get grain ground and get flour, it requiring from two to three days to go to Defiance, through the trip could be made in less time on horseback when the matter was urgent. He was a life-long farmer but some time prior to his death relinquished his agricultural labors and moved to Butler. Mrs. Rose's mother died in 1860, leaving five children: Laura, Sarah Catherine, Mary Frances, Emblem Bevier and Alice E. Mr. Nimmons afterwards married Mary F. (Westfall) Nimmons, the widow of his deceased brother, Robert Nimmons. One son was born to them, who now lives near Butler. Mrs. Nimmons had one son, George R., by her first marriage, he living now in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Philip Bevier Nimmons was the trustee of Wilmington township for many years, and he and his family were prominent members of the Presbyterian church. Politically, he was a Republican and was actively interested in the success of that party. His death occurred on April 14, 1898. His widow now lives in Butler.

SOLOMON FISHER.

Though several years have passed since the subject of this sketch was transferred from the life militant to the life triumphant, he is still favorably remembered by many of the older residents of DeKalb county, where for many years he was regarded as one of the leading business men of the county. Because of his many excellent personal qualities and the splendid and definite influence which his life shed over the entire locality in which he lived so long and which he labored so earnestly to upbuild in any way within his power, it is particularly consonant that specific mention should be made of him in a work containing mention of the representative citizens of the community in a past generation. A man of high moral character, unimpeachable integrity, persistent industry and excellent business judgment, he stood "four square to every wind that blew," and throughout the locality where he lived he occupied an enviable position among his fellowmen, among whom he was universally esteemed.

Solomon Fisher was born February 18, 1832, in Stark county, Ohio, and was a son of Jacob and Sophia (Ishler) Fisher. Jacob Fisher, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was of German descent, and at the age of ten years he was bound out and went to Harrisburg, where he learned the tailor's trade. Sophia Ishley, who also was a native of the Keystone state, was of sterling old "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock, and she and Jacob Fisher were married in their native state. Eventually they moved to Stark county, becoming one of the early settlers of that locality. There Solomon, their son, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the age of about twenty years, having secured his education in the common schools, and when old enough he learned to be a tailor's cutter, at which he worked about two years, and then engaged in the clothing business at Canton, Ohio. In 1861 Mr. Fisher moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating in Waterloo, where he engaged in the clothing business, and there for many years he and his brother, Peter Fisher, were in successful partnership. They were prospered in their business affairs, and the subject became the owner of two farms in Steuben county. About 1885, Mr. Fisher retired from the clothing business and spent a year on the farm, at the end of which time he moved back to Waterloo, where he made his home to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1905. His widow now lives in Waterloo. Mr. Fisher was a member of the Knights of Honor, and was highly respected in the community where he had lived.

In 1855, at Canton, Ohio, Solomon Fisher was united in marriage with Harriett Rodabaugh, who was born in Summit county, Ohio, about six miles from Akron, where she spent her early childhood. Then her parents moved to Lewisville, Ohio, and about 1855 to Canton, that state. Her parents were Adam and Mary (Heath) Rodabaugh. Mary Heath, who was born in New York, was the daughter of Yankee and Scotch-Irish parents, her mother having been a native of Connecticut and her father having the sturdy qualities of the combined Scotch and Irish blood, which has been such a prominent element in our national life. Adam Rodabaugh was descended from a family of noble blood and was one of a company of young men who fled from Europe at a time when Holland and France were in rebellion against their government. At that time he was but eighteen years old. To Solomon Fisher and wife eleven children were born, namely: William H., of Seattle, Washington; John D., of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Solomon, of Waterloo; Cora, the wife of Colonel S. A. Bowman, of Waterloo; Jennie, the wife of Frank Gonser, of Ashley; Emma B., wife of John McFerron, of Louisville, Kentucky; Elizabeth, the wife of George Ulph, of Detroit, Michigan; Blanche, the wife of William Wilkins, of Kalamazoo, Michigan; Ella, the widow of Dr. Fairfield Snyder, who was a pioneer physician in Corunna, this county. The other two children, Frank R. and Harry, are deceased. Frank, who lived in Fort Wayne, died in the fall of 1912, and Harry, who was married and living in Waterloo, died about 1886.

Solomon Fisher was a man of fine personality, possessing to a marked degree those characteristics which won friends and commanded the respect of all who knew him, and his death was generally considered a distinct loss to the community which he had honored by his citizenship.

RUSSELL L. HULL.

Holding prestige among the successful business men of today, the subject of this review has had much to do in advancing the material interests of Waterloo, DeKalb county, and making it one of the important commercial centers of this section of the state. The study of such a life cannot fail of interest and incentive, as he is distinctively representative of his sphere of activity and has contributed in no small measure to the prosperity of the city which is his home and field of operation, at the same time establishing a lasting reputation for honor and integrity.

Russell L. Hull was born on September 2, 1872, at Sechlerville, Wisconsin, and is a son of George M. and Hannah B. Hull. George M. Hull was a soldier in the Civil war, performing valiant service in the defense of his country in her hour of need, and now lives in Washington, D. C., where for sixteen years he has been in the government civil service. One of his daughters, Effie, is also in the government service, being employed in the postal department at Washington. A son, Merlin, is prominent in the public and political life of Wisconsin, and during the sessions of 1912-13 he was speaker of the lower house in the state Legislature. When Russell L. Hull was but a child the family moved to Black River Falls, Wisconsin, where he received his education, graduating from the high school; then for a year he faithfully studied law with the intention of making that his life work, and at the age of twenty years started east, his intention being to enter Judge Skillett's office at Bryan, Ohio, and there perfect his legal studies. However, he was persuaded by a relative to stop at Waterloo and take charge temporarily of the butter, egg and poultry business owned here by Beyer Brothers Company. At that time it was a small affair, having just been started and employing but two wagons in the buying up of produce in and about Waterloo. Beyer Brothers had other well established houses through Indiana, but the plant at Waterloo was their baby in age and its growth from the time Mr. Hull took hold of it was phenomenal. He showed a remarkable aptitude for the business, being quick and decisive and energetic, and so eminently satisfactory have his services been to the Beyer Brothers Company that he has been retained at the head of the Waterloo business ever since. The business has grown to such an extent that it required the erection of a large brick building, and both teams and automobiles are used in the gathering of produce, eggs and poultry for the market. The stuff is shipped to New York, Providence, Albany and other eastern points, the annual shipments amounting to about seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds of poultry, and from fifteen to twenty thousand cases of eggs, thirty dozen to a case. Mr. Hull has full charge of the business in every detail and to his watchful attention of the market is largely due the success which has attended his efforts, for there is hardly a line of marketable produce which is more liable to fluctuations than that of the poultry and egg market. By his strict attention to business, his genial disposition and his sterling integrity Mr. Hull has gained a favorable reputation throughout DeKalb county, and among his large circle of acquaintances he numbers many warm personal friends.

Politically, Mr. Hull gives his support to the Republican party and in 1902-3 was a member of the state Legislature as representative from DeKalb county. He was a member of the Waterloo town board prior to this. In everything affecting the welfare of Waterloo and vicinity Mr. Hull has taken a commendable interest, giving his support to the moral, material and edutional upbuilding of the town.

On June 4, 1896, Mr. Hull married Nettie E. Chamberlain, the daughter of Dr. J. W. Chamberlain, who is represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. Hull is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in his daily life he endeavors to exemplify the sublime precepts of these honored orders. Because of his splendid record since locating in Waterloo, and his genuine worth, he is eminently entitled to representation in this work.

JEREMIAH HEMPSTREET.

Among the sturdy citizens of DeKalb county of a past generation who by their upright life and industrious habits impressed their personality upon the communities in which they lived, was he whose name appears at the head of this paragraph. Mr. Hempstreet was born in Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, in 1803, and was reared in Herkimer and Lewis counties, New York. After attaining mature years he married Sabrina Merchant, by whom he had four children, his wife and three of the children dying in the Empire state. Later Mr. Hempstreet moved to Huron county, Ohio, where, on January 1, 1838, he married Mariam M. Smith, who was born in New York state on February 19, 1814. To this second marriage were born seven children: Cornelius, Sabine, Albert, Melvina, Mary S. and Ella. Mary S. was married in 1872 to Orlando Seerey, a farmer of Smithfield township, who was born in 1847 and died September 21, 1912. He was a Republican in politics and held membership in the United Brethren church. At the time of his death he was the owner of eighty acres of land, which is rented. In 1842 Mr. Hempstreet loaded all his household effects upon a wagon and came to DeKalb county, where he entered a tract of wild land in section 22, in Smithfield township. This land at that time was practically untouched by white men's hands, and to its clearing, improvement and cultivation Mr. Hempstreet devoted himself indefatigably and succeeded in breaking and fencing over one hundred acres of land. Despite the privations and hardships of pioneer life he remained actively engaged in work for many years and was hale and hearty until past eighty-two years of age, his death occurring on June 2, 1886. In the local affairs of the community he took an interested part and served one term as county commissioner and fourteen years efficiently as justice of the peace. He was a Democrat in his political views and a man of conscientious habits and well thought of by his neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. Hempstreet was survived a number of years by his widow, who died on March 24, 1897, at the age of eighty-three years. She had been converted in religion in 1841 and united with the Regular Baptist church, to which she was faithful until her death, a period of fifty-six years. Her husband, too, was a member of the same church and they were liberal contributors to the building and support of the church at Auburn. Mrs. Hempstreet was an affectionate mother, a kind and cheerful neighbor and made friends wherever she became acquainted. This worthy couple long occupied a respected position in the community where they lived, their deaths were considered distinct losses to the community. Because of their upright lives, business success and the sterling worth of character which they evidenced, they are eminently entitled to representation among the honored citizens of DeKalb county.

FRED J. NEBELUNG.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unfavorable environment we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which not only can endure so rough a test, but gain new strength through the discipline. The gentleman to whom the biographer now calls the reader's attention was not favored by inherited wealth, or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life.

Fred J. Nebelung, a successful merchant and representative citizen of Auburn, Indiana, was born at Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, on the 17th of September, 1867, and is the son of Charles and Frances (Peffer) Nebelung, both of whom were natives of Germany, the father coming from Saxony and the mother from Alsace. They came to this country separately and were married in Toledo, Ohio, from whence they removed to Bryan, where Mr. Nebelung followed the vocation of a barber. He spent the rest of his days there, dying in 1889, and is survived by his widow, who still resides in that city.

Fred Nebelung was reared under the paternal roof and secured his education in the common and high schools at Bryan. From the age of sixteen years until about twenty-two years of age, he was employed as clerk in a clothing store, after which for two years he was a traveling salesman for Taylor's trimmings and furnishings, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. Subsequently he went to Lima, Ohio, where for about three years he was employed in a clothing store, and, in 1893, returned to Bryan and entered into business on his own account as a merchant tailor and dealer in gents' furnishings. In March, 1898, he disposed of his business at Bryan, and, coming to Auburn, bought the Racket store on Main street, three doors south of Eighth street, where he remained about a month, then moving to his present location at the northwest corner of Eighth and Main streets. His business constantly increased from the time that he took hold of it and gradually he changed his stock to dry goods, shoes and ladies' ready-to-wear clothing, in addition to which he also carried a line of groceries. The growth of the business was gratifying and continued to such an extent that in 1913 Mr. Nebelung was compelled to enlarge his space and took possession of the store room adjoining him on the north. He now devotes the old store room to the shoe business, and has dry goods and ready-to-wear clothing in the new store room, while a carpet and rug department is maintained on the second floor. Strict attention to business, courtesy to customers and a large and complete line of goods in all departments are the elements that have contributed to the success of Mr. Nebelung, who is now considered one of the leading merchants of Auburn.

Fraternally Mr. Nebelung is affiliated with a number of local lodges, and is also a member and director of the Commercial Club. His religious membership is with the Catholic church, to which he is a liberal contributor. He gives a hearty support to every movement which is calculated to advance the best interests of the community, and, because of his genial manner, sterling integrity and genuine worth, he enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community.

In 1895 Fred Nebelung was married to Mrs. Frederica Harding, of St. Mary's Ohio, who has proven to her husband a helpmate in the truest sense of the word. By a former marriage Mrs. Nebelung is the mother of a daughter, Nell.

CHARLES ELMER FREDERICK.

Among the men of sturdy integrity and reliable traits of character who have contributed their quota to the advancement of the upbuilding of DeKalb county, mention may most consistently be made of him whose name appears above, who ranks among the leading public-spirited citizens of Auburn, where he has maintained his home since September, 1907.

Charles E. Frederick was born on February 25, 1879, at Hudson, Indiana, and is a son of Joseph A. and Addie (Chilson) Frederick. Joseph A. Frederick was also a native of Hudson, Steuben county, Indiana, and was a son of David and Mary (Fisher) Frederick. They came from Ohio in the early days and settled in the uncharted woods. Addie Chilson, who was also born on a farm near Hudson, is a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Hagerman) Chilson, who came from Pennsylvania to Indiana.

Charles E. Frederick was reared on the home farm near Hudson, attending the public schools and the high schools at Hudson and Ashley. When about nineteen years old Mr. Frederick went into a hardware store at Hudson, where he was employed as a clerk for four years. Then during the following eight years he was a traveling salesman for the Van Camp Hardware and Iron Company, of Indianapolis, and upon severing his connection with this concern he became associated with the Standard Simmons Company, of Toledo, Ohio, as traveling salesman, whom he has represented during the last three years. Of good business ability, affable disposition and sterling integrity, Mr. Frederick has won friends wherever he has gone and has been eminently successful as a salesman for the companies he has represented. He has gained friends wherever he has gone and is now one of the most popular residents of this community.

On December 28, 1904, Mr. Frederick married Bertha Ketcham, of Hudson, Indiana, the daughter of Joseph and Frances (Grieves) Ketcham. She was born at Hudson and received her education there, residing with her parents until her marriage. In September, 1907, Mr. Frederick moved to Auburn, where he now resides. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Auburn, and Mr. Frederick has been superintendent of the Sunday school there for the last three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick have been born two children, namely: Cortland K., born May 6, 1907, and Frances Louise, born February 26, 1912.

Frances (Grieves) Ketcham was born in Huron county, Ohio, in 1848, the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Insco) Grieves. When she was four years old the family came to Indiana, locating about four and one-half miles north of Hudson in 1852, and there she was reared and remained until her marriage to Mr. Ketcham. The latter engaged in teaching school both before and after marriage, though he was a shoemaker by vocation at a time when shoes were all made to order, he having conducted a successful shoe store and was also postmaster of Hudson during President Cleveland's administration. His death occurred in 1889, his wife dying in August, 1906. She was a member of the Methodist church, and he was secretary of the Sunday school connected with that society. Joseph Ketcham was the son of Andrew Ingersol Ketcham and Mary M. (Guernsey) Ketcham. Mrs. Frederick is one of four children born to her parents, of whom two brothers, Albert and one not named, died in infancy. Her sister, Ada G., is now the wife of Frank Strock, of Hudson, Steuben county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick move in the best social circles of their community and enjoy well deserved popularity among those who know them, for they have evinced qualities of sterling worth and have at all times stood for the best interests of the community in every way possible.

ELI T. COCHRAN.

It is with marked satisfaction that the biographer adverts to the life of one who has attained success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such life, whether it be one of calm, consecutive endeavor or of sudden meteoric accomplishments, must abound in both lesson and incentive and prove a guide to young men whose fortunes and destinies are still matters for the future to determine. The subject of this sketch is distinctively one of the representative men of Auburn. For a number of years he directed his efforts toward the goal of success and by patient continuance in well doing succeeded at last in overcoming the many obstacles by which his pathway was beset.

Eli T. Cochran, one of the best known business men and enterprising citizens of Auburn, Indiana, was born May 13, 1859, on his father's farm two miles west of this city. He is the ninth in order of birth of thirteen children born to Thomas and Amanda (Saine) Cochran. Thomas Cochran was a son of John and Mary (Cubison) Cochran, the former of whom came from the north of Ireland, being of Scotch descent. Thomas Cochran was born in Perry county, Ohio, August 24, 1815, his father being an early settler of that community. Thomas was reared in his native county, and made the old homestead his residence for over forty years. After attaining his majority he bought the interests of the other heirs of his father's estate, and took care of his parents until their death. In September, 1858, he moved to Indiana, purchasing land in what was then known as Richland, now Keyser township, this county, two miles west of Auburn, where he made his permanent home. He was an industrious man and successful financially as well as otherwise. He married Amanda Saine on March 17, 1844, she having been born January 18, 1826, a daughter of Henry and Catherine Saine, natives of Maryland. To Thomas Cochran and wife thirteen children were born as follows: Hannah, who became the wife of D. K. Houghton, of Lewistown, Illinois; Edward, born July 9, 1846, died July 17, 1850; Mary A., wife of Charles McBride, of Toledo, Ohio; Emily M., wife of Allen Wysong, of Avilla, Indiana; William H., of DeKalb county; Joseph B., who lives on a farm two and one-half miles west of Auburn; David S., of Tucson, Arizona; Dorothea, wife of Jeff Clark, of Garrett, Indiana; Eli T., of Auburn; Benjamin F., of Virginia; Ida A., born December 25, 1862, died May 8, 1864; Ralph B., of Ontario, California; and Charles K., of Auburn Junction, this county. Thomas Cochran was characterized by great physical energy, and even in old age was a rapid walker. He came of a long lived family, one sister living to the age of ninety years. He lived on his farm until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1892, aged seventy-eight years. His wife died February 26, 1890. Both were members of the Baptist church, of upright character, whose lives were a benefit to those with whom they associated.

Eli T. Cochran spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, securing his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of fifteen years he was stricken with typhoid fever, from the effects of which his health became so impaired that he had to forego further schooling. He remained on the home farm until his marriage in 1886, when he was twenty-seven years old. Immediately thereafter he went to California, where he remained two years, and then returned to DeKalb county, taking up his residence in Auburn, where he resumed carpenter work, a trade at which he had already had some experience, and a vocation at which all the male members of his family showed an aptitude. About two years later he began contracting and building, and continued as a contractor until 1906, when he bought out the Goodwin coal yard in Auburn, and has since operated that business. Marked enterprise and progress have characterized him in his efforts and he has attained to a success fully commensurate with the efforts put forth by him. Mr. Cochran takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, and in politics has been active in the ranks of the Democratic party. He served two terms in the city council of Auburn and was an influential member of that body when Auburn instituted her system of fine paved streets. His home is in a substantial and attractive brick residence at No. 421 West Seventh street, Auburn, and is finished handsomely in hard wood, personally selected by Mr. Cochran. The home is modern in every respect, and has all the conveniences required in modern, up-to-date homes.

In March, 1886, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage with Nora Belle Shook, daughter of Jesse and Virilla (Fleming) Shook. Mrs. Cochran, who is a lady of many social graces and estimable qualities of head and heart, was born on her father's farm in Fairfield township, this county, about two miles southwest of Fairfield Center. Her father, Jesse Shook, was the fourth of ten children born to John Shook and wife. Mrs. Cochran's grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, from which place he moved to Ohio, living successively in Columbiana, Trumbull and Seneca counties, before coming to DeKalb county, Indiana. In 1844 he located in Fairfield township, this county, when Jesse Shook was a boy of about fifteen years of age. John M. Shook, a brother of Jesse, and who now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Cochran, was in the cavalary branch of the army during the Civil war. After the war he entered the employment of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway at Parsons, Kansas, and was in the employ of that road for forty years. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

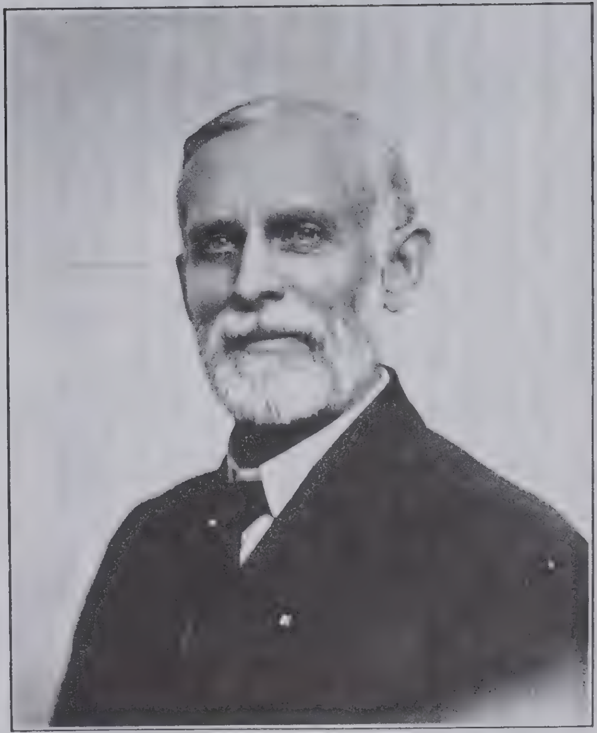
To John Shook and wife were born the following children: Jonathan, Elias, Rebecca, Jesse, Henry, John M., Elizabeth, Samuel, William and Rose Ann. Jesse Shook married Virilla Fleming, daughter of Aaron Fleming and Nancy (Irwin) Fleming, a lady of Scotch parentage. He followed the vocation of farming for some years after his marriage, and when Mrs. Cochran was a little girl the family moved to Corunna. About 1893 Mr. and Mrs. Shook moved into Auburn, where he died in 1899, his wife surviving until 1906.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eli Cochran has been born one daughter, La Vaun, who is now attending the public schools in Auburn. Mr. Cochran is an active member of the Knights of Pythias, the American Yoeman and the Auburn Commercial Club, in all of which he takes an active part and intelligent interest. Religiously, he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they are regular attendants and to which they contribute liberally of their means. Mr. Cochran has by his indomitable enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the advancement of his locality, and during the course of an honorable career he has met with a fair measure of success, having been governed by honesty and sincerity of purpose so that he now enjoys to an eminent degree the confidence and regard of the entire community.

NORMAN TEAL JACKMAN.

The history of a county or state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens and yields its tribute of admiration and respect to those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent citizens of DeKalb county, who are well known because of their success in private business affairs and the part they have taken in public life, is he whose name appears at the head of this article, the present postmaster of Waterloo.

Norman T. Jackman was born in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the 9th day of April, 1855, and is a son of Isaac and Maria (Stoner) Jackman. Isaac Jackman was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on October 20, 1817, and was the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Miller) Jackman. Edward Jackman had come to DeKalb county in 1834, entering a tract of land, and then returned to Ohio. In 1840 he moved his family to their new home, arriving here on the 28th of May. The long and tiresome journey was made in the prevalent manner of those days, by wagon, over the prairies, through the roadless forests and across unbridged streams, their stopping place at night being by the wayside wherever they happened to be. Their first work was to clear a small area and erect a log cabin. Here Edward and Elizabeth Jackman spent the rest of their days, having given the best of their years to the creating of a home and the rearing of their children



MR. AND MRS. NORMAN T. JACKMAN

to honorable manhood and womanhood. At their deaths their remains were buried on the home farm, but eventually were removed to the cemetery at Hamilton. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the eldest married in Ohio and later in the fall came here. Isaac was the next oldest and was about twenty-three years old when the family located here. His father was about sixty years old, so Isaac was virtually responsible for the welfare and comfort of the family. For eight years he remained at home, or until the other children were old enough to take his place. In September, 1848, he married Maria Stoner, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, the daughter of John and Agnes (Crites) Stoner, who had removed from Pennsylvania to the Buckeye state. She came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in June, 1846, with her parents, who located temporarily on a farm north of Waterloo. A year later they bought a farm about five miles south of Auburn, near St. Johns, where she lived until her marriage. After their marriage, Isaac Jackman and wife took up their abode on a farm in Franklin township which had been entered from the government by his father. Here they engaged in farming and reared their family, consisting of three children, namely: Olive, the wife of Frank Williams, of Congress, Arizona, and they have a son, Isaac J. John S. Jackman, who was reared at home, married Olive C. Waterman, after which he farmed for awhile, also buying and selling live stock. He engaged in the furniture business in Waterloo and later was in the boot and shoe business until the fire of 1897, which destroyed his store, after which he retired from active business. He died in 1907, leaving two daughters, Blanche M. and Madge S. Blanche married John F. Shuman and resides in Florida, while Madge is a teacher, having taught in the schools of St. Paul until the winter of 1912-13. She and her mother now reside in California. The third child of Isaac and Maria Jackman was Norman Teal, the immediate subject of this review. Isaac Jackman died in 1872 and his wife in 1894. She was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Isaac Jackman was a Democrat in politics and took an active part in local public affairs, especially during and immediately after the Civil war. In 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln and the Union and thereafter remained aligned with the Republican party. He was intensely public spirited, but never aspired to public office.

Norman T. Jackman spent his boyhood days on the home farm in Franklin township, and secured a practical education in the common schools, supplementing this by attendance for a short time at the Valparaiso Normal University. He then returned to the home farm and remained with his mother until his marriage, in 1882, though he still continued the operation of the home farm for a number of years, or until 1890, when he bought a farm in Smithfield township, where he lived until 1902. In the latter year he moved to Auburn, where he had an interest in the excelsior factory. In the fall of 1906 he disposed of that interest and bought property in Waterloo, where he has since resided. He is the owner of one hundred and forty acres of good land, lying in two tracts in Smithfield township, one bordering on the old home farm and the other, an eighty-acre tract, lying a short distance north of Waterloo. For about five years, while still engaged in farming, Mr. Jackman dealt in agricultural implements at Waterloo. On February 19, 1911, Mr. Jackman was appointed postmaster of Waterloo and is still the incumbent of that position. He has given to the discharge of his official duties the same careful attention to details that he gave to his own business affairs and has therefore earned the commendation and approval of both the department and the patrons of the office. He has all through his mature life taken a deep interest in all local affairs and has held the confidence of the poeple to a notable degree. While he was a resident of Auburn he was appointed receiver to wind up the affairs of the Farmers Bank, which had failed, and he settled the affairs in such a manner as to satisfy all concerned, as far as was possible for any one to have done. He has also served in other positions of public trust, always with ability and faithfulness.

Politically, Mr. Jackman is an earnest Republican and has long been an active worker in the interests of that organization. For five years, from 1895 to 1900, he served as trustee of Smithfield township. In 1898 he was elected chairman of the Republican county committee, serving with ability and success for six years. In the campaign of 1910 he served on the state central committee as a member of the advisory board. Fraternally, he is a member of Waterloo Lodge No. 307, Free and Accepted Masons, and Waterloo Lodge No. 221, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been active in these bodies, having passed all the chairs in both lodges, and being twice a representative to the Masonic grand lodge. He and his wife also belong to the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Jackman's domestic life began in 1882, when he was married to Laura A. Kennedy, who was born in Smithfield township, this county, the daughter of William and Olive (Holmes) Kennedy. Her father was a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and came to this county in an early day, while her mother came here in 1842 with her parents, Benjamin and Nancy

(Knapp) Holmes, who became early settlers in Smithfield township. Here William Kennedy and Olive Holmes were married in 1856 and made their home there until late in life. Mrs. Kennedy died in 1898 and he now lives in Michigan. Mrs. Jackman attended the schools of her home community and was also a student in the normal school at Valparaiso, this state. From 1875 to the time of her marriage she was a successful and popular teacher in the schools of DeKalb county. She is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and while a resident of Auburn belonged to the Ladies Literary Society. She is especially active in the cause of temperance and is president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Waterloo. She has represented this body, as well as the Taine Club of Waterloo, at district and state meetings at Indianapolis, Elkhart, Terre Haute, Muncie and Ft. Wayne. She has also been a representative to the grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. and Mrs. Jackman move in the best social circles at Waterloo and, because of their genuine worth and splendid personal qualities, they are universally held in high esteem.

Mrs. Jackman has a brother, W. A. Kennedy, who is telegraph operator and station agent at Corunna for the Lake Shore railroad. He married Philena Kratzer, a native of Steuben county, this state, and they have three daughters, Oliva, Bessie and Lulu. Oliva became the wife of Sherman Kimmel, foreman of the *Dispatch* printing office at Auburn. Bessie is the wife of Roy Stephenson, operator for the Lake Shore Railroad at Wauseon, Ohio. Lulu lives at home with her parents.

J. R. SKILLING.

Among the citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, who today enjoy the unlimited respect and confidence of their fellow citizens, none has risen to a higher degree in the esteem of those who know him than J. R. Skilling, of Garrett. Mr. Skilling was born on August 19, 1840, in Richland county, Ohio, and in November, 1846, when but a little past six years old, he was brought by his parents to DeKalb county, locating in Richland township. At that early day but few settlers had located in that section of the county, and but little of the land had been cleared. In the winter of 1847 Mr. Skilling attended school in the first school house erected in Richland township at Green's Corners, half a mile south of the present town of Sedan. This was a log building, heated by a big fireplace, which was constructed of log ore, a deposit of iron, which was located in the swamps of this locality, it being prior to the introduction of stoves in DeKalb county. At that time the qualification required of a school teacher was to be supplied with two pocket knives, a large jack knife, with which to cut whips in the woods to enforce discipline among the larger boys, and a pen knife, with which to make goose quill pens for those who were learning penmanship. Mr. Skilling's family resided in DeKalb county from 1846 until March, 1854, when they moved to Noble county, where they resided until March, 1864, when they returned to DeKalb county, locating in Smithfield township. In 1862 the subject of this sketch went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and entered upon government work in the William Cramp & Son's ship yards, the largest concern in that line in the country. In June, 1864, he returned to DeKalb county, but two years later he again went to Philadelphia, where he resided until September, 1875. He then came to DeKalb county, locating in the new town of Garrett, which had just been founded on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad line, and in January, 1876, Mr. Skilling was appointed marshal of the new town. In November of the same year he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, with which he served in various positions, chiefly in the bridge and building department until May 6, 1912, when he received a serious injury, from the effects of which he has been confined to his home continuously since. Though suffering and comparatively helpless, Mr. Skilling remains cheerful and takes a deep interest in everything about him. He has for many years been a close student of local history and is well informed on current events relating to DeKalb county, being an authority in this line. Because of his splendid career, which was during his years of good health characterized by steady and persistent industry, he earned the regard of all with whom he associated, as well as the confidence of the company by which he was employed, and today no citizen of his community stands higher in the public esteem.

October 19, 1873, the subject was married to Mary A. Kane, daughter of Bernard and Ann (Campbell) Kane. Bernard Kane lived in Philadelphia and was employed as an engineer on the Chicago, Wilmington & Delaware railroad. He died while his wife was yet young.

To the subject and wife have been born eight children: John K. is an inspector of accounts for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system; James C. lives in Joplin, Missouri, and is employed by the Missouri Pacific railroad; Rose is deceased; Alice lives in Chicago; Joseph is an employe of the clerical department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; Ann is at home; Mary lives in Fort Wayne; Bernadette is also at home.

SAMUEL G. HAVERSTOCK.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of DeKalb county, Indiana. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by those only who devote themselves indefatigably to the work before them. He is of a high type of business man and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose genius and ability have achieved results that are most enviable and commendable.

Samuel G. Haverstock was born near Butler, Indiana, on February 15, 1858, and is a son of Jonathan and Anna (Gardner) Haverstock. Jonathan Haverstock was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on April 17, 1843, and when about fourteen years old was brought to DeKalb county, Indiana, by his parents, Samuel and Phoebe Haverstock. Samuel Haverstock bought a farm north of Butler and there established the family home and spent the remainder of his life. He started here in a very moderate way, having bought farm land for which he went into debt, but, by persistent effort and rigid economy he was prospered, and at length was enabled to buy more land from time to time until at one time he owned twelve or thirteen hundred acres of land, and to each of his seven children he gave two hundred acres to start them in life. He bought and sold a great deal of land and was numbered among the substantial and enterprising citizens of the community. Politically, he was a staunch Republican, but not an office seeker, while religiously he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Jonathan Haverstock was reared near Butler and followed agricultural pursuits throughout his active life. He married Anna Gardner, who died two days after the birth of their first child, Samuel G., the immediate subject of this sketch. Anna Gardner was a native of Williams county, Ohio, and her marriage to Mr. Haverstock occurred on December 6, 1866. Some time after her death Mr. Haverstock married Eleanor Cole, of DeKalb county, and to this union were born six children, of whom four are living—Leone, Charles H., Burl and Belle. Mr. Haverstock continued farming near Butler during the remainder of his life and was successful in his efforts. He was a Republican in his political views, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a good neighbor, always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need of assistance, and took an especially active part in Sunday school work. His death occurred on July 16, 1911. When Mrs. Anna Haverstock died, she gave her two days' old baby to the subject's grandparents, Samuel and Phoebe Haverstock, by whom he was reared, he being about nineteen years old when they died. The boy grew up on the farm and attended college at Angola, and, when he was twenty-one years old, he took charge of his grandfather's farm, continuing its operation until about 1905. About that time Mr. Haverstock left the farm and moved to Butler, where for about four years he was employed in the live stock business, in which he was very successful. He was then elected to the office of county recorder, assuming the duties of that office on January 1, 1909, and in the following month he moved to Auburn, where he now resides, having recently sold his farm. He performed his official duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens and retired from the office with the commendation of all who had been familiar with his work there.

In 1890 Mr. Haverstock was united in marriage with Maude Walter, who was born in Defiance county, Ohio, the daughter of James R. and Eliza (Stiffler) Walter. Mrs. Haverstock's parents had come from Tuscarawas county, Ohio, to Defiance county, that state, and subsequently moved to DeKalb county, locating near Butler, where Mr. Walter followed farming and where his death occurred in 1904. His widow now lives with a daughter at Defiance, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Haverstock have been born two children, Hazel A. and J. Harold. Fraternally, Mr. Haverstock belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is highly esteemed among his fraternal brethren. He is a man of splendid qualities of character, honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, and, because of his earnest efforts and successful career, he has earned and retains the warm regard of all who know him.

AUGUSTUS C. GRUHLKE.

The life of Augustus C. Gruhlke, a highly respected citizen of Waterloo, Indiana, has been one of consecutive endeavor along lines that seldom fail to bring satisfactory results, and now, in the evening of his life, he finds himself very comfortably situated as a result of his former years of activity. Augustus C. Gruhlke, of Waterloo, was born in Prussia, Germany, on March 6, 1850, and is the son of Daniel and Wilhelmina (Tietz) Gruhlke. When he was about nine years old his parents came to America, locating in Pulaski county, Indiana, on a farm. When he was about seventeen years old, Augustus Gruhlke started out in life on his own account, working at various employments, such as farming, and then railroading. In 1872 he came to

Waterloo, Indiana, in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, having charge of the tower at the railroad crossing. About three years later, when the Lake Shore depot was built, he put up a restaurant across the street from the depot, and for eighteen years this restaurant was operated by Mrs. Gruhlke, while Mr. Gruhlke attended to his duties at the tower. In 1897 Mr. Gruhlke sold the restaurant and in 1899 quit the employ of the railroad. In 1895 he had invented the first practical electric cigar lighter and went into partnership with Mr. William Kessler, of Auburn, to manufacture them. After the business was well started Mr. Gruhlke sold out his interest to Mr. Kessler. In 1899 he began giving his entire time and attention to manufacturing and inventing, and made improvements on the old cigar lighter, and at the same time organized the Star Electric Company to manufacture cigar lighters. He also organized the Waterloo Cigar Company. The lighter business was continued about six years, when Mr. Gruhlke sold his interest in it, and in 1908 he sold the cigar business. He has been very successful in original patents and has taken out five different patents on electric cigar lighters, each one an entirely different one from the other. He has also patented other inventions, including a formaldehyde generator for disinfecting purposes; a combination handle and castor, intended primarily to be used on rough boxes, so they could be either rolled or carried, but the holder can be used on any kind of a box. He also has applications filed for a patent on a cigar bunch making machine. Mr. Gruhlke has probably the largest collection of old firearms in the state of Indiana, and is an inveterate collector of curios, having at one time a collection of about twenty thousand pieces of Indian relics, but these he disposed of. He has a large and valuable collection of American and foreign coins, probably comprising two thousand specimens. He also has many minerals, fossils, shells and other natural curiosities, all of which would make an interesting museum collection. He has generously offered to loan these collections to a public museum at Waterloo if the citizens will provide a safe place for their care and protection. Mr. Gruhlke has a shop where he carries on his work as an inventor and designer and is an interesting man to talk to, for he has an intelligent comprehension of mechanics in all the details and is well posted on the current events of the day.

In 1879 Mr. Gruhlke married Almira Wheeler, who was born and reared in New York, a daughter of Seth and Mary Wheeler, and she was living at Norwood, New York, when she and Mr. Gruhlke were married.

Mr. Gruhlke has taken a deep interest in local public affairs and served three years as a member of the Waterloo school board, being treasurer of the board the first year and president during the last year. Fraternally he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons and he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. In 1893 Mr. Gruhlke started the publication of a monthly magazine called the *American Archeologist,* which attained a wide circulation among the scientists and archeologists. However, after he went into the manufacturing business his interests demanded his time to such an extent that he was compelled to give up the publication of the magazine, which he sold to Professor Warren K. Moorhead, of Andover College, the man who had charge of the government exhibit at the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago, and one of the best posted men in his line in the country. The magazine was afterwards merged with *Popular Science,* published in New York city. Mr. Gruhlke possesses business ability of a high order, as is emphasized by his business enterprises, and among his associates his advice and judgment are valued highly. Personally he is a man of fine qualities of character, genial and unassuming, and he has won a host of warm personal friends in this community, where he has spent so many of his active years.

In 1913 he reorganized the Waterloo Cigar Company, taking in his former foreman, Frank A. Stevens, as a partner, and they are now engaged in the manufacture of cigars and cigar bunch making machines.

ROBERT W. CROOKS.

The record of Mr. Crooks is that of a man who by his own unaided efforts worked his way from a modest beginning to a position of comparative affluence and influence in the business world. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the honorable methods which he followed while actively engaged in business won for him the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens of Waterloo.

Robert W. Crooks was born on December 9, 1830, in Trumbull county, Ohio, and is the son of William and Jane (Norris) Crooks. William Crooks was born probably in Scotland and his parents lived in Glasgow. He came to this country in childhood and was reared to manhood probably in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he married Jane Norris. Her father, James Norris, was a native of Ireland. William and Jane Crooks moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, being the first family to locate in what afterwards became the county seat. To them were born eleven children, of whom five became residents of DeKalb county, Indiana, two of them, William and Matthew, coming here in April, 1836, and locating on the St. Joe river, three miles below Newville. They had come by way of Defiance, Ohio, with a brother-in-law, Mr. Hull and several other families, and for about fourteen miles of the distance they had to literally cut their way through the woods. They entered land first three miles below Newville. In September, 1836, their mother came here with two other sons, Robert M. and Thomas. The latter was married to Eliza Davis. A year and a half later the widow and her two sons just named returned to Ohio, locating about ten miles west of Cleveland. Robert M., at the early age of nine years, went on the lake and for about thirteen years he traveled about a great deal, laboring in various capacities on the lake and canal, and then in 1859 came to DeKalb county and made his permanent home here. He bought a farm on Cedar creek, one and one-half miles south of Waterloo, where he lived until about 1896, when he moved into the town of Waterloo, where he has since made his home. He owned at one time one hundred and sixty acres of land, but sold forty acres of that, which has since been bought by his son. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Crooks and John Lightner engaged in the furniture business in Waterloo. About a year later Mr. Lightner sold his interest to Mr. Crooks and went to California, Mr. Crooks continuing the business alone until 1900, when his grandson, D. E. Newcomer, came into the business as a partner. In March, 1903, the store was burned, but a new building was immediately erected and business resumed. In 1909 Mr. Crooks sold his remaining interest in the business to his son-in-law, Christian Newcomer, and finally retired from business, residing now at his comfortable home at Auburn, where he enjoys the quiet and rest which his strenuous years of activity so richly entitle him to.

In 1852 Robert M. Crooks married Mary A. Burdick, who was born in Onondaga county, New York, the daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Spencer) Burdick. They moved to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about 1833, where Mary A. Burdick lived until her marriage. Her mother died at Waterloo and was taken back by Mr. Crooks and buried at her former Ohio home. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crooks, namely: Martha, the wife of Christian Newcomer, of Waterloo; Mamie, the wife of Franklin B. Fretz, well known citizen of Auburn, but finally moved to Rochester, where she died; Hattie is the wife of George Crowell, of Wilmington township, this county; Mary Rebecca is the wife of Philip Seiberts, of Auburn; Lucy is the wife of John Carper, who lives a half mile east of Waterloo; Eudora is the wife of Isaac McDaniel and lives in Wilmington township, this county; Laura Belle is the wife of Henry Gingerich, of Waterloo; Robert Wilson, who is engaged in the restaurant business at Akron, Ohio, married Annie Houshalter; Frederick, who lives on a farm about three miles south of Garrett, this county, married Dora Stafford, and they have three children, two boys and a girl; Victor, who lives on a part of his father's farm and owns forty acres on the south edge of Grant township, married Henrietta Haynes and they have four children, two boys and two girls; Delbert, who is on a part of his father's farm south of Waterloo, married Maude Soules and they have two sons; James Burdick is a railroad man and lives in Waterloo; he married Blanche Morgan and they have two sons; Clyde died at the age of thirteen years. The mother of these children died in 1864, and in 1866 Mr. Crooks married Mrs. Queen C. (Atkinson) Crooks, the widow of the subject's deceased brother, William Crooks. She died in September, 1900, and on June 8, 1902, Mr. Crooks married Mrs. Ellen (Hammond) Denison, who was born in Ohio, and came here in infancy with her parents, Daniel and Sophia (Wolfe) Hammond. They came from Columbiana county, Ohio, settling in Franklin township, this county, but later moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where they lived until the father's death, and the mother spent her last years with her daughter, Mrs. Crooks. Mrs. Crooks was but a child of six years when her father died and the mother being left with a large family of small children, she was reared by strangers in Kosciusko county. In 1867 she became the wife of George Washington Frick, of Grant township, this county, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, on April 25, 1837, the son of George and Elizabeth (Harold) Frick. When he was about eight years old the family settled about two miles east of Waterloo, this county, where the father had entered a tract of government land and there they made their permanent home. George Washington Frick was one of seven children and lived on the home place until his marriage in 1867. At that time he owned forty acres of land, which he traded in on an eighty-acre tract, giving five hundred dollars cash to balance the trade and later bought twenty-two and one-half acres more. Mr. and Mrs. Frick were the parents of five children, namely: Rosa Jane, born on April 19, 1868, is the wife of Riley Moore and lives on a farm in Franklin township, this county; Charles Herbert, born September 24, 1869, lives on the home place two miles southeast of Waterloo; Lucy Bell became the wife of Joseph Morr, of Garrett, this county; Adella May, born July 6, 1875, is the wife of William Powell, and lives in Wilmington township, near Butler; Earl W. lives on the home place. George Washington Frick died on April 12, 1891, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was an industrious man of regular and steady habits and enjoyed to a notable degree the respect of all who knew him. He and his wife both belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. After her husband's death Mrs. Frick lived on the farm until her marriage to Mr. Crooks, whose farm was separated from hers by a roadway and they had long been acquainted prior to their marriage.

Mr. Crooks has for many years been actively interested in the success of the community in which he lives and has been a potential factor in its advancement and improvement. He was township trustee of Union township for fourteen years and as ditch viewer he and the surveyor laid out over two thousand miles of ditch, mostly in DeKalb county, which contributed greatly to the improvement of the county, not only materially, but in the advancement of health conditions and the abolishment of malaria. Fraternally, Mr. Crooks is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being the only surviving charter member of the subordinate lodge of the latter order at Waterloo. He was also an active member of the Grange when it was in existence here. Mr. Crooks' high personal qualities have gained for him a wide acquaintance throughout the county, among which are many and loyal friends. Quiet and unassuming in his disposition, he is at the same time genial and companionable and is a welcome member of any circle which he chooses to enter.

SOLOMON BARNEY.

One of the influential citizens of St. Joe, DeKalb county, Indiana, is the gentleman to whose career the attention of the reader is now directed, who is ranked with the city's leading merchants and citizens. A man of excellent endowments and upright character, he has been a valued factor in local affairs and has ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem, being loyal to the upbuilding of his community and ever vigilant in his efforts to further the interests of his city along material, moral and civic lines.

Solomon Barney was born at Spencerville, Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on September 22, 1844, and is the son of George W. and Jane (Bratton) Barney, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania. George W. Barney was born October 13, 1815, at Wellsboro, Essex county, New York, and later accompanied his father on his removal to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he built and operated an iron foundry. When George Barney was a lad of fifteen years his father died and he soon afterward went to Canada, where he made his home with an older brother until 1838. In the latter year he came to DeKalb county and assisted in building the dam and mill at Orangeville. In 1840 he moved to Spencerville and entered the employ of R. J. Dawson as manager of the latter's mill, store and farm. In 1861 Mr. Barney was elected treasurer of DeKalb county, serving acceptably for four years, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Spencerville, where he remained until 1879, when he retired from active business life, his death occurring on August 6, 1897. He was a man of influence and prominence in his community and served as justice of the peace for twenty years, to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. On May 28, 1840, he married Jane Bratton, and to them were born seven children, namely: Lucius, John, Solomon, Benjamin Franklin, Mary, Marquis and George, all deceased excepting the subject of this sketch and Benjamin Franklin.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native township, completing his studies in the Auburn high school, and then took a course of training in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1866 he engaged in the mercantile business in Spencerville, where he remained until 1878, and in 1882 he located in St. Joe, where he has since engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has met with most pronounced success. He owns the property in which his store is located and also a very desirable residence property in St. Joe, and in everything with which he has been connected he has met with well deserved success. Beginning in a small way, his business gradually grew until today he is one of the most enterprising and prominent business men of his section of the county, his success being in a large part due to his close attention to business, his courteous treatment of his customers and his high personal character.

On March 13, 1870, Mr. Barney was united in marriage with Cordelia Gibford, whose death occurred on December 31, 1901. To them were born two children: George M., born January 19, 1871, who was married on October 11, 1897, to Dell Turrittin, and they have one child, Pauline; Violet M., born February 28, 1877, married a Mr. Johnson, of Tiffin, Ohio, and to them have been born three children: Josephine, Ethel Belle and Robert Y.

Politically, Mr. Barney has been a lifelong Democrat and has taken an active and intelligent part in political affairs especially pertaining to local elections. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, while fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the last named order he has been especially prominent and for fifteen years has rendered efficient service as district deputy grand master. The subject's career has been an honorable one, his relations with his fellow men having ever been above reproach and his good name beyond criticism. As already indicated, he wears the proud American title of self-made man and, being in the most liberal sense of the term the architect of his own fortunes, he may well feel a sense of pride in his achievements and the honorable position to which he has attained among the enterprising and successful citizens of the county in which his entire life has been passed.

ROMAIN C. CAMPBELL.

The record of the subject of this sketch is that of a man who, by his own unaided efforts, has worked his way from a modest beginning to a position of influence and standing in his community. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won him the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens of DeKalb county, whose interests he has ever had at heart and which he has always labored to promote.

Romain C. Campbell was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, on October 12, 1872, and is a son of John A. and Adelaide (Jadwin) Campbell, both of whom were natives of the state of Ohio. They were the parents of six children, namely: Irene M., Mervale F., Orla I., Romain C., Emlin V. and Charles W. After the death of the mother of these children the father married again, and by the second union there was one child born, Florence E. John A. Campbell was an insurance man during practically all of his active life and came to DeKalb county in 1840, settling first at Norristown, later called Jarvis and finally named Butler.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools at Butler, after which he attended the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, Indiana. During the following ten or twelve years he was associated with his father in the insurance business, and after the latter's death he was for two years in this line of business on his own account. He then became assistant cashier of the First National Bank, where he remained for sixty days, after which for two and one-half years he was employed in a like capacity in Knisely Brothers & Company State Bank. He then resigned this position and took up the real estate and insurance business under the firm name of Campbell & Creager. This firm was very successful in the handling of real estate deals, being interested in farm lands and city property, and some of the largest transactions of the kind in this locality were handled through their agency. This firm is now dissolved and Mr. Campbell is handling real estate and insurance.

In 1898 Mr. Campbell married Mattie Hamilton, the daughter of William and Emma (Clark) Hamilton, and to this union was born one child, Vera G. In 1909 Mr. Campbell married Maude Craum, the daughter of James and Jane (Casbeer) Craum, and to this union was born a son, John A.

Politically Mr. Campbell was formerly a Republican, but is now aligned with the Progressive party. He served several years as city treasurer and also as city clerk, giving entire satisfaction in these positions and increasing his prestige among his fellow citizens. Fraternally he is a member and trustee of Lodge No. 158, Knights of Pythias, while religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. A public-spirited citizen, his influence is always felt in local elections and he is looked upon as a man thoroughly in sympathy with any movement looking to the betterment or advancement in any way of his community, where he has always ben regarded as a man of sterling honesty and worth and worthy of the utmost confidence and respect, which his fellow citizens are free to accord, owing to his upright and industrious life.

JOHN HEBEL.

In the laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career on the part of a business or professional man there is little to attract the casual reader in search of a sensational chapter; but to a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual who without other means than a clear head, strong arm and true heart, directed and controlled by correct principles and unerring judgment, conquers adversity and finally wins, not only pecuniary independence, but, what is far greater and higher, the deserved respect and confidence of those with whom his active years have been spent.

John Hebel was born at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, on October 1, 1862, and is descended from rugged old German stock, his parents, John and Mary E. (Meiser) Hebel, having been natives of Hessen-Cassel, Germany. The family came to Auburn, Indiana, in 1864, the father dying here a few years later. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and at the age of seventeen years he and his brother, Michael, engaged in business on a small scale, selling confectionery and cigars in a store room at the corner of Seventh and Main streets. Two years later they were enabled to erect a business block at the corner of Seventh and Main strets, part of which they rented and in the other part installed a stock of groceries. Through the exercise of business judgment and sound business principles and methods the business grew rapidly and the brothers enlarged their stock, adding other lines of merchandise, and three years later found it necessary to enlarge their store room. They have built up a large and remunerative trade throughout the surrounding country and their present store occupies a space of forty-four by sixty-six feet with basement under all, besides ware rooms on the second floor. They carry a full line of staple groceries, a good variety of queensware, and a completely stocked meat market, and the store is numbered among the leading concerns of the kind in Auburn.

John Hebel has for many years taken a prominent and active part in the public affairs of Auburn, having served as treasurer of the city during the later nineties, and also rendered efficient service for several terms as a member of the city school board. During the past dozen or more years, he has served as treasurer of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company. In the fall of 1912 Mr. Hebel was elected clerk of the circuit court, assuming the duties of this office on December first following, and his administration of the duties of this responsible position have been marked by promptness, efficiency and courtesy to all who have had dealings with the office.

Politically, Mr. Hebel is a Democrat, standing prominently in the counsels of his party, while his fraternal membership is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the local lodge of which he has passed the chairs.

In February, 1886, John Hebel was married to Winifrede O. Richmond, a native of Stafford township, this county, and the daughter of William and Maria D. (Allen) Richmond. Mr. Richmond was for many years prominent in the civil life of DeKalb county, and at one time served on the board of county commissioners. Through her mother Mrs. Hebel is descended from the Allen family, of which Ethan Allen was a noted member. To Mr. and Mrs. Hebel have been born two children, J. William, born in April, 1891, and Irene Elizabeth. J. William graduated from the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, in 1911, to which institution he later returned for postgraduate work, taking the Master's degree, majoring in English. He is now a student at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and received the fellowship in 1913, a much coveted honor. He is pursuing the course with the expectation of following the profession of teaching in college. In 1911 he went to Europe with Professor Fred Smith, of Bloomington, traveling extensively over Scotland, Germany, France and Italy, and attending college at Jena, in Germany. Irene Elizabeth is a student in the public schools at Auburn. Besides these children, Mr. and Mrs. Hebel have lost a little daughter, Hilda, who died of diphtheria, when two and one-half years old.

Mr. Hebel is regarded as a good business man and an excellent manager, possessing sound judgment, keen foresight and who believes in pressing forward, keeping the wheels of the car of civilization ever moving up the steeps. He enjoys the respect and esteem of those who know him for his friendly manner, business ability, his interest in public affairs and upright living, and is regarded by all as one of the substantial and worthy citizens of DeKalb county.

SHELDON CROOKS.

Among the citizens of Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, who have built up comfortable homes and surrounded themselves with a fair amount of landed and personal property, few have attained a higher degree of success than the subject of this review. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with some obstacles to overcome, he has made a success of life, and in his declining years has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he has resided has been benefited by his residence therein.

Sheldon Crooks, a highly esteemed citizen of Waterloo, Indiana, was born one and one-half miles southeast of Waterloo on June 7, 1848, and is a son of Matthew and Nancy (Bryan) Crooks, the former of whom was born April 10, 1816, and died October 31, 1900, at the age of nearly eighty-five years, and the latter born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on April 3, 1821, and died April 20, 1884. Matthew Crooks, with a brother, came to DeKalb county in 1833 at the age of seventeen years and was here seized with ague so that he was compelled to return home for a period. In 1836 he again came here, this time being favored with good health and he grew to be a strong, hearty man. Their first work here was clearing the land of the dense timber which covered it, and at that time wolves and other wild animals as well as the no less savage wild men were numerous. For a part of the time during these first years Mr. Crooks was employed in railroad work. His marriage to Nancy Bryan occurred in 1844, she being a daughter of William Bryan and had come here with her parents, who located between the present towns of Waterloo and Butler on the Morningstar farm. Mr. Crooks farmed

SHELDON CROOKS

for some time, being compelled to do without many of the present conveniences, using ox teams and rude implements of early times, all of which entailed an immense amount of hard labor. In 1847 he bought eighty acres of land of Wesley Park, of Auburn, the farm being located a half mile west of the place where he was then working in what is now Grant township. There he built a cabin and a double log barn in the wilderness and persisted in his farming operations until at length success crowned his efforts. He became the father of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy: Lucinda died in 1865, aged nine years; Harriett died in 1871 at the age of eleven years; Mrs. Amanda Reed died October 19, 1893, being the widow of Stephen Reed, who died March 14, 1893, and she left a son, Carl Reed, then about three years old; Alice died in 1904, and was the wife of Thomas Cool, of South Bend; Marinda is the wife of Theodore McCush, of Litchfield, Nebraska; Sheldon, the subject of this sketch, is next in order of birth; Robert A. lives in Auburn and is a retired farmer; Barbara is the wife of John Hefty, who lives south of Butler in Wilmington township; George W. is an atttorney at Waterloo, this county.

Sheldon Crooks lived on his father's farm until he was about twenty-two years old and then worked a year for his uncle, Robert N. Crooks. In 1872 he obtained railroad employment, in which he was engaged for eight years. In 1877 he bought forty acres of land in section 14, Grant township, to which he gave his attention when, three years later, he quit railroad work. This land was only partly cleared, but was of good quality and he bought it for only twenty-five dollars per acre, making of it a fine farm on which he raised excellent crops. In November, 1904, he bought forty acres adjoining, also paying twenty-five dollars per acre for this, and he transformed an unsightly cranberry marsh into another fine tract of land. To the cultivation of this farm he devoted his attention with splendid success, so that in 1910 he was enabled to retire from active labor and now resides in a pleasant and attractive home at Waterloo.

In May, 1874, Mr. Crooks married Samantha Baughman, who was born in section 23, Union township, this county, the daughter of John and Nancy (Slentz) Baughman. These parents came from Pennsylvania in 1844 and located on the farm where Mrs. Crooks was born, and here reared the following children: Addison, of Auburn; Eliza, the wife of David Miser, is deceased; Nancy, who also is deceased, was the wife of Charles Oiler; Isaiah, deceased; Washington, deceased; Samantha, the wife of Mr. Crooks; Ermina, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Smith; Matilda, the widow of James Sibert, now deceased, lives in Auburn. The mother of these children died while Mrs. Crooks was a little girl, and the father afterwards married Elizabeth Weeks, by which union there were born four children, namely: John Franklin, of Auburn; Idola is the wife of John Fleming, who lives in the north part of Union township; Ida, the wife of Judson Miller, of Auburn, and Carrie, the wife of Delbert McBride, of Wilmington township, this county. The father of these children died on October 3, 1884. To Mr. and Mrs. Crooks were born six children, namely: Cora is the wife of John Oiler, of Wilmington township. They adopted Agatha Luce, the daughter of Mrs. Oiler's deceased sister, Mrs. Alta May (Crooks) Luce; Alta was the wife of Edward Luce, and her death occurred on February 10, 1912, leaving four children, Howard, Vida Allene, Agatha Lucile and Lester Sheldon; Howard lives with his father in Waterloo; Vida lives with the grandfather, Mr. Crooks; Agatha was adopted by Mrs. Cora Oiler and Sheldon was adopted by Charles Platter and wife, of Auburn; Minnie Crooks became the wife of Jay Raub, of Auburn; Olive is the wife of Elmer Pontius, a railway mail clerk who lives in Waterloo, and they have two children, Mabel and Clayton; Ora A. lives on the father's farm in Grant township, and married Dora Leaky, by whom he has two children, Margaret and Patrick; Vera Irene, who graduated from the Waterloo high school in 1913, married J. Lautzenheiser, and lives in Union township.

Mr. Crooks is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed through all the chairs of the subordinate lodge, while in 1903 he was a member of the grand lodge of the state. He takes a deep interest in the workings of the order and is held in high esteem among his fellow members. He is a man of ability, sturdy integrity and usefulness and as a citizen representative of the utmost loyalty, he merits the respect of his fellow men and his life record is deserving of a place in this publication.

REUBEN LOCKWOOD.

Few men of DeKalb county were as widely and favorably known as the late Reuben Lockwood, of Auburn, Indiana. He was one of the strong and influential citizens whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section of the state, and for years his name was synonymous with all that constituted honorable and upright manhood. Tireless energy.

keen perception and honesty of purpose; combined with everyday common sense, were among his chief characteristics and, while advancing individual success, he also largely promoted the moral and material welfare of his community.

Reuben Lockwood, who for many years was an honored resident of DeKalb county, was born in Jackson township, this county, on January 20, 1841, and died at his home at Auburn on March 30, 1912. He was a son of Alonzo and Rosamond (Phelps) Lockwood, who were numbered among the sturdy pioneers of this section of the country. Alonzo Lockwood, who was a pioneer in the southern part of DeKalb county, was born in 1814 in Vermont, the son of Levi Lockwood and wife. In young manhood he left his native state and located in Licking county, Ohio, where he married Rosamond Phelps, a native of Granville, that county. In 1834 he removed to Allen county, Indiana, and two years later came to DeKalb county, where Mr. Lockwood entered one hundred and sixty acres of land four miles southwest of Auburn, and there established their permanent home. He was a poor man when he came to this county, the trip being made up the St. Joe river and Cedar creek in a canoe which bore all their worldly effects. However, he was a hard worker, and was determined and ambitious to succeed in his new home. By dint of the most insistent labor and rigid economy, and by the exclusion of every expensive habit, he was enabled to buy out other settlers who were discouraged and desired to move elsewhere. In this way he was enabled to accumulate thirty-six hundred acres of land in different places, twelve hundred acres being in one tract adjoining his first farm. About twelve hundred acres were located near Paulding, Defiance county, Ohio, and some in Michigan, but the greater part of his holdings were in DeKalb county. He engaged very extensively in the buying and selling of live stock, much of which he also raised on his own farms, which he sold at considerable profit, most of his transactions being in horses and cattle. He was eminently successful in every transaction in which he engaged, his deals being characterized by shrewdness and sagacity of a high order, and in 1866 he was enabled to retire from business pursuits and removed to Auburn, where he spent the remainder of his days. His death occurred on July 4, 1886, at the age of seventy-two years, while in Defiance county, Ohio, his death being immediately due to a fall from a cart. He was survived a number of years by his widow, who died in Auburn in 1898. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Cyrus, who died in 1854, at the age of nineteen years; Reuben; Celia, who died about 1876, at New Elm, Minnesota, was the wife of George Coleman; Irvin, who spent his entire life in Richland township, this county, died in 1891; Lyman was a farmer and resided at Auburn, this county; Philo J., now deceased, lived in Washington, D. C. He was a noted pension attorney; Eunice is the widow of Benjamin Zigler and lives in Auburn; Cornelia, the widow of Davis E. Caruth, also lives in Auburn.

Reuben Lockwood was reared on his father's farm, in the operation of which he took an active part, and in the meantime secured his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. On November 22, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the front, but the ensuing winter was an unfortunate one for the entire command, as all but three or four of the regiment were either very ill or in poor health, especially at the time of the battle of Shiloh, but in which nearly all took an active part despite their poor condition. Mr. Lockwood's health became so precarious that he was mustered out soon afterwards because of physical disability. Upon his return to peaceable pursuits, Mr. Lockwood became a salesman, which vocation he followed in various lines for many years, traveling over a large portion of the country. In 1887 he helped to organize the Monitor Manufacturing Company, of which he was chosen vice-president. They erected a factory northeast of Auburn Junction, this county, where they engaged extensively in the manufacture of wind mills, potato crates, Fargo harrows, and also ran a planing mill. The business was continued until 1897, when it was discontinued. Besides the business interests mentioned, Mr. Lockwood owned about six hundred acres of farm land, located in Ohio, Michigan and this county, to which he gave his attention and in the operation of which he was very successful. In the business affairs of the community he was a prominent figure and contributed much to the prosperity and upbuilding of the community in which he lived. He was a man of broad sympathies and good-hearted in his attitude toward others, being well liked personally by all who came in contact with him.

On December 22, 1892, Mr. Lockwood was married to Mrs. Sarah Clarke Carr, of Detroit, whom he met in that city while exhibiting the products of his factory. Mrs. Carr was born four miles south of Dexter, in Washtenaw county, Michigan, and is a daughter of Dr. Henry and Mary (Pritchard) Clarke, both of whom were natives of London, England. Dr. Henry Clarke was a man of splendid education, possessing several diplomas, and spoke fluently seven different languages. He and his wife were married in London, and they afterwards came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, where the Doctor was engaged in the practice of his profession until seventy-eight years old. He had very early in life taken an interest in the science of anatomy, having begun dissecting at the early age of fifteen years. He became a surgeon of note and had a large practice all over Washtenaw county, where he was commonly known as the "old English doctor." Aristocratic in his manner of life, he was nevertheless very kind to the poor and never charged for his medical services when the recipient was not able to pay. Their daughter, Sarah A., was married in 1878 to George Washington Carr, of Bellville, Wayne county, Michigan, and two or three years later they moved to Detroit, where Mr. Carr was employed as a railroad fireman. Mr. Carr, who was born February 18, 1853, at Pinckney, Michigan, was a son of Malcolm and Nancy (Richmond) Carr, and his death occurred on March 17, 1888. To Mr. and Mrs. Carr were born two children: Lizzie G., who died in infancy, and George Freeman, who was born September 20, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood moved to Auburn in September, 1893, and Mr. Lockwood formally adopted his wife's son, George, who dropped his middle name of Freeman, being known now as George Carr Lockwood. On April 23, 1910, he married Hulda Gessner, of Monroe, Michigan, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Weisbeck) Gessner. To them was born a son, Reuben G., on January 21, 1911. George C. Lockwood is a tester at the Auburn automobile factory.

Reuben Lockwood was for many years an honored and appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, taking an active interest in the workings of the order. He was a member of that pioneer band which accomplished so much in the early development of this section of the state, and as a defender of his country in the hour of her trial he proved himself a patriot, and because of these characteristics he is entitled to specific mention in the annals of DeKalb county.

SAMUEL G. STONE.

The well known druggist whose name forms the caption of this brief review is too well known to the readers of this history to need extensive comment, since his has long been one of the leading business houses in Butler. It numbers its patrons by the hundreds throughout this locality, the store being a gathering place for visitors from the rural districts, but from whatever quarter customers come they are accorded uniform courtesy and the kindest consideration, always finding here a well-kept, neat, attractive and well-managed store, stocked with a complete and carefully selected line of goods, second to none, the prices of which are regarded by its many patrons of long standing as being remarkably low considering the excellent quality of goods offered.

Samuel G. Stone, a leading business man of Butler, was born at Fort Henry, New cork, on July 12, 1854, the son of Grandville and Lucy (Butler) Stone, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Connecticut. Grandville Stone was a wagon maker by trade, which pursuit he followed many years, but later in life took up farming, in which he was successful.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of New York and Ohio, having moved to the latter state and upon attaining mature years engaged in the drug business at Striker, Ohio, in which he continued with gratifying success until 1876. He then came to Butler, Indiana, and in 1877 engaged in the drug business here, in which he has continued ever since, and in which he has met with well deserved patronage. He has a large and well selected line of druggists' sundries, while in the filling of prescriptions he handles none but pure and fresh drugs. He is well qualified by training and experience for the business to which he devotes himself and because of the high quality of his goods, his prompt and courteous treatment of his customers and his own high character he has long enjoyed an enviable standing in his community.

In September, 1876, Mr. Stone married Elva C. Stoner, the daughter of A. B. and J. A. Stoner, of West Unity, Ohio. There Mrs. Stone's father followed the dual occupations of grocer and druggist for many years and was successful in his affairs. Eventually he located at Metz, Indiana, and finally came to Butler, where he remained for several years and then located at Garrett, this county, where his death occurred. To Mr. and Mrs. Stone have been born four children, Gertrude Elnora, Gladys Elmira, Bessie Emily and Milliard Samuel.

The Democratic party has always claimed Mr. Stone's support, and he has been active in the ranks of that party during political campaigns. He has been honored by his fellow citizens by election to a number of public offices, in all of which he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He was trustee of the town of Butler under the old law for two years, and in 1902 was elected a member of the board of school trustees, in which he has served four terms and is still an honored member of that body. He was elected the first mayor of Butler when it was incorporated as a city in 1903, serving a short term, his administration, which expired in 1905, being characterized by marked ability and effort to advance the interests of the community. He also served as city treasurer for three years with eminent satisfaction. Religiously, Mr. Stone is an earnest member of the Methodist church, while fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Personally, Mr. Stone is a man whom it is a pleasure to know, being generous-hearted, kind, hospitable, honest in all his dealings with his fellow men, and eminently worthy of the trust and respect they repose in him and have for him, and he is today regarded as one of DeKalb county's representative and most valued citizens.

JOHN H. W. KRONTZ.

Examples that impress force of character on all who study them are worthy of record. By a few general observations may be conveyed some idea of the high standing of John H. W. Krontz in the community where so many of his active years have been spent. United in his composition are so many elements of a solid and practical nature which during a series of years have brought him into prominent notice and earned for him a conspicuous place among the enterprising men of DeKalb county, that it is but just recognition of his worth to speak at some length of his life and achievements.

John H. W. Krontz was born in Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on April 7, 1870, and is the son of Michael E. and Mary Ann Krontz, both of whom were natives of the state of Ohio, the father born in Holmes county. They came to Indiana and the father was one of the early settlers of this locality, having arrived October 8, 1843. He was a farmer by vocation, which pursuit he followed all his life and attained to a gratifying degree of success. They are both now deceased. They were the parents of three children—Laura K., William and John H. W., the last named being the only survivor.

John H. W. Krontz attended the common schools of DeKalb county, completing his elementary studies in the high school at Butler and in the Fort Wayne College. He then took up pedagogical work and for several years followed teaching in this county, meeting with marked success in this exacting vocation. Mr. Krontz had pursued his technical studies along the line of civil engineering, in which his ability was widely recognized, and in 1896 he was elected surveyor of DeKalb county, serving efficiently and satisfactorily in this position until 1900. Upon retiring from the office of surveyor he took up the work of civil engineering, in which he is still engaged. Thoroughly competent by training and experience for this important line of work, Mr. Krontz is widely recognized as one of the leading surveyors of this section of the state and is constantly employed in this line. Politically Mr. Krontz is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious membership is with the Christian church. Mr. Krontz's career presents a series of successes, while his unswerving rectitude has made his life count for good in all its relations, as is attested by the unreserved esteem of the people of the community in which he has lived so many years, and in which he has had due regard for the higher verities of life, giving his support to that which tends to the betterment of the people.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS.

DeKalb county, Indiana, has been especially honored in the character and career of her public and professional men. Here, as in every community, there are found, rising above their fellows, individuals born to leadership in the various professions, men who have dominated not alone by superior intelligence and natural endowment, but by natural force of character. It is always profitable to study the lives of such men, weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of others. A lawyer of widely recognized ability and a man of undoubted integrity and honor, William H. Leas has made a definite impression on the history of his locality. DeKalb county has been dignified by his noble life and splendid achievements, and he stands as a worthy and conspicuous member of a striking group of public men whose influence in the political and civic life, as well as in professional circles, has been of a most beneficent order, and it is but a matter of justice to here enter a brief tribute to his career.

William Henry Leas was born in Salem township, Steuben county, Indiana, on the 16th day of September, 1849, and is the son of John and Susan (Schimpff) Leas. More specific reference is made to his ancestral history in the sketch of his father, which appears elsewhere in this work. He came with his parents to Smithfield township, this county, in 1868, and from that time on has been continuously and closely identified with the history of this locality. He secured his elementary education in the common schools, after

WILLIAM H. LEAS

MRS. EMMA LEAS

which he engaged in pedagogical work, teaching first in the district schools and afterwards in the graded schools of Waterloo. Later he assisted Willard, Kingman and McConahey in surveying and the making of county maps in Ohio and Indiana, in which work he gained much valuable experience and knowledge. Having long entertained an ambition to enter the legal profession, in 1873 Mr. Leas began the study of law at Angola and in the fall of that year he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in March, 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He had been admitted to the bar in Angola in 1874, and on June 1, 1875, he located at Waterloo and opened a law office. He was first in partnership with C. M. Phillips until October, 1875, from which time he was alone until November, 1876, during which period he succeeded in building up a good practice. In the month last mentioned he became a member of the law firm of McBride, Morlan & Leas, his partners being Judge R. W. McBride and Joseph L. Morlan. In August, 1878, Mr. Morlan died and the firm was dissolved, since which time Mr. Leas has mostly practiced alone. In point of length of continuous practice Mr. Leas is the dean of his profession in DeKalb county.

Mr. Leas' success in his profession has been most pronounced. Always careful in the preparation of his cases and a deep student of law, he has the faculty of stating a case clearly and succinctly, while his candor, fairness and honor have made him deservedly popular among his colleagues and those with whom he has had dealings. He possesses a comprehensive knowledge of the law and a familiarity with precedents, which have made him a strong pleader and an opponent to be feared. Personally, his clean character, fidelity of purpose and affability of manner have won him a large circle of warm friends and commended him to the good opinion of all who know him.

Politically, Mr. Leas has always been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party and was twice elected a member of the board of school trustees of Waterloo, where he performed effective and appreciated work in the interest of educational affairs in the community. From 1902 to 1912 Mr. Leas served as attorney for the town of Waterloo, and is at the present time attorney for the town of Corunna.

On August 20, 1878, Mr. Leas was united in marriage to Emma J. Danks, the youngest daughter of Oris and Stella (Booge) Danks. She was born and reared in Waterloo, and suffered the loss of her mother when but an infant, in 1863. Afterwards her father married Sarah A. Jones. Orris Danks was born in Onondaga county, New York, on July 16, 1815, a son of

Benoni and Phoebe (Earle) Danks, who also were natives of the Empire state. His grandfather, Robert Earle, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. In 1836 Orris Danks came to DeKalb county and bought land in Smithfield township, returning to his native state two years later and there, in 1840, he married Euseba Brown. In the following year they returned to DeKalb county and made their home on his land, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted himself until 1862 when the family removed to Waterloo, where Mr. Danks engaged in the hardware business, afterwards engaging successively in the grocery and boot and shoe business. His first wife died in 1851 and in 1852 he married Estella Booge.

To Mr. and Mrs. Leas have been born two children, namely: Stella B., born July 4, 1880, is the wife of R. Earl Peters, whose permanent home is in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, but who is now in Washington, D. C., as secretary to Congressman Cyrus Cline of the twelfth district. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have a daughter, Leah Velletta, born March 20, 1907. Earl D. Leas, born February 15, 1882, lives in Waterloo, where he enjoys a large business as a buyer and shipper of corn, baled hay and straw. On January 20, 1904, he married Emma Gfeller, of Waterloo, the daughter of Samuel Gfeller.

GEORGE SCHULTHESS.

There could be no more comprehensive history written of a city or a community, or even of a state and its people, than that which deals with the life work of those, who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have placed themselves where they well deserve the title of "prominent and progressive," and in this sketch will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active and less able plodders on the highway of life and who has attained to an enviable position in the business, political and social life of the community where he has resided for many years.

George Schulthess, business man, citizen and public official, who is honoring the city of Garrett, Indiana, by his residence, was born on May 5, 1873, at Millersburg, Ohio, and is the son of Matthias and Elizabeth (Schaffe[illegible]) Schulthess. These parents, who were natives of Switzerland, trace their ancestry back through the centuries to about the year 1400. The subject possesses a genealogical work in the German language which traces the paternal ancestral line in unbroken ascent to the founder of the family in 1400 in the state of Zurich, Switzerland. Three months before the subject of this sketch was born his mother became a widow through the death of her husband and she herself died when the subject was but twelve years old. These parents had been married in their native land and Matthias Schulthess was a cooper by trade and an energetic and industrious workman. At the time of the mother's death she left a family of three sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and a daughter are still living: Fred, a resident of Garrett, Mrs. Emma Geib, living on a farm near Garrett, and the subject of this sketch. The latter came to Garrett at the time of his mother's death and made his home with his brother, Fred. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and his leisure hours, instead of being spent in play and recreation, were employed in assisting in farm work. Later he and his brother located in Garrett and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in partnership with Professor Moore, which they conducted a few years, and then engaged in the milling and grain business. They were successful in these enterprises, but after a few years they sold out and engaged in the coal business for three years, at the end of which period they disposed of those interests and since that time the subject has been engaged in supervising his farm of one hundred acres located one-half mile from Garrett in Keyser township. Though starting life under discouraging conditions Mr. Schulthess, by most indomitable perseverance, sturdy industry and wise management, has prospered and is now numbered among the successful and up-to-date citizens of his community. With modern and progressive ideas regarding business affairs he has maintained his farm at the highest standard of excellence and has found it a profitable enterprise. Though his business affairs have made heavy demands upon his time Mr. Schulthess has nevertheless found it possible to take an active part in local public affairs, in which he has been deeply interested. In 1900 he was elected trustee of his township and served four years to the credit of himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens and also served a year as city councilman by appointment. In the fall of 1908 he was elected to the council, serving until October of the following year, when, owing to a vacancy, he was appointed mayor of Garrett and has now been serving four years in this position. That he has acquitted himself with honor and credit goes without saying among those who are familiar with his efforts. The city is now erecting a new city hall and under the administration of Mayor Schulthess a new boulevard lighting system has been installed, the public utility plant been overhauled, including the installation of new engines and generators and a substantial addition to the main building. In all these things Mr. Schulthess has been guided by the same sound business ideas and methods that he has exercised in the conduct of his own affairs, this being the secret of the successful administration which he has given to his office. In politics he gives his earnest support to the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to both subordinate lodge and encampment, and also belonging to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Religiously, Mrs. Schulthess is a member of the German Methodist church.

In 1897 Mr. Schulthess was married to Elizabeth Lehmback, of Garrett, and to them have been born three children, Aline, Howard and Leroy. Mr. Schulthess's life history exhibits a career of unswerving integrity, indefatigable private industry and wholesome home and social relations, a most commendable career crowned with success. It is the record of a well balanced mental and moral constitution, strongly marked by those traits of character which are of special value in such a state of society as exists in this country. Possessing a strong social nature and exercising a genial and friendly attitude toward those with whom he comes into contact, it is not strange that he has gained a large and loyal following among his acquaintances in this locality.

FRANK HOGUE.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has made a success of life and won the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such is the record of the well-known gentleman whose name appears at the head of this paragraph, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would be hard to find in the city where he has resided during the major portion of his life. Steady persistence, stern integrity and excellent judgment have been the elements which have contributed to his success, and because of this success and his high personal character he is deserving of the high position which he holds in the esteem of all who know him.

Frank Hogue, who for a number of years has been the efficient lumber buyer for Hoffman Brothers Company, of Fort Wayne, is a native son of DeKalb county, having first seen the light of day in Butler township on June 11, 1852. He is the son of Henry and Effie (King) Hogue, the former of whom died on August 5, 1872. Henry Hogue was the son of George and Lydia (Wilder) Hogue, and was born in Canandaigua, New York, on March 5, 1818. When about twenty years old he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, his mother having died a short time before that, and here he was employed in sawmills, work to which he had been accustomed in his native state. He bought a farm in Butler township and there made his permanent home, his father also spending his last years there. Carrying on the dual occupations of farming and lumbering, Henry Hogue was a very busy man, and he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was a Republican in politics, though with no aspirations for public office. He married Effie King, who was born in Pennsylvania on November 26, 1828, and who is still, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, a well-preserved woman, retaining her mental and physical faculties to a remarkable degree. She is the daughter of George and Mary Jane (Phillips) King, and she was brought to DeKalb county on October 4, 1835. Her father was killed when she was but three days old, and she was reared by her mother until seven years old, after which time she was reared in the family of George DeLong, with whom she came to Indiana, the family locating in Butler township, DeKalb county. Their long and tiresome journey was made in a wagon, drawn by two yoke of oxen, who pulled them from Dayton, Ohio. They had come from Pennsylvania down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, and thence by canal to Dayton. It took them six weeks to make the trip from Dayton, camping out at night and letting the oxen graze. They came by way of Fort Wayne, thence through Huntertown, which then consisted of but three or four houses. But few roads had been constructed, and those few very poorly made, while most of the streams had to be forded. On approaching their land in Butler township, none of which had been cleared, they were compelled to cut the dense undergrowth and many trees in order to get their wagon through to the site of their future home. The prospect was not a very inviting one, but, with a vision of the future, Mr. DeLong went energetically to work to clear a spot for a home. They first lived in a tent made of carpet, but soon a log cabin was erected, in which the family were comfortably housed. Here Mr. DeLong acquired ownership of three hundred and fifty acres of land. A few years later he sold out and moved to Allen county. Mr. and Mrs. Hogue had been married just prior to that event and they remained on the farm, Mr. Hogue being employed to run the saw-mill for the new owner. They then moved to the farm adjoining on the north, which Mr. Hogue had bought, and there he spent the remainder of his life. To him and his wife were born ten children, namely: George Henry, Lydia A., Frank, Effie, Theron, Frederick, Perry, James, Florence and Mary, the latter dying at the age of three months. Of these children, only three are now living, namely: Frank, the immediate subject of this sketch; Lydia, of Auburn; Florence, the wife of William Hoff, of Selma, California. The mother of these children now makes her home with her son Frank.

Frank Hogue was reared on the home farm in Butler township and secured his education in the common schools. In 1873 he went West, where he remained three years, and then, in 1876, he returned to the home farm, to the operation of which he gave his attention for a time. He then accepted a position with Hoffman Brothers, of Fort Wayne, extensive lumber dealers and saw-mill men, and he has been connected with that company ever since. For thirty-five years he has been the timber buyer for this well-known firm, his duties requiring him to travel over practically the entire country. He has earned the reputation as one of the best judges of timber in the country and his services are held in high value by the firm with which he is connected. Mr. Hogue has continued to reside in Auburn, and has a beautiful home at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, which he built in 1909.

In 1884 Mr. Hogue married Allie Rainsburg, of Pleasant Lake, Indiana, the daughter of Frederick Rainsburg, of Hudson, Indiana. Mrs. Hogue died in 1891, and in 1898 Mr. Hogue married Carrie Caswell, of Fremont, this state, to which union was born a daughter, Frances. They are well known throughout this community, and their friends are in number as their acquaintances.

JONAS E. DILGARD.

Among the honored and influential citizens of Waterloo, Indiana, is Jonas E. Dilgard, who has shown what an earnest and energetic hard-working man can accomplish, although forced to hew his own fortune from obstacles that beset his way. He started life without financial aid from anybody; has been industrious, and has adhered to those principles and ideals that always insure success, so that his later years are being passed in the midst of plenty and serenity.

Jonas E. Dilgard, who is now retired from active labor and is residing in the attractive little town of Waterloo, is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, where he was born on February 14, 1853. He is a son of John and Mary (Hoy) Dilgard. John Dilgard was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and in early childhood was brought to Wayne county, Ohio, by his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Dilgard. Mary Hoy, who was a native of

Wayne county, Ohio, and the daughter of Jonas Hoy, was reared in her native county and lived there until her marriage. In 1865 John Dilgard and his wife moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating four miles west of Waterloo, where they had acquired eighty acres of good farming land and there they made their permanent home. John Dilgard was an active and industrious man, being both a farmer and a carpenter, which dual occupations he followed during all his active years. His death occurred in 1899 and his wife died in 1880. They were the parents of six children: Jonas, Mina, Emily, Daniel, Martha and John.

Jonas E. Dilgard was reared on the paternal farm and in the schools of Waterloo he secured his education. In 1870, at the age of seventeen years, he began a successful pedagogical career, and during the following ten years was numbered among the leading teachers of DeKalb county, having taught successfully at various places where a high standard of education was in demand. During this period his summer seasons were spent in agricultural employment. In 1876 Mr. Dilgard was married to Mary Goodwin, the daughter of David and Sarah (Wiltrout) Goodwin, she being a native of Waterloo. David Goodwin was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on November 5, 1826, and his death occurred at Waterloo, Indiana, on March 9, 1899, in the seventy-third year of his age. About 1854 he moved from Ashland county and purchased a tract of land at the edge of Waterloo, which he cleared and developed, making of it eventually one of the best farms in this vicinity. He was survived a number of years by his widow, who died in October, 1912. After Mr. Dilgard married he rented a farm for about a year and then bought a farm located between Auburn and Waterloo in Grant township, where he now owns one hundred acres. In 1880 he gave up teaching school and moving on to the farm south of Waterloo, he lived there until 1906, when he retired from active farm labor and moved to Waterloo, where he now resides. He still owns the farm and in a general way supervises its management. In 1885, while still residing on his farm, Mr. Dilgard engaged in the agricultural implement business at Waterloo, but a year or two later he sold that business and during the following two years he was a traveling salesman for the Altman-Taylor Company and about a year for the Plano Binder Company; also for about two years after leaving the farm he was engaged in the restaurant business at Auburn, having bought the same from his son, Carl. He was successful in this enterprise, but eventually sold it and returned to his home in Waterloo. He is a man of good business ability and sound judgment, and because of his excellent qualifications he has succeeded in everything to which he has turned his hand.

Fraternally, Mr. Dilgard belongs to the Knights of Pythias and takes a deep interest in the workings of the order. He has taken an intelligent interest in public affairs and served four years as trustee of Grant township, and is now president of the board of trustees of the town of Waterloo, discharging his official duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dilgard have been born seven children, namely: Claude, Roy, Carl, Gladys, Glen, Ralph and Howard, all deceased except Carl and Howard. Carl was born September 16, 1884, married Dora Daniels, the daughter of Harrison Daniels, and they have a daughter, Bernadine. He lives in Waterloo and follows the trade of a carpenter. Howard Dilgard. born July 10, 1898, is a student in the public schools of Waterloo.

Mr. Dilgard is an able, educated, well read and progressive gentleman, a fine type of a self-made man who has confidence in the people and is ready at all times to do his full part in the advancement of the public welfare. He is not lacking in the qualities of sociability and those traits of character which win friends for a man, and in the community where he has spent so many of his active years, he enjoys a notable measure of popularity.

JAMES PURVIS McCAGUE.

Fealty to facts in the analyzation of a citizen of the type of James Purvis McCague is all that that is required to make a good biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true worth of a county or state revered and respected. In the broad light which things of good report ever invite, the name and character of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch stand revealed and secure, though with modest demeanor, with no ambition to distinguish himself in public position or as a leader of men, his career has been signally honorable and it may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon life's work, for it shows that the man who persists along right lines of endeavor will eventually accomplish what he sets out to do despite seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

James P. McCague was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on July 12, 1846, and is a son of Samuel Cochran McCague and Eliza Jane (Barfoot) McCague. Samuel C. McCague was a son of James and Elizabeth McCague, the former of whom was a native of the north of Ireland, though of Scotch-

MR. AND MRS. J. P. McCAGUE

Irish descent, his ancestors having located in the Emerald Isle on account of the religious liberty which they enjoyed there and which was denied them in their native land. His wife, Eliza Jane Barfoot, was a daughter of Andrew Barfoot, who with his wife came from Scotland, her eldest brother having been born on the ocean en route to America. In 1848 Samuel C. McCague brought his wife and child to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating on the I. N. Cox farm one and one-half miles south and a little west of Ashley. After living there two years he sold this place and bought eighty acres of land one mile west of Sedan, where his death occurred in 1852, at which time the subject of this sketch was but six years old, and the only child. The subject's mother than engaged in teaching school, which she followed until 1855, when she became the wife of Aaron B. Smith, to which union was born a son, Sanford S., who died May 24, 1913. The mother's married life continued until 1868 when, at the death of her husband, she came to Waterloo and made that her home for some time.

The subject of this sketch secured his education in the district schools, but in 1861, at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, his patriotic fervor was aroused and though but fifteen years old he tried to enlist to fight for the Union, but was rejected on account of his youth. He then went to Iowa and obtained employment on farms in Winnesheik county. While in that state he attended school at Decorah, and there became acquainted with two daughters of John Brown, the famous anti-slavery agitator of Osawatomie. At the time of the New Ulm massacre by the Indians in 1862, he joined an independent military company and went to the assistance of the settlers and was present at the capture of six hundred Sioux Indians, who were sent to Davenport. While on a skirmish Mr. McCague was captured and was carried to a gorge, but while the guard was sleeping he loosened himself. In so doing he disturbed a dog which he killed with the guard's knife and he then made his escape. In 1863 Mr. McCague tried to enlist as a recruit in the Twelfth Iowa Regiment Volunteer Infantry, but was again rejected because of his boyish appearance. He then returned to Winnesheik county and attended school until the spring of 1864 when he enlisted in Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, a one-hundred-day regiment, with which he served his term, participating in the battles of Tupella and Guntown and being mustered out in August, 1864. After receiving his discharge from the army Mr. McCague returned to his old home near Ashley, DeKalb county, Indiana, and during the first winter here he attended school and then again applied himself to farm work, later coming to Waterloo and here beginning his association with machinery, which has characterized the greater part of his life since. In the spring of 1865 he went to Kendallville and attempted to enlist in the army, but having gone first to tell his mother of his intentions he was a day too late, the orders having been issued to enlist no more men. At Waterloo Mr. McCague obtained employment in a planing mill where he finally became engineer and afterwards ran engines at various mills. He was married in 1871 and immediately afterwards bought a saw mill and stave factory where he manufactured staves for oil barrels. When timber got scarce he sold his stave machinery, but continued to operate the saw mill, which, however, was burned in 1890. He then became a practical machinist, bought tools and started a machine shop in Waterloo, north of where the town hall is now located, conducting this shop until 1901. In 1900 he was so unfortunate as to lose an eye by its being pierced with a piece of steel, while he was working on a boiler. In 1901 Mr. McCague invested eight hundred dollars in stock in a new concern which was organized to manufacture corn huskers and he then turned his shop and machinery over to the new concern and became machine shop foreman for two years. In 1903, his ability as a machinist and engineer having become widely known, Mr. McCague was called upon to take charge of the machinery in the electric light and water plant of Waterloo, and in 1904 he was given full charge of the plant as superintendent and has held that position until the present time. Fully qualified by training and experience for this important position Mr. McCague has discharged his duties with promptness and with painstaking care and enjoys the confidence and regard of all who are familiar with his work. In 1881 he was gone for a short time to Des Moines, Iowa, as foreman of a band saw mill, and also for a short time ran a steamboat on the Des Moines river. He afterward spent a year at Evansville, keeping saws in a saw mill in good shape, as he was an expert in that particular line of work and received a good salary for his labors.

In 1871 Mr. McCague married Nancy A. Bowman, the daughter of James and Jane (Bort) Bowman, who are represented elsewhere in this work, and to this union have been born seven children, namely: Charles A., an engineer on the Lake Shore railroad, and who lives at Elkhart, married Lillian Phillips, and they have one son, James P.; Nellie A. died at the age of sixteen years; Edward Purvis married Rilla Newcomer, to which union was born a daughter, Irene, and he died at the age of twenty-five years; Blanche C. is the wife of Emmett E. Cox, of Waterloo; Eston B., who lives two miles west of Butler on a farm, is a machinist by trade, and he married Clara Hanes; Eugene J., who married Dessie Greenwood, died in 1907 at the age of twenty-seven years; Minnie I. died at the age of twelve years.

Fraternally, Mr. McCague is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having passed through all the chairs and serving as worshipful master of his lodge. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and here enjoys the association with other veterans of the late war. He has taken a deep interest in local affairs and has served four terms as a member of the town board. In 1872 Mr. McCague built a fine home in the northeast part of Waterloo, where, on a large lot, which has been beautified in every respect with large beds of flowers and fancy shrubbery, he has erected a beautiful home heated by furnace, lighted by electricity and with water throughout the house, his home as regards beauty and convenience comparing favorably with any home in Waterloo. Mrs. McCague is passionately fond of flowers and spends much of her time in the care of them, in which she has met with much success. Mr. McCague is probably as versatile in his mechanical ability as any man in this locality, being not only an expert electrician, but a good all-around machinist, an expert plumber and an experienced saw man, besides which he learned the trade of steam engineer. He is a close student of practical mechanics and is a deep reader on a wide variety of subjects, being able to converse intelligently on many themes which ordinarily do not interest the average man. He has passed through a varied and strenuous career in many respects, being able to recite some very interesting experiences and narrow escapes, but is entirely modest and unassuming, caring nothing for praise or public applause, and he possesses to an eminent degree those qualities of character which beget friendship, and in this locality where he has resided for many years he has earned the high regard of all who know him.

W. L. BLAIR.

It is with a great degree of satisfaction that we advert to the life of one who has made a success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of prosaic endeavor or radical accomplishment, abounds in valuable lesson and incentive to those who have become discouraged in the fight for recognition or to the youth whose future is undetermined. During a long, strenuous and honorable career W. L. Blair, one of the substantial and representative citizens of

DeKalb county, has directed his energies and talents toward the goal of success in this locality and by patient continuance has won, and is now numbered among the worthy and substantial farmers of Wilmington township. The subject bears the distinction of being the oldest resident of DeKalb county, he having resided here continuously for seventy-eight years, and being the only survivor among a family of thirty-five relatives.

W. L. Blair was born in Portage county, Ohio, on November 27, 1831, a son of John and Margaret (Douglas) Blair, who moved to DeKalb county in 1835, settling in Concord township, at which time there were but nine families in the county, seven of whom were located in Concord township. The Indians were frequent visitors at their home and at one time the subject's sister turned an empty barrel over him while she ran to the field to tell the men of the approach of the Indians. Mr. Blair was reared to the life of a pioneer and early began assisting in the arduous labors of clearing the land, his educational privileges being very limited. The first school he attended was taught by Rev. Benjamin Alton in a log house on land now occupied by Christian Curie. Mr. Blair is descended from a sturdy line of ancestors, his parents having been natives respectively of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Mrs. Jane Notestine, deceased; Douglas, deceased; Mrs. Samantha Dragoo, deceased; Hiram, deceased; Lucius J., deceased; William L., the subject of this sketch, and Benjamin, John and Carlin, who are deceased. The land which the subject's father entered in DeKalb county is that now occupied by the present site of St. Joe, and there the subject of this sketch spent his early years. He has always devoted his activities to agricultural pursuits, and, owing to his persistent industry, sound business methods and careful attention to the conservation of the soil and other practical features of successful agriculture, he has for many years enjoyed a splendid reputation among his fellow farmers. He owns thirty acres of land near the town of Butler, on to which he moved in 1865, and during the long period of his residence here he has continuously enjoyed the confidence and good will of the community.

Mr. Blair has been twice married, first in 1859 to Amy Aldrich, to which union were born two children, Corwin B., of Gary, Indiana, and Mrs. Lena Corcoran, of Michigan. Mr. Blair's second union was to Mary L. Hall, the daughter of J. C. and Abigail (Norris) Hall, natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Blair has reached an advanced age, heaven having lengthened out his life until he has been permitted to witness the vicissitudes of the most remarkable epoch in the world's business and inventive history, in all of which he has been an interested spectator. There is no doubt but that his long life has been due to his sterling character, his conservative habits and his pure thinking. He is even tempered, patient, scrupulously honest in all the relations of life, hospitable and charitable, his many kindly deeds being actuated solely from his largeness of heart rather than from any desire to gain the approval of plaudits of his fellow men. In all that constitutes true manhood and good citizenship he has been a worthy example and none stands higher than he in the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moves.

JOHN H. LEASURE.

Specific mention is made in the following paragraphs of one of the worthy citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana—one who has figured and is still an active participant in the splendid commercial prosperity which characterizes this community, and who is contributing in a definite measure in his particular sphere of action to the growth of the locality and to the advancement of its best interests. Earnest purpose and tireless energy, combined with mature judgment and everyday common sense, have been among his most prominent characteristics and he has merited the respect and esteem which are accorded him by all who know him.

John H. Leasure was born in Savannah, Ashland county, Ohio, on July 26, 1849, the son of Lovengar and Eleanor (Hayes) Leasure. In 1852 the family moved to Auburn, Indiana, where he secured a limited education in the public schools, which, however, has been liberally supplemented through the years by much reading and habits of close observation. At an early age, the subject was apprenticed to learn the trade of shoemaking, that being a period when most boots and shoes were made by hand to order. He worked at that trade for eight years, then accepted employment as a clerk in a hardware store at Auburn. About 1893 Mr. Leasure moved to Angola, where he remained most of the time up to 1900, in which year he returned to Auburn and engaged in the hardware business on his own account. Subsequently he, with W. H. McQuiston and Harry Swarts, organized the Auburn Hardware Company, with the intention of opening a new store. At that time the John L. Davis estate was being closed up and his old established store was offered for sale. The subject and his associates bought the store and ran it for two years, when Mr. Leasure and his wife and son bought the interests of Messrs. McQuiston and Swarts and thus became sole owners. This business has prospered under the wise management of Mr. Leasure and is now one of the principal mercantile establishments of Auburn, commanding a large and constantly increasing trade through this section of the country. A large and well selected stock is carried, consisting of shelf and heavy hardware, paints, stoves and other lines usually carried in an up-to-date store of the kind.

On December 30, 1880, John H. Leasure was married to Lida Powers, who was born near Greensburg, Indiana, the daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Hood) Powers, and who is mentioned more fully elsewhere in this work. To this union have been born two children, namely: Flossie is the wife of Harry M. Richwine, of Auburn, and they have one child, Helen Marguerite; J. Kent is a medical student in the Indiana State University, at Bloomington.

Politically, Mr. Leasure gives his support to the Democratic party, while fraternally he is an appreciative member of the Knights of Pythias. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, to which he gives his earnest support. In all the relations of life he has been a man among men, and, because of his high character and earnest life, he merits the confidence and good will which he enjoys in the community.

JACOB LUTZ.

The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual standard be good, if its reputation for the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities, it will be found that the standard set by the leading men has been high, and their influence such as to mold the characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. Placing the late Jacob Lutz in the front rank with such men, justice is rendered a biographical fact universally recognized throughout the locality long honored by his citizenship. Although a quiet and unassuming man, he contributed greatly to the material and moral advancement of his community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moved and gave him a reputation for integrity and correct conduct such as few achieve, and, although he is now "sleeping the sleep of the just," his influence is still living and his memory is still greatly revered.

Jacob Lutz was born near Canton, Stark county, Ohio, on January 17, 1829, and was a son of Michael and Magdalena Lutz. In 1828, when about seventeen years of age, he came to DeKalb county with his parents, who located here on a farm. His father died about two years after their arrival here and Jacob and his brother John became assistants to their mother in the clearing, improvement and cultivation of the farm, and in the protection and care of the younger children. Mr. Lutz devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits and his farm in Grant township became one of the most up-to-date and productive in the county. Progressive and methodical in his business affairs, as well as in the operation of his farm, it was hardly surprising that he should achieve a splendid success, for he possessed to a notable degree those qualities which contribute to prosperity in any undertaking. Mr. Lutz was at all times actuated by the highest motives and so ordered his life as to retain throughout his career here the confidence and good will of all who knew him, and his death, which occurred on September 22, 1900, was considered a distinct loss to the community. Mr. Lutz was an active and earnest member of the Reformed church from boyhood, of which society Mrs. Lutz is also a member, and in everything that affected the moral, civic, material or educational welfare of the community he was active in support of the best measures.

On June 29, 1869, Jacob Lutz married Sarah Hamman, who was born at Tappan, Kosciusko county, Indiana, the daughter of Daniel and Sophia (Wolfe) Hamman. Her father formerly lived in Columbiana county, Ohio, but subsequently became a resident for a few years of DeKalb county, Indiana, later moving to Kosciusko. He was married in Ohio to Sophia Wolfe, who was a daughter of Adam and Susan Wolfe. Her father died when she was but four months old, and her mother afterward became the wife of George Mull, who lived until about 1872, or until Mrs. Lutz was married. After her husband's death, Mrs. Mull came to DeKalb county and lived with her daughter until her death, which occurred in 1901. Mrs. Lutz came to DeKalb county two years prior to her marriage and lived with her sister, Mrs. Robert N. Crooks.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lutz were born four children, namely: Allen, who lives on a farm at Cleveland, Tennessee, married Carrie Barth, and they have four children, Coral, Roy, Ralph and Iva; Laura died at the age of three years; William, who was born in 1874, lives on the home place with his mother; Arthur died on April 22, 1900, in his twenty-first year. In addition to these children, Mr. and Mrs. Lutz adopted a little girl at the age of six months, whom they named Dora, and whom they raised the same as they did their own children. She is now the wife of Clarence Bowman and lives on the old Bowman farm two miles east of Waterloo. She is the mother of a daughter, Thelma. The Lutz family have long occupied a high position in the social circles of the community where they live, and are held in high esteem because of their estimable qualities and the part they have played in the development and welfare of their county.

HOWARD B. McCORD.

The prosperity and substantial welfare of a community are in a large measure due to the enterprise and wise foresight of its business men. It is progressive, wideawake men of affairs that make the real history of a community, and their influence in shaping and directing its varied interests is difficult to estimate. The well known gentleman of whom the biographer writes in this connection has long ranked among the leading business men of Auburn, and it is to such enterprising spirits as he that the locality is indebted for the high position it occupies as a center of commercial activity and progress.

Howard B. McCord was born on April 1, 1862, about one mile southeast of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is a son of George S. and Eliza J. (McClenathan) McCord. George S. McCord was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on April 13, 1835, and on March 26, 1861. he married Elizabeth J. McClenathan, who continued his faithful and loving companion for over thirty-five years. Two years after the consummation of this marriage, Mr. and Mrs. McCord came to Auburn, Indiana, where they lived about six years and then moved to Fort Wayne, this state, where Mr. McCord was superintendent of a bucket factory. In 1875 they returned to Auburn where they made their future home and where George S. resumed contracting, which he had followed here prior to his removal to Fort Wayne. Later he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business for Schaab Brothers, and when they eliminated that department from their business, Mr. McCord went into that line of effort on his own account and continued in it until his death. He was exacting and methodical in everything he did and this characteristic was exercised in the last hours of his illness when he made a careful preparation and disposal of his business affairs just as he would were he starting upon a journey. Morally and spiritually, he was of unblemished character and had for many years been ready for the call whenever it might come. As was said of him by one who knew him, "Not only did he live this in formal service and devotion, but

HOWARD B. McCORD

in his daily life it was exemplified." He was a skillful workman, a sound business man and made a success of whatever he turned his attention to. He was a great lover of nature and in God's out-of-doors he received his greatest inspirations and keenest insight into spiritual life. He died on December 22, 1906, at the age of seventy-one years, approaching death with the calm serenity of a true Christian, "Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Howard B. McCord was reared in Auburn and in Fort Wayne and secured his education in the public schools of these cities. When eighteen years old he taught a term of school and then became a clerk in F. E. Davenport's drug store, which at that time stood at the corner of Eighth and Main streets, on the site where the City National Bank is now located. In July, 1887, Mr. McCord bought a half interest in the drug store owned by Robbins & Son, he and E. L. Robbins continuing the business where Mr. McCord is now. In 1897, Mr. Robbins retired and Mr. McCord has continued the business alone ever since. He carries a large and well selected stock of drugs and druggists' sundries, and for many years has enjoyed his full share of local patronage. He has been successful in this enterprise and has become interested in other local business concerns, being a stockholder and director of the Auburn State Bank. In the civic life of the community, Mr. McCord has long been prominent and was a member of the city council for two terms, beginning March 26, 1900, when the city was incorporated, thus serving four years. During his term of office the paving of streets was begun, one of the most marked improvements in its history. Mr. McCord was a member of the committee on revision of the city ordinances, a change from town to city government, entailing many radical changes in the governing ordinances of the municipality, necessitating the collection of the ordinances from a great mass of other matter in the town records. This work was satisfactorily accomplished to the credit of the committee.

In May, 1885, Mr. McCord was married to Tillie E. Williamson, the daughter of Eli and Susanna Williamson, of Waterloo, who are represented elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. McCord have been born two children, Victor W., who is in the drug store with his father, and Dorothy M., who is at home. Fraternally, Mr. McCord is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to William Hacker Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and also belongs to Lodge No. 1291, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a charter member, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. McCord is a pleasant gentleman, honest and upright at all times and he is not only held in high esteem for his superior business ability, but for his public spirited nature, wholesome private and personal life and he is one of DeKalb county's noted and influential men.

JOHN GROGG.

In the history of DeKalb county, as applying to the agricultural interests, the name of John Grogg occupies a conspicuous place, for through a number of years he has been one of the representative farmers of Grant township, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success, sooner or later, and to Mr. Grogg they have brought a satisfactory reward for his well directed effort, and while he has benefited himself and the community in a material way he has also been an influential factor in the educational, political and moral uplift of the community favored by his residence.

John Grogg was born on July 1, 1845, in Plain township, Stark county, Ohio, and is the son of Daniel Grogg, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He accompanied his parents to DeKalb county, Indiana, and was reared on the old home farm, which was located east of where the county farm is now, and there he lived until twenty-four years of age. He assisted in the early cultivation of the home farm and during the winter months secured his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. After his marriage, which occurred in 1867, Mr. Grogg came to Grant township, this county, and located on a part of the farm that his father had bought in 1840. Not an inch of the land which he secured had been cleared and he commenced to operate along the same lines which characterized the early pioneers. The timber had to be felled, the stumps cleared and fences erected, as well as other necessary improvements, and at that time there was no road running from Auburn to his place worth mentioning, the only highway being a trail which had been cut around the swamps. Mr. Grogg built a log cabin in which he made his home until he was able to clear his land and raise crops, from which time onward he was able to live in more comfortable circumstances. His present attractive residence was built in 1889. Mr. Grogg is now the owner of eighty-eight acres of good, tillable land, practically all of which is in cultivation and he follows advanced agricultural methods, rotating his crops from year to year in such a way as to maintain the fertility of the soil, while the general appearance of the place indicates him to be a man of good judgment and sound ideas. During the years in which he has resided in the township Mr. Grogg has taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community and has served as supervisor for twenty-six years, this being a remarkable testimonial to his efficiency and the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his official duties. In the improvement of the public roads he has been especially interested and has changed them from the early-day corduroy construction to as fine gravel roads as can be found anywhere in the county, and he has just reason to be proud of his attainments in this line.

In 1867 Mr. Grogg married Catherine Kandel, who was born in New Bavaria, Germany, the daughter of Jacob and Katherine Kandel. In 1859 she came with her parents to America, who located first at Tiffin, Ohio, but in 1860 came to DeKalb county, locating a half mile south of Faigler's Corners in Richland township, where they spent the remainder of their days. To Mr. and Mrs. Grogg were born four children, namely: Daniel J., born in 1868, who assists his father on the home farm; Annie, who is the wife of Charles Zerkle, of Waterloo, has eight children, Ora, Forrest, Ford, John, Dewey, Guy, James and Lulu; Alta is the wife of John Melton, who lives west of Waterloo in Grant township and has two children, Blanche and Edna; Nannie is at home keeping house for her father. Mr. Grogg's life has been characterized by duty faithfully performed, and in his relations with his fellows he has earned their favorable opinion and is numbered among the popular and public-spirited citizens of his community.

THOMAS H. SPROTT.

Earnest labor, unabating perseverance, good management and a laudable ambition to succeed, these are the elements that have brought Thomas H. Sprott prosperity and won for him the good will and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. A native of Auburn, DeKalb county, where he first saw the light of day on September 4, 1850, he has spent his entire life in his native locality and is therefore well known here. His parents were Samuel W. and Sarah J. (Hays) Sprott Samuel W. Sprott was born in Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Thomas and Mary Sprott, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. Samuel W. Sprott came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in March, 1836, walking the entire distance by way of Defiance, Ohio. He was immediately successful in whatever he turned his hand to here and, his abilities and character becoming recognized by his fellow citizens, in 1841 he became county clerk, county auditor and county recorder. He held the office of auditor for one year and the other two offices simultaneously for ten years. In 1855 he was again elected to the office of county clerk, serving four years. He was a man of high character and strictest integrity and during all the period of his residence here he enjoyed to a notable extent the absolute confidence and esteem of the people with whom he mingled. Some time after locating in Auburn he married Harriet Miller, who died shortly afterwards, and subsequently, at Savannah, Ohio, he was united in marriage to Sarah J. Hays, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hays. She was born at Haysville, Ohio, of which town her grandfather was the founder. Mr. Sprott continued to reside at Auburn, looking after his property interests and also engaging to some extent in agriculture. From 1872 to 1875 he engaged in the shoe business and was postmaster at Auburn in the year 1867. He died on December 14, 1882, his wife having died August 19th of the previous year. They left two children, Mary W., who became the wife of Dr. W. H. Nusbaum, of Indianapolis, and Thomas H., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Thomas H. Sprott was reared to manhood in Auburn, and during his younger days was engaged in surveying to some extent. In 1872 he engaged in the shoe business in partnership with his father and remained so occupied until 1875, when he went into the real estate and insurance business. In this line he has continued ever since, being the oldest now in Auburn who have continuously engaged in that business in this county. Possessing marked business ability and energetic as a hustler after business, it is no wonder that Mr. Sprott has through the years enjoyed the largest patronage in his line in the county, and wherever he has gone he has made friends, which has meant increase in business.

Mr. Sprott married Abagail J. Potter, of Auburn, the daughter of James A. and Catherine (Sponsler) Potter, these parents having come to this county from Ashland, Ohio. The father was a native of the state of New Jersey, but was reared to manhood at Jeromeville, Ohio. The Potters came first to Adrian, Michigan, where they lived a year and then about the close of the Civil war they came to Auburn, where Mr. Potter engaged in the shoe trade. To Mr. and Mrs. Sprott have been born four children: Jarl S., Pearl M., Donald P. and Kirby L. Jarl S., who was born in 1882, married Carrie Larsen and lives in Chicago, where he is city salesman for the General Fire Proofing Company; he has a daughter, Helen M. Pearl M., who is assistant cashier in the Auburn State Bank, lives in Auburn. Donald P., born on November 11, 1886, married Hazel M. Ensley, is agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and lives in Auburn; he has three children, Thomas R., Donald E. and Marie Alice; Kirby L., born July 7, 1891, is employed as agent with the United States Express Company in Auburn.

Politically, Mr. Sprott is an Independent Democrat. Fraternally, he belongs to DeKalb Lodge No. 214, Free and Accepted Masons, and to Auburn Camp No. 51, Knights of the Maccabees. In May, 1902, Mr. Sprott was elected mayor of Auburn, assuming the duties of this office on September 1st of that year, and his administration was of such a character as to win for him the unqualified commendations of his fellow citizens. Mrs. Sprott, who moves in the best social circles of the city, has for a number of years been a prominent member of the Ladies' Literary Society and is otherwise active in many good works. Mr. and Mrs. Sprott both enjoy a well deserved popularity in the city of their residence and are numbered among its best citizens.

JOHN KRAUS.

The gentleman to whom the reader's attention is now directed was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but, in spite of these, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life and is well and favorably known throughout his community as a result of the industrious life he has lived here for many years, being regarded by all who know him as a man of sound business principles, thoroughly up to date in all phases of agriculture, and as a man who, while advancing his individual interests, does not neglect his general duties as a citizen.

John Kraus, who owns a fine little farm of forty-six acres in Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born on August 12, 1860, in Holmes county, Ohio, and is a son of Philip and Catherine (Ludwig) Kraus, the former of whom was born in Bavaria, and the latter in Hesse, Germany. Philip Kraus was a stone mason by trade, and when the subject of this sketch was but one year old the family moved to Spencer county, Indiana, where the mother died when John was but nine years old, leaving three sons. At this time the father and his sons came to Auburn, Indiana, where he obtained work at stone masonry, and the subject of this sketch still recalls his boyhood days when he assisted his father in that work. In 1869 his father married Mary Schaal, who as best she could became a mother to the orphan boys, her efforts being appreciated by them, and during all the subsequent years she enjoyed their confidence and highest regard. She was born in April, 1833, in Germany, and was residing at Toledo just prior to her marriage to Mr. Kraus. She was twice married prior to her union with Mr. Kraus, having first married a man named Schearer, by whom she had a daughter, Eva, who is now the wife of M. F. Long, ex-county clerk of DeKalb county, and now residing at Butler. After Mr. Schearer's death she became the wife of a Mr. Detch. She is now, at the age of eighty years, making her home with the subject of this sketch. In 1870 the Kraus family moved to the Sprott farm and two years later moved to where the subject now lives, in sections seventeen and eighteen, Grant township, where the father died when John was but fourteen years old. From the age of eleven years the latter had been compelled to practically earn his own way, working out at farm labor and other employment, and at the age of twenty-one he took up his residence on the home farm, to the operation of which he has devoted himself continuously since. Though his farm comprises but forty-six acres, it is so well managed and cultivated that he derives a greater profit from it than many do from much larger acreage. He is thoroughly up to date in his ideas as to the cultivation of the soil and the raising of crops, keeps in touch with twentieth-century theories and practice in agriculture, and the well kept appearance of his place bespeaks him to be a man of good judgment and excellent taste. Though deprived in his boyhood of the opportunities for an education which he should have had, he has by much reading and close observation become a well-informed man and is able to intelligently discuss all the leading questions of the day. He still retains the habit of reading which he formed years ago and in his home are found many of the best books of the day.

On September 1, 1885, Mr. Kraus married Jennie Monger, who was born at Avilla, Noble county, Indiana, the daughter of Sebastian and Mary (Zonker) Monger, the father being a native of Bavaria, and her mother born in Seneca county, Ohio. They were married in the Buckeye state and came to Indiana together, locating in Noble county, where they lived the remainder of their days, the father dying at the age of eighty-three years and the mother when seventy-seven years of age. Sebastian Monger was a carpenter and builder by vocation, living on a farm which was operated by his son. To Mr. and Mrs. Kraus have been born the following children: Gertrude died at the age of two and one-half years; Ralph Watterson, who died at the age of three years and seven months of scarlet fever; Charles A., a painter, who was born on June 12, 1886; Edward J., born on September 30, 1887, is at home; Agnes Catherine, born January 12, 1889; Frances A., born January 13, 1894, and Florence, born October 7, 1897.

Politically, Mr. Kraus is an earnest Republican, having long taken a deep interest in public affairs, but he has never aspired to office. Though his daily occupation does not bring him much into public life, he is unusually well acquainted throughout the county and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a member of the township advisory board, discharging the duties of this position to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. One of his vivid recollections is that of the last important trial in the old court house, which was the Miller murder case. He was on the jury and was confined with his colleagues six long weeks under charge of a bailiff day and night. Religiously, he and his family are members of the Catholic church. Because of his success and genuine worth, he enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

BYRON LEAS.

The best history of a community or state is the one that deals most with the lives and activities of its people, especially of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have forged to the front and placed themselves where they deserve the title of progressive men. In this brief review will be found the record of one who has achieved a career of marked success in agricultural affairs and a name which all who know him delight to honor owing to his upright life and habits of thrift and industry.

Byron Leas, one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born on October 6, 1873, on the farm where he now resides just west of Waterloo. He is the son of Obediah Leas, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and he was reared on the home farm, securing his education in the public schools of the community. Since his marriage, which occurred in 1895, Mr. Leas has been farming on his own account on the farm where he now lives which was owned by his father and where he has resided continuously for forty years. His place comprises one hundred acres, the east line of which is only a fourth of a mile from the corporation line of Waterloo, and a splendid gravel road extends across his farm. The beautiful and attractive home, surrounded by graceful and shapely shade trees, the large and commodious barns and other necessary outbuildings which are all kept in first class condition attest to the sound business judgment and excellent taste of the owner. Mr. Leas has achieved a creditable success as a farmer and among his fellow agriculturists he enjoys a splendid and well deserved reputation.

In 1895 Mr. Leas was united in marriage to Otie Jones, who was born and reared in Grant township, a daughter of John Wesley and Sarah (Plum) Jones, who are mentioned on another page in this work. Fraternally, Mr. Leas is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the workings of which order he takes a live interest. Characterized by breadth of wisdom and strong individuality and in all his enterprises actuated by noble motives and high resolves, Mr. Leas' success and achievement represent the results of the proper utilization of innate talent in directing his efforts along those lines where sure judgment has led the way. Although he is too busy a man to devote much time to political matters, yet he can always be depended upon to lend his influence and support to all worthy movements whether political or otherwise that have for their object the betterment and upbuilding of his community.

WALTER W. MOUNTZ.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. The life of the honorable subject of this review has been such as to elicit just praise from those who know him best, owing to the fact that he has always been loyal to trusts imposed upon him and has been upright in his dealings with his fellow men, at the same time lending his support to the advancement of any cause looking to the welfare of the community at large.

Walter W. Mountz, who is the present efficient city clerk and city collector of Garrett, Indiana, was born on July 10, 1886, at Overbrook, Kansas. He is the son of Francis Henry and Della (Smith) Mountz, both of whom were natives of Steuben county, Indiana, and whose respective parents came from Pennsylvania, their fathers being Jonas Mountz and Amos Smith, natives of the old Keystone state and of Pennsylvania German stock. Shortly after his marriage Francis H. Mountz moved to Kansas, locating in 1884 on a farm there, where he remained until 1892, when the family moved to Garrett, Indiana, and the following year Mr. Mountz bought the old John

WALTER W. MOUNTZ

L. Davis hardware store. He continued the business until 1904, when, in September, he sold out and thereafter lived a retired life until his death from apoplexy, which occurred in December, 1911, at the age of fifty-two years. He is survived by his widow, who now lives in Garrett. Mr. Mountz was well known throughout this community and was prominent in civic affairs, having served as superintendent of street paving and public improvements. He was city councilman for two years, 1901 to 1903, and was president of the DeKalb Building and Loan Association several years. To him and his wife were born three children, Walter W., the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Dessa Barre, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and Russell, who lives at home.

Walter W. Mountz received his education in the Garrett public schools and during the latter years of his school period he worked in his father's hardware store. In 1905, Mr. Mountz went to St. Louis and entered the employ of the Simmons Hardware Company, but a year later he resigned and took a position as storekeeper and time keeper for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at Chicago. In 1907, he went to Denver in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, but six months later he was employed as material clerk with the Rock Island railroad, being located at Goodland, Kansas. In 1908 Mr. Mountz came to Garrett, Indiana, and accepted a position as salesman with the Leigh Hunt clothing store, where he remained two years, or until his election as city clerk, which office he assumed on January 1, 1910, being re-elected in 1913 to succeed himself for term of four years beginning January 1, 1914, without any opposition, he being chosen for a second term. He is eminently qualified for the discharge of the responsible duties of this office and has so conducted the affairs of the position as to meet the unqualified endorsement of his follow citizens.

Politically, Mr. Mountz is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and has taken prominent part in political affairs. He served as precinct committeeman of the sixth precinct and also chairman of precinct committeemen of Keyser township in 1912, and in the same year he was secretary of the Wilson-Marshall Club. Fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In the last named body he has served as recording and financial secretary since June, 1909. Mr. Mountz is a very busy man, for in addition to his official position as city clerk, he also serves as city collector and is secretary of the financial board of the city.

Since January, 1912, he has served as treasurer of the Garrett library board, and has rendered valuable assistance in the satisfactory conduct of the library.

On July 10, 1909, Mr. Mountz married Lulu Maurer, who died on July 29, 1910, and on August 4, 1912, he was united in marriage to Myrtle Osborne, of Kendallville. Mr. and Mrs. Mountz move in the best social circles of Garrett, and are very popular among their acquaintances. Mr. Mountz is a man of stanch integrity of character and possesses to an eminent degree those qualities which make and retain friendship.

SIMON A. DILGARD.

All credit is due a man who wins success and by persistency and energy gains a competence and a position of honor as a man and citizen. The record of the subject of this sketch is that of such a man, for he came to DeKalb county in the days of her rapid growth and here worked out his way to definite success and independence. He quickly adapted himself to the conditions which he found here and has labored so consecutively and effectively that he is now held in high regard by all who know him, having here maintained his home since 1859.

Simon A. Dilgard was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on August 18, 1854, and is the son of Reuben and Lovina (Shaffer) Dilgard. Reuben Dilgard was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on February 28, 1822, and was the son of Jacob Dilgard, whose father was a native of Paris, France, and who came to America in his youth, being reared by a German family in Pennsylvania, where he became first a mountaineer teamster and later a miller. When fifteen years of age Reuben Dilgard moved with his parents to Ohio, being one of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, and it is a noteworthy fact that of this family the father and all seven boys learned and followed the trade of milling. In Ohio Reuben Dilgard married Lovina Shaffer on March 10, 1846, the wedding occurring at her parents' home near Loudenville, Ashland county. Lovina Shaffer was a daughter of Simon and Rebecca (Kinnard) Shaffer, the latter's father having been a native of London, England, who, in early childhood, was brought by his parents to America. Soon after landing in America, while crossing a frozen river, the ice broke and the parents were thrown into the water and drowned, an Irish woman rescuing and rearing the lad, who grew to maturity and became the father of Rebecca, Mrs. Shaffer. She had an uncle, General George, in the

War of the Revolution, and others of the family have been noted for their courage and patriotism. After Reuben Dilgard's marriage in Ohio, he lived there until October, 1859, when he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and located in the northwest quarter of section 7, Grant township, which at that time was covered by a dense forest, not a stick of timber having been cut. Though some other land had been bought in the neighborhood, but little of it had been at that time improved. Here Mr. Dilgard entered bravely upon the task of clearing and improving the land in true pioneer fashion, and here he and his wife lived the rest of their lives. They were the parents of four children, two daughters and two sons, the former dying in infancy in Ohio. The boys were the subject of this sketch and a brother, William, who was born on August 28, 1850, and died at the age of thirty-five years, unmarried. Reuben Dilgard died on July 27, 1896, and the mother, who was born May 11, 1824, died on August 17, 1891.

Simon A. Dilgard has spent all his life since coming to Indiana on the original farm excepting about three years spent in New Mexico, dating from March, 1909. He has been active during all these years and acquired a competency so that during the later years of his life he has been enabled to spend a good deal of his time in travel. He and his son together own three hundred and forty acres of land in one piece and his son's wife also owns a quarter section of land adjoining in New Mexico only a few rods from the old and historic Santa Fe trail. Mr. Dilgard has seen a good deal of frontier life during his travels, having come in contact with the Indians and the old trails and Indian battle grounds, which he has closely observed, and has also witnessed many strange customs among the border tribes. For a time he operated a flour mill at Auburn, but the mill was destroyed by fire in 1905.

On February 3, 1876, Simon Dilgard was united in marriage with Eliza Goodwin, who was born in Smithfield township, this county, the daughter of Daniel and Susanna (Kiefer) Goodwin. Daniel Goodwin was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on October 2, 1824, and was the son of David and Katherine Goodwin. He came to DeKalb county in 1843. His wife, Susanna Kiefer, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on September 21, 1828, the daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Smith) Kiefer. She was married on April 20, 1855, and came at once to DeKalb county, living in Smithfield township. Daniel Goodwin died on July 4, 1900, and Mrs. Goodwin is still residing in Smithfield township, where she enjoys the respect of all who know her. Daniel Goodwin was twice married, his first wife living but a short time after their marriage. Her maiden name was Mary S. Barron, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, where their marriage occurred on June 28, 1850. She was the mother of two sons, Philemon, born May 14, 1851, in Ohio, and Henry, born in Indiana on September 20, 1854. The mother of these children was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on August 2, 1830, and died on September 24, 1854. Daniel Goodwin first came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1853, and entered land in Smithfield township, after which he returned to Ohio for a time. By his union with Susanna Kiefer were born the following children: William, born August 24, 1856; Eliza, born August 26, 1858; Elmira, born September 10, 1860; John W., born July 22, 1862, and David, born October 20, 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Dilgard have been born the following children: Myrara Arvie, who died at the age of four months; Ray C., an undertaker at Auburn; Jay W., born March 17, 1887, is at home; Bernice, born August 8, 1892, died at the age of two months; Verna Katherine, at home.

Fraternally, Simon Dilgard has been a member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias at Waterloo from the time it was instituted, and is also an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic order. His parents were active members of the Lutheran church, in which they were earnest workers and were close students of the Bible. He, himself, has taken an active interest in local public affairs, having been a member of the first township advisory board of Grant township. Politically, a Democrat, he has frequently been a delegate to county conventions and has been prominent in the councils of his party, enjoying a close personal acquaintance with Vice-President Marshall and other eminent leaders of the party. He has been a man of industrious habits, showing wise discrimination and wise judgment in all his affairs and the success which has come to him has been gained by honest, earnest effort, for which he is entitled to the universal respect which is accorded him in this community.

EUGENE KELLY.

Fealty to facts in the analyzation of the character of a citizen of the type of Eugene Kelly is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true glory of a city or state revered at home and respected abroad. In the broad light which things of good report ever invite, the name and character of Eugene Kelly stand revealed and secure, and, though of modest demeanor, with no ambition to distinguish himself in public position or as a leader of men, his career has been signally honorable and it may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon his life work.

Eugene Kelly was born in Waterloo, Indiana, on July 17, 1879, and is the son of Alfred and Ada (Locke) Kelly, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, consequently the family genealogy will not be referred to specifically at this point. Mr. Kelly was reared under the paternal roof and received his education in the public schools of Waterloo, where he graduated from the high school in 1899. After completing his education his first employment was at telephone line work for his father, who then owned the Waterloo telephone exchange, and he continued in this line of effort until his father's death in 1911, since which time Mr. Kelly and his mother have owned the exchange and Eugene manages the business. He is up-to-date and progressive in his ideas relating to business affairs and by his indomitable energy, courtesy to the patrons of the exchange, and his efforts to give good, quick, efficient and prompt service, he has earned the appreciation and good will of all who have had dealings with him.

Politically, Mr. Kelly is a Democrat and is active in the local organization, as was his father. Fraternally, he is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, in the workings of which he takes a deep interest.

In 1892 Mr. Kelly married Carrie E. Triplett, of Rome City, Indiana, a daughter of George and Addie (Chapin) Triplett. George Triplett was born in 1843, near Akron, Ohio, the son of Joshua Triplett, while his wife was born near Medina, Ohio. They were married at Medina, and soon afterward Mr. Triplett became a private soldier in the Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving for three years. He was orderly sergeant, and was a courageous and faithful soldier, being severely wounded in battle, from which he was so badly disabled that he was unfit for field duty and was then detailed for service on a hospital transport. After the war he engaged in the grocery business at Toledo, and later at Medina, Ohio, and about 1872 went to Elk Point, South Dakota, where for a while he ran a restaurant and bakery. Subsequently he came to Indiana, again locating at Roanoke, near Fort Wayne, where he followed the same business until about 1878, when he went to Rome City, Indiana, and has been engaged in the hotel business about thirty-five years there. His wife died in March, 1912. Religiously, they were members of the Universalist church. To Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have been born two sons, Alfred, born December 17, 1904, and Grant, born September 6,

1907. Personally, Mr. Kelly is a most courteous, companionable gentleman, influential in business circles and honorable and reliable in all of his dealings. He ranks among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the city in which he resides, manifests an active interest in whatever pertains to the progress of DeKalb county and co-operates with others in forwarding all measures whereby his fellow men may be benefited.

BENJAMIN CLOSE.

Standing for upright manhood and progressive citizenship the subject of this sketch has long occupied a conspicuous place among the representatives of the great agricultural interests of Indiana and his influence in every relation of life has made for the material advancement of the community in which he resides and the moral welfare of those with whom he has been brought into contact.

Benjamin Close, one of the enterprising farmers and public spirited citizens of Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born on August 24, 1858, in Ashland county, Ohio. He is descended from a long line of sterling ancestors, the first member of the family to locate in America being Benjamin Close, who with two brothers came from England to this country in early colonial days. The subject's paternal great-grandfather, Benjamin Close, Sr., was a soldier in the American Revolution and lived about forty miles from Buffalo, New York. Among his children was Benjamin Close, Jr., who married Elizabeth Gale, and among their children was Samuel, the subject's father, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, who married Mary Foote. Mary Foote was born in Lorain county, Ohio, and was the daughter of Charles and Mary (Hunter) Foote. The subject's parents grew to manhood and womanhood in their native state and were married there, subsequently living on a farm, which pursuit the father followed during his active years.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm in Ohio until thirteen or fourteen years of age, when the family moved to near Garden City in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where the father bought a farm and lived there about twenty-five years, and there the mother died. After her death the father lived among his children and is now a resident of the state of Oregon.

The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in Minnesota and attended the public schools there, being graduated from the high school at

Garden City. After his marriage, which occurred in 1884, he continued farming in Minnesota for thirteen years, having acquired a splendid tract of one hundred and sixty acres. On October 1, 1897, he sold that farm and came to DeKalb county, Indiana, buying one hundred and eleven acres three miles north and a half mile west of Auburn, to which he has since devoted his attention with splendid results. Besides this farm he and his son own thirty-seven and one-half acres of land together. The subject's home place is well improved with a substantial and attractive residence, large and well built barns and other outbuildings, and the attractive and well kept grounds and other features of the farm reflect great credit on the owner. Mr. Close is modern and up-to-date in his ideas and keeps in touch with the most advanced thought relating to agricultural methods and practice. In addition to the raising of all the crops common to this locality he is also engaged in the raising of fruit and the breeding and raising of live stock, in which he has met with splendid success.

In 1884 Mr. Close married Emma Shumaker, of near Napoleon, Ohio, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Weiler) Shumaker, both of whom are descended from staunch old Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. These parents remained on the farm, being engaged in agricultural pursuits until about ten years ago when they retired from active life and moved to Napoleon, where the mother died July 19, 1913. To Mr. and Mrs. Close have been born six children, of whom one is deceased, as follows: Percy, born August 5, 1885, died at the age of twenty-five years May 2, 1911. He married Grace Goetchkins, of Union township, this county, and left a daughter, Audrey; Arden, who lives on a farm in Grant township, this county, married Lottie Grogg, and they have a daughter, Irene; Elma is at home with her parents, as are Joseph, Elbert and Maurice. The subject himself is one of ten children born to his parents, of whom one sister, Mrs. Jessie Osgood, lives in Calgary, Canada, and Perry is editor of the Dixon (Montana) *Herald*, the other children being all deceased.

As already indicated, Mr. Close has devoted much close study to the science of agriculture and is without a peer among the farmers in his section of the county, being progressive in his methods and making use of the latest and most approved implements and appliances by means of which the labors of the farm are not only greatly lessened but made much more effective and economical. He keeps in touch with the trend of current events, takes an active interest in public and political affairs and is numbered among the most progressive and enterprising citizens of his section of the county.

GEORGE NOIROT.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honorable subject of this sketch whose eminently successful career now comes under review.

George Noirot was born on February 18, 1864, in Paulding county, Ohio, and is a son of Nicholas and Magdalene (Hurtig) Noirot, the former born in France in March, 1826, and died in January, 1905, at the age of nearly seventy-nine years, while the mother was born in Alsace, formerly France, now Germany, in March, 1823. These parents were married in France in 1850, and in the spring of 1853 they came to America, locating first at Findlay, Ohio. The father was called a knife maker, but was really an expert at any kind of edged tools. He was employed at his trade at Findlay for seven years and then went to farming in Defiance county, that state. From there he went to Paulding county, and lived at various places in Ohio, going from Paulding to Putnam county, where he made his permanent home. To him and his wife were born ten children, three of whom died young and seven grew to maturity, all of the latter marrying but one and having homes of their own. In his old age Nicholas Noirot sold his property, dividing the proceeds among the children with whom he afterward lived. His wife died on January 22, 1892.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm in Putnam county, Ohio, and being about ten years old when the family located there, he worked for his father until past the age of twenty-two years, and in the summer of 1886 he went to Kansas, where he worked by the month until the fall of that year. He then returned to Ohio and rented his father's farm, which he operated for about two years. He then went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and engaged in business which occupied his attention for two years, after which period he sold his business or exchanged it for eighty acres of land in the southeastern part of Grant township, DeKalb county. In Ohio from boyhood he had been trained in the raising of potatoes and onions on

George Noirot

muck land and having discovered this class of land in DeKalb county, he conceived the idea that it could be developed to splendid potato and onion land, an idea that had never been thought of by the residents of this community. The land which he bought was covered with swamps, tamarack bushes abounding everywhere, the only improvement on the entire tract being an old log cabin. To most people to produce a farm from this forbidding prospect seemed impossible. However, Mr. Noirot, with far-sighted shrewdness, saw a possibility and he drained, tiled, grubbed and cleared and in 1892 commenced to plant potatoes with some corn. In 1893 he put in some onions, being thus the pioneer in the onion and potato raising industry on any considerable scale in this county. In 1893 Mr. Noirot bought more land adjoining his first tract and added more in 1894, thus becoming the owner of one hundred and twelve acres of land in one body, about two-thirds of which was genuine muck land such as he had proved to be the most desirable for the potato and onion business. He continued the raising of these crops with splendid success until the fall of 1899, when he bought the Emerick farm in Fairfield township, to which he moved, renting out the farm in Grant township. The Fairfield township farm comprises about two hundred and forty-nine acres, lying on high and rolling ground, and here he followed general farming and stock raising, together with the raising of potatoes and onions as side crops. Mr. Noirot lived in Fairfield township until December 14, 1903, when he moved to the city of Auburn, in order to give his children the advantages of the city schools, and rented his farm. During the first year in Auburn he rented a residence and then bought the Garwood home, one of the most beautiful and substantial residences in Auburn, where he now resides. He is now extensively engaged in dealing in timber and lumber, operating a saw mill in southeastern Missouri for two years, and in this, as in all other of his business ventures, he has been successful. He has also owned farms in various other localities, now owning a farm in Grant township, one in Fairfield township and a smaller place in Union township. To him this locality owes a large debt of gratitude, for he demonstrated a fact that has been taken advantage of by many others who have acquired fortunes in the raising of onions and potatoes from muck land. The land which was formerly worthless cannot now be bought for one hundred and fifty dollars an acre and thus the agricultural resources of the county have been materially increased.

In January, 1894, Mr. Noirot was married to Emma Kessler, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, the daughter of Louis and Mary (Webber) Kessler, both of whom were natives of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Noirot have been born five children, namely: Cletus, Paul. George Leo, John Raymond, Mary Magdalene and Corina Effie. Religiously, Mr. Noirot and the members of his family are members of the Catholic church and he belongs to the Catholic Benevolent League of Indiana. Mr. Noirot occupies a conspicuous place among the leading men of DeKalb county and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His record demonstrates that where there is a will there is a way and that obstacles to success may be overcome by courage, self-reliance and persistency. His career, though strenuous, has been fraught with good to the community and he enjoys a well deserved popularity in the circles in which he moves.

JOHN JOEL EAKRIGHT.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the locality to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of him whose name forms the caption of this sketch. The qualities which have made him one of the prominent and successful men of DeKalb county have also brought him the esteem of his fellow men, for his career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

John Joel Eakright was born on March 15, 1852, in Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, about two miles south of Butler, and is a son of Abraham and Susannah (Miller) Eakright. Abraham Eakright was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on December 30, 1827. His father, Samuel Eakright, was a native of England and came to America in 1811, and soon after enlisted in the service of the United States in the war of 1812, settled in Ohio and there married Mary Maxwell, a native of Ireland. In 1836 they moved to DeKalb county, settling in Wilmington township, where he died in 1853, and his wife in 1872. They had a family of thirteen children. When the family first moved to DeKalb county, their only neighbors were Indians, and it was eighteen months before Mrs. Eakright saw a white woman. Their trading point was Fort Wayne, or Lima, reaching the former place by pirogue boating on the river. None of Samuel Eakright's children are now living and John Joel Eakright, the subject of this sketch, is the oldest member of the family. Abraham Eakright was married on June 19, 1851, to Susannah Miller, a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Joel and Sarah (Eichelbarger) Miller, who came to DeKalb county in about 1847, locating four miles east of Auburn in Union township, where he bought a farm and lived during the rest of their lives. The Eakright family took a prominent place in the early life of this locality and Samuel Eakright built the first bridge across the St. Joe river at Newville, where the new bridge now stands. He was also the first road commissioner of DeKalb county. Of the children of Abraham and Susannah (Miller) Eakright, John J. is the subject of this sketch; Sarah A. is the wife of Lewis Manrow and lives north of Sedan; Edward W. is deceased; Mary Alenora is the wife of William J. Hoagland, of Auburn, and Ellsworth A. lives on the old homestead in Wilmington township. Abraham Eakright's family was unbroken for over forty years. He was a faithful and earnest member of the United Brethren church until his death, which occurred on December 31, 1891, on the day following his sixty-fourth birthday anniversary. His life was long and useful, and he enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His wife, Susannah, was born May 28, 1831, and came from Pennsylvania to Richland county, Ohio, with her parents, where they remained until about 1847, when the family came to DeKalb county. She, too, was a member of the United Brethren church from the age of sixteen years, and lived a sincere and faithful Christian life until her death, which occurred on April 6, 1904, in the seventy-third year of her age.

John Joel Eakright was reared on his father's farm and received his education in Butler and the high school at Auburn. In the fall of 1873 he began teaching school and continued this vocation successfully until 1885, when he compiled a history of DeKalb county. Resuming his pedagogical work then, he continued it until he had taught twenty-three years, of which period eighteen years was in his home district, and in later years he taught many children of former pupils, and in these children he plainly observed traits of character that had been noticeable in their parents. He had a good influence over these children, winning them and then stimulating them by kindness and argument rather than by force. Because of the personal interest he manifested in his pupils and the close touch that has been maintained between him and them during subsequent years, he receives many letters of grateful appreciation from them and is today numbered among the successful educators of his county, though he has not been actively engaged in the profession for a number of years. In 1884 Mr. Eakright was elected justice of the peace for a term of four years, and in 1895 he was elected trustee of Wilmington township, serving the regular term and the extension period because of legislative enactment, amounting to a total of five years and three months. In 1905 he was elected county surveyor, serving two terms with eminent satisfaction to all concerned, and was subsequently elected city engineer of Butler, but, owing to an injury received in a runaway accident, which disabled him after about a month of official service, he gave up the position and returned to Auburn, where he has since resided. He is the owner of a splendid farm of one hundred and six and one-half acres in section twenty, Wilmington township, from which he derives a gratifying profit. Politically, Mr. Eakright is a Republican and takes a keen interest in the success of his party, as well as in local public affairs, giving his support to every movement which promises in any way to advance the local welfare.

On October 28, 1874, Mr. Eakright married Acelia Treman, who was born in Wilmington township about two miles west of Butler, the daughter of Edgar and Laura (Spencer) Treman. These parents, who were both natives of Medina county, Ohio, were married there and came to DeKalb county in about 1841. With Edgar Treman came John Treman, his father. John Treman entered quite a tract of land and divided it among his children. Edgar owned eighty acres of land and there lived the rest of his life. He was a farmer and also a shoemaker, and his wife was in pioneer days considered an expert weaver. Edgar Treman served as township trustee and was otherwise strong in his community, which was honored by his citizenship up to the time of his death, which occurred on May 21, 1885. His wife was a good, faithful woman, trained in the pioneer school of life and experience and knew how to work and rear a family successfully in the midst of difficulties which would deter the average woman of the present day and she gave to her children the best years of her pure, noble life. Her death occured in 1863.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eakright has been born one son, Orton Edgar, whose birth occurred on September 9, 1877, and who was for many years in the employ of the Overland Automobile Company at Toledo, but is now a tester for the Auburn Auto Company. He married Louise Bard. John Joel Eakright is a man of marked literary taste and ability, and has written a number of poems which have been published in current magazines and periodicals and which have received many commendatory words of praise. He writes for pastime rather than as a means of profit and has written by request a poem for the reunion of the Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. It was greatly appreciated and copies distributed as souvenirs of the reunion. His poems are varied in character, pathetic, humorous and other styles and all are very readable and of high literary merit.

CONRAD MILLER.

Among the worthy citizens of DeKalb county of a past generation, whose residence here contributed in no small degree to the prestige of the community, was the late Conrad Miller, for, while laboring for his individual advancement, as was natural and right, he never forgot his obligations to the public and his support of such measures and movements as made for the general good could always be depended upon. He commanded the respect of all classes by his exemplary life, and his memory will long be revered by his friends who survive.

Conrad Miller was born in Germany in 1817, and was a son of John Jacob and Anna Mary (Bush) Miller. John J. Miller, who was a native and resident of Wittenberg, Germany, brought his family to the United States in 1819, settling near Hagerstown, Maryland. Two years later he moved to Canton, Ohio, locating on a farm nearby, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring on June 3, 1868, at the advanced age of ninety years, eleven months and eighteen days.

Conrad Miller was reared under the parental roof in Ohio, and, upon attaining manhood's years, married Anna Long, who was born and reared near Canton. Mr. Miller engaged in farming, to which vocation he had been reared, and subsequently he was for many years engaged in the operation of a hotel at Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio. He became a man of prominence and influence in that community and for the long period of twenty years he efficiently served as justice of the peace. In 1866 Mr. Miller moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming, and here, too, he gained a high place in the esteem of his fellows. When the county farm was established, he was appointed the first superintendent of the same, retaining that position four years. He had twenty-three inmates under his charge, and at the outset he was seriously handicapped through lack of conveniences, but he did his best to properly care for the unfortunates under his charge and retired from the office with the approval of all who were familiar with the work he had done. After leaving the county farm, Mr. Miller bought a home in Auburn, where he lived about six years, but eventually moved to the state of Missouri, where the deaths of himself and his wife occurred.

To Conrad and Anna Miller were born seven children, of whom the only one living in DeKalb county is Ada, the wife of Abe Grogg, of Grant township, this county. She had two brothers, both of whom are deceased. A sister, Martha M., taught school in Auburn about six years, and then became the wife of Fletcher Starr, and they now live at Newkirk, Oklahoma. Harley taught school for awhile in DeKalb county, but eventually went west, where he studied medicine and was a successful physician at Newkirk, Oklahoma, until his death. Frances taught several terms of school in DeKalb county, taught about six years in Kansas City, and also served as an instructor in teachers' institutes in Missouri. She is now the wife of Doctor Wheeler, of Kansas City, who is secretary of the Missouri state board of health. Cora, who was educated for the pedagogical profession, married Elan Spellman, now deceased, and she lives in Oklahoma.

In every relation of his life, Conrad Miller was true to every trust reposed in him and enjoyed to a notable degree the confidence and good will of all who knew him. He was a man of broad ideas and kindly impulses, and in the civic life of the communities where he lived he was a potent factor for good. The world is better for his having lived.

JOHN WESLEY JONES.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that the biographer essays to set before the reader the salient points and facts in the life history of the estimable gentleman now deceased whose name initiates this paragraph, for his life was one singularly full of good deeds and his influence was ever wholesome and ameliorating, so that today he is remembered as a man who was held in the highest respect and admiration of his many friends and acquaintances.

John Wesley Jones was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on August 22, 1842, the son of Isaac Jones and wife, of whose six children he was the youngest. Isaac Jones' family came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in the early days, where, at Auburn, Mr. Jones later ran a tin shop, though he subsequently moved to a farm two and one-half miles south of Auburn. Early in the Civil war John W. Jones enlisted as a member of Company A, One Hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served about nine months, being then discharged because of physical disability. He recruited his health and on March 19, 1864, he again enlisted in the First Indiana Battery of Heavy Artillery, with which he remained in the service until the end of the war. On April 19, 1864, soon after his enlistment, he was married to Sarah A. Plum, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, the daughter of Jeremiah and Jane (Scott) Plum. At the age of five years she came to DeKalb county with her parents who located about one mile east of Waterloo. Jeremiah Plum became the sheriff of DeKalb county a few years after the close of the Civil war, holding that office for four years, and his son, Philip, was sheriff of the county in later years. Here Jeremiah Plum followed farming during nearly all of his active life and also gave some attention to auctioneering, in which he was very successful. He was a member of the United Brethren church, as was his wife, and they are both now deceased, their deaths occurring on their farm east of Waterloo. After John W. Jones received his final discharge from the military service at the close of the Civil war he engaged in farming a year on his father's farm and then was similarly engaged two years on the farm of his father-in-law while the latter was serving as sheriff of the county. During the remainder of his life Mr. Jones was employed by the Lake Shore Railway Company in various capacities, the last nine years of his life being in the freight service of that company at Waterloo. He was industrious and energetic, and was numbered among the valued employes of that company, enjoying a well deserved popularity among his fellows.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born nine children, of whom two died in infancy, seven being raised to maturity: Frank Leonard, who lives a mile east of Waterloo, married Mary Mergy, and they have two daughters; Otie is the wife of Byron Leas, who lives west of Waterloo, and who is mentioned specifically elsewhere in this work; Josephine is the wife of E. W. Miles, of Hammond, Indiana, and they have a son; Norah is the wife of James Rainier, of Auburn, and they have two children, a boy and a girl; Mary became the wife of Thomas Ferguson, who lives two and one-half miles south of Auburn; Edison, who lives in Waterloo, married Lena Durst; Daisy Fern is the wife of Chester C. Bowman. John Wesley Jones died on October 6, 1895, and his death was considered a distinct loss to the community, for he had been a man who, though not very prominent in the public life of the community, had nevertheless been an earnest and constant supporter of everything which promised to advance the best interests of the locality, and he was numbered among the sterling and consistent citizens of Waterloo. Religiously he was a member of the United Brethren church, of which Mrs. Jones is now an earnest member, and fraternally he belonged to the Knights of the Maccabees and the Grand Army of the Republic. A kind and loving father, a faithful husband, a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Jones had for many years quietly but consistently fulfilled his duties as a citizen in his community and he exerted an influence which has been for the moral and social upbuilding of the people.

GEORGE W. KUHLMAN.

The family of which the subject of this review is a creditable representative has been known in DeKalb county for many years, and, without invidious comparison, it can with propriety be said that no other name is better known or more highly esteemed in DeKalb county. Honored and respected by all, there is today no man in the county who occupies a more enviable position in commercial circles than George W. Kuhlman, not alone because of the success he has achieved, but also by reason of the commendable and straightforward business policy which he has ever pursued and the upright life he has lived.

George W. Kuhlman was born in Auburn, Indiana, on February 22, 1876, and is the son of Enos and Amanda (Rhodefer) Kuhlman. Enos Kuhlman, who was of German descent, was born at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and was a son of William and Mary (Hoover) Kuhlman. Enos Kuhlman was reared at Canton and in young manhood he came to Auburn. Here he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which company ex-Governor Winfield T. Durbin was also a member. Mr. Kuhlman's military record was a creditable one in every regard and after his return home he became a salesman, traveling a part of the time. In 1900 he went into business for himself at Mulhall, Oklahoma, where he now has a general store and where he is meeting with splendid success. Soon after his return from the army Enos Kuhlman married Amanda Rhodefer, who was born and reared near Auburn, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Feagler) Rhodefer. Her mother was a granddaughter of Henry Feagler, who was a captain in the war of 1812. Amanda Rhodefer's parents were from Holmes county, Ohio, coming to DeKalb county, Indiana, in an early day and locating about three miles northwest of Auburn. Later he moved to a farm about two miles southwest of that town, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. To Enos and Amanda Kuhlman were born three children, namely: Aubrey L., William O. and George W., all residents of Auburn.

George W. Kuhlman was reared under the parental roof and until fourteen years of age he received the advantage of a public school education. Out of school, his hours were well occupied, his mornings and evenings being spent as a chore boy for Dr. S. B. Johnston, while during his summer vacations he was employed as a gardener by Elder S. B. Ward, consequently he had but little time in which to indulge in the sports and recreations common

GEORGE W. KUHLMAN

to boys of his age. He was carefully reared, his mother being a strict Baptist, with positive convictions of right and wrong, and who inculcated in her sons high ideals and worthy ambitions. In 1890 George W. Kuhlman began work in the dry goods store of W. P. Harter as errand boy, at a wage of two and a half dollars a week. By strict honesty and careful attention to every duty assigned to him he earned the confidence of his employer and was given charge of the domestic department. Under the strict discipline and wise instruction of Mr. Harter he there laid the foundation for a practical and successful business career. At the death of Mr. Harter, in 1893, the store passed into the hands of Bishop & Lackey, and Mr. Kuhlman remained with the new firm until 1895, when, being offered an advance in salary and being desirous of gaining a broader knowledge and wider experience in business affairs, he accepted a position in the clothing house of G. H. Yesbera, with whom he remained seven years. In 1902 Mr. Kuhlman started in business on his own account, though in a modest way, opening a men's furnishing and clothing store on North Main street. A year later, his increasing business requiring a larger stock and more room, he moved to the Sherman Hollister building, on Main street, on the west side of the public square. By careful attention to the wants of his patrons, his courteous treatment of them, and his sound business methods, Mr. Kuhlman prospered to even a more notable degree in his new location, so that in 1907 he felt justified in buying the building in which he was located, and two years later the store was completely remodeled. A new and attractive front was placed in the store room, better lighting and ventilating facilities were provided, while at the rear of the main store room a large balcony was erected for the accommodation of stock. The second story of the building was also improved, being used as a sales and stock room, while the third floor and basement are also devoted to different purposes pertaining to the business. Furnace heat was installed and other improvements made, so that it became the largest and most complete exclusive clothing and furnishing house in northeastern Indiana. Mr. Kuhlman has done practically a cash business from the start, at the same time adopting the policy of giving the utmost value for the money. He has demonstrated business ability of a high order, and his success can be attributed to his careful study of the requirements of his business and his close application to his affairs, successfully mastering each difficulty as it presented itself.

On April 27, 1898, Mr. Kuhlman was united in marriage to Olive McClure, who, for six years prior to her marriage, had been connected with the dry goods and millinery trade, in the store in which Mr. Kuhlman had been employed. To them has been born a daughter, Ethelmae. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhlman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they are regular attendants and to which they give earnest support. Mr. Kuhlman is an active member of the Auburn Commercial Club and takes a deep interest in every movement for the advancement of the best interests of the community. A man of genial disposition and kindly impulses, he has won and retains to a notable degree the friendship of all who know him.

GEORGE B. DENISON.

It is the purpose of this volume to preserve an authentic record as far as possible of the lives and deeds of those who have assisted in the upbuilding of the varied interests of DeKalb county. The rank that a city or county holds very largely depends on the achievements of its citizens. Some add to its reputation by efficient public service, some by professional skill, some by increasing its manufacturing or commercial interests and some by cultivating its lands. The subject of this sketch has been interested in both business and farm life and in both lines of endeavor he has so conducted his affairs as to not only win pecuniary success, but also the esteem of all who are familiar with his career.

George B. Denison was born in 1887, on the Denison farm in the southeastern part of Grant township, and is the son of George O. Denison, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, therefore, further details of the subject's ancestral history will not be given at this point. George B. Denison has spent the greater part of his life on the farm on which he was born and he received a splendid education in the public schools of the community, completing his studies in the high school at Auburn. He was reared to the life of a farmer and also engaged in the ice business in partnership with his father. He was later for four years in partnership with his brother-in-law, Clyde Fee, in the ice business, and is now in this business on his own account, having built up a large business at Waterloo and surrounding country. At the same time he is giving proper attention to the operation of his Grant township farm.

The subject was married June 14, 1908, to Agnes Brown, daughter of Elvis E. and Lulu (Burns) Brown, natives of Darke county, Ohio, the father being a traveling salesman for A. H. Perfect & Company, of Fort

Wayne, Indiana. To this union have been born two children: Elizabeth and Lulu Juanna.

For a number of years Mr. Denison has taken a deep interest in military affairs, being a member of Company K, Third Regiment Indiana National Guard, and is at the present time second lieutenant of his company. Mr. Denison is an expert rifle shot and has twice been selected for the state team in military rifle contests, in which he has acquitted himself with honor and credit. Kind, courteous and affable in his relations with his fellows, Mr. Denison has won their esteem and because of his splendid character and attainments in life, he has earned a marked popularity throughout this section of the county.

WILLIAM DUNN.

This biographical memoir has to do with a character well worthy of perpetuation in this work, for William Dunn, whose life chapter has long been closed by the fate that awaits all mankind, was one of the prominent citizens of his community, although he was summoned to close his earthly accounts while still in the zenith of his powers. There were in him sterling traits which commanded uniform confidence and regard, and his memory is today honored by all who knew him.

William Dunn was born on the 16th day of January, 1844, in Wayne county, Ohio, and his death occurred at his home in Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1871. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Bachtel) Dunn. The latter was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was a sister of Henry Bachtel, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. John Dunn was born probably in Holmes county, Ohio, and was of Irish parentage. When he was a lad of tender years the home was broken up and he and a younger sister were cast among strangers. They were sadly mistreated, and on one occasion were sent out into the dense woods after the cattle, which had strayed away, and they were told not to return without the cattle. Not being able to find them, they remained in the woods over night, and narrowly escaped being attacked by wolves. They appeased their hunger by such food as they could find in the forest, and in the midst of this experience the lad vowed that if he ever had children of his own they should never suffer as he was doing, and this thought was one of the incentives that spurred him on in his mature years. He was reared to manhood in his native state and there married Elizabeth Bachtel, his assets at that time consisting of two dollars in money, a strong physical constitution and an abundance of grit and determination. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, at which he worked, and also gave some attention to farming in Ohio. In 1849 Mr. Dunn came to what is now Grant township, DeKalb county, and bought a farm of two hundred acres in the south half of sections 8 and 17. This land was at that time practically untouched, the only improvements consisting of a small cleared space, on which had been erected a log cabin, and the land in that locality was very swampy. Wild game was abundant and, as Mr. Dunn was a good hunter, the family larder was kept well supplied with fresh meat. He succeeded in clearing most of his land, though for a long time he found it necessary to farm around the swamps and swales—indeed, for many years the ground was so wet in the spring that at corn planting, when they would drop pumpkin seeds the latter floated. John Dunn was an indefatigable worker and was highly esteemed in the new community where he had cast his lot. His death occurred in 1863, as the result of exposure while on a hunting expedition. He was survived a number of years by his widow, who died in 1888. They were the parents of six children, as follows: George, who grew to manhood and married, died before his father, in 1861, leaving one child, George, Jr., of Kansas; Katherine married George Pepple; William, the immediate subject of this memoir; Mary Ann, deceased, was the wife of Joseph Rohm, and left three children; Fannie died at the age of two years; John now lives on the old home place in Grant township.

William Dunn was reared under the parental roof, and as soon as old enough he gave assistance to his father in the labors of the home farm. He secured his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and devoted all of his active years to agricultural work, remaining on the homestead until his death. He was energetic and practical in his work, and was counted among the enterprising and successful farmers of his township, his death being counted a distinct loss to the community.

On January 1, 1865, William Dunn married Sarah A. Stroh, a daughter of John and Catherine Stroh, and to them were born three children, namely: Ettdessie, who died in June, 1910, was the wife of Frank Goodwin; John, who lives in Waterloo, is married and has a daughter, Helen; William, who lives on the Dan Stroh farm in the southeastern part of Grant township, married Mae M. Nicewander and they have two children, Lanta and Boice. On March 22, 1883, Mrs. Sarah Dunn became the wife of Wesley Fulton, of Grant township, who is represented elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Dunn was a man of clean personal habits, upright in his daily life, genial in his relations with his fellow men, and was deservedly popular in the community where the greater part of his life was passed.

OBEDIAH LEAS.

It is by no means an easy task to describe within the limits of this review a man who has led an active and eminently useful life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor and trust in the line of industries with which his interests are allied. But biography finds justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history, as the public claims a certain property interest in the career of every individual and the time invariably arrives when it becomes advisable to give the right publicity. It is then with a certain degree of satisfaction that the chronicler essays the task of touching briefly upon such a record as has been that of the subject who now comes under this review.

Obediah Leas was born in Salem township, Steuben county, Indiana, on November 5, 1851, and is a son of John and Susan (Shimpf) Leas, who are represented elsewhere in this work. The subject was reared on the paternal farmstead and secured his education in the common schools. When he was about fifteen years of age the family moved to Smithfield township, this county, where he grew to manhood and lived until his marriage in 1872. He then moved into Union, now Grant township, west of Waterloo, where he began farming operations on a rented farm. In about 1873 he bought a farm of his own in the same neighborhood and in 1898, after the death of his father, he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the paternal estate in Smithfield township, to which he moved and where he lived about four years. At the end of that period he moved into the city of Waterloo, where he has since resided, buying his present home about two years after coming to this town. While carrying on farming operations, and since, Mr. Leas has given much attention to the buying, baling and shipping of hay, being associated in this business with his brother, D. L. Leas, for about eighteen years. He was very successful in this enterprise and was numbered among the most extensive shippers of hay in this section of the state. He is now the owner of three hundred and twenty-three acres of splendid farming land, besides his property in Waterloo, and is numbered among the substantial and enterprising citizens of the county.

On November 27, 1872, Obediah Leas married Lydia Plumb, the daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Slick) Plumb. Both of her parents are now deceased, her father dying in 1908 and the mother in 1887. Mrs. Leas was born in Salem township, Steuben county, Indiana, but later the family moved to Waterloo, where her father was engaged in the bakery business with his brother, Richard Plumb. To Mr. and Mrs. Leas have been born three children, namely: Byron, born October 6, 1873, lives on the old home farm west of Waterloo. He married Otie Jones, of Grant township; Franklin O., born August 28, 1875, owns a farm in Fairfield township, which he operates, together with a part of his father's land. He married Mary Stomm, and they have three daughters, Ruah, Verna and Ruby; Lula, the wife of Carl Schomberg, lives in Smithfield township on the old farm, and they have one son, Franklin.

Fraternally, Mr. Leas is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, while he and his wife belong to the auxiliary, Order of the Eastern Star. Success has attended Mr. Leas' efforts because he has worked for it along legitimate lines. He has always been regarded as a man in whom the utmost confidence could be reposed and being friendly and neighborly he is well liked by all classes. While he has never taken a great deal of interest in political affairs, he has always done what he could toward the betterment in any way of conditions in his community, being public-spirited and broad-minded in his views of men and things, hence he enjoys a well deserved popularity throughout the community.

MYRON S. KUTZNER.

The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a pleasant place in which to reside, if its reputation for the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities, it will be found that the standards set by the leading men have been high and their influence such as to mold their characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. In placing the subject of this sketch in the front rank of such men, justice is rendered a biographical fact universally recognized throughout DeKalb county by those at all familiar with his history. Although a quiet and unassuming man with no ambition for public position or leadership, he has contributed much to the material advancement of the community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life have tended greatly to the moral standing of the circles in which he moves and gives him a reputation for integrity and correct conduct such as few achieve.

Myron S. Kutzner was born on March 15, 1859, on the farm on which he now resides, which is located in the southwest quarter of section 7, Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana. He is a son of Augustus and Amanda (Eberly) Kutzner, of whom the father was born in Stark county, Ohio, the son of Isaac and Mary (Zouver) Kutzner. These parents were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who moved in an early day to Stark county, Ohio. The family is of German ancestry and its members have in their lives exhibited the sterling qualities of character which have ever characterized that nationality. The subject's mother, Amanda Eberly, was born in Stark county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Jonas Eberly and wife, the wife's maiden name having been Eberly. She came to DeKalb county from Stark county with her parents in the early fifties and located on a farm southeast of Waterloo, where she lived until her marriage. Their coming to this locality was in an early day, antedating the first railroad into this part of the country. Augustus Kutzner's parents came here about 1851, locating north of Auburn on the farm now occupied by Frank Grosscup. Augustus did not come here with his parents, but remained in his native locality two years longer with an uncle and aunt, Samuel and Barbara Willaman, with whom he had spent much of his youth. With them he came to DeKalb county in 1853 and they located where the subject of this sketch now lives, the Willimans having bought that tract of land, and the subject's father buying a tract adjoining them on the east. Here the father began his farming operations and here he died in 1860, when the subject of this sketch was but one year old, leaving two children, the subject and a sister, Ellen F. The mother of these children lived about nine years longer, dying when the subject was but ten years old, after which event the two children were reared by Mr. and Mrs. Willaman, who both died on their farm here. Having no children of their own, the subject of this sketch was to them like a son. Mr. Willaman died in 1884, and was survived many years by his widow, who died in 1905.

Myron Kutzner was reared to manhood on the farm which he now occupies and received his education in the public schools, completing it in the high school at Auburn. He has never forsaken the pursuit of agriculture, in which he has met with most pronounced success, and is now numbered among the best farmers of his community. He is the owner of one hundred and twelve acres of land, all of which is tillable and owns an attractive and substantial residence, large and commodious barns and other necessary outbuildings, the general appearance of the place indicating him to be a man of good judgment and excellent taste.

In January, 1882, Myron Kutzner was married to Mary Coy, who was born in Jackson township, this county, the daughter of John and Maria (Fiant) Coy, who came to this county from Wayne county, Ohio. John Coy, who was a son of Jacob and Barbara (Fried) Coy, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on October 23, 1819, and at the age of six years accompanied his parents on their removal to Wayne county, Ohio, where he lived until 1845, when he came to Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and settled on what is now known as the Coy farm on the Auburn and Spencerville road. His wife, Maria Fiant, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on May 15, 1830, and in 1834 accompanied her parents to Wayne county, Ohio, where they remained until 1845, when they came to DeKalb county, Indiana, her marriage to Mr. Coy occurring on December 6, 1849. They took up their home on the Coy farm, built a pleasant and attractive residence and reared a family as follows: Jacob B.; Rebecca; Isaac N.; Belinda; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Mary; Andrew; Franklin, who died in infancy; Martha; John, who died at the age of twelve years. In the early eighties John Coy and family moved to Angola, Indiana, where they lived about ten years, but eventually moved back to their farm and spent their last years with their eldest daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Miller, south of Auburn. To Mr. and Mrs. Kutzner have been born three children, namely: Winnie, born in 1883, is the wife of John Buss, of Auburn, and they have two children, Edith and Mary Elizabeth; Allie, born in 1887, died at the age of four years; Carl C., born April 27, 1896. Mrs. Kutzner has a vivid recollection of conditions in DeKalb county when she first accompanied her parents on their removal here. Her people told her that the wolves used to howl and scratch around their cabin door at night. Indians were frequent callers at their home, and even bears were to be seen occasionally. Mrs. Kutzner was reared on the farm which her father had homesteaded and reclaimed from the wilderness and their cabin home was characterized by all the primitive utilities which characterized that period. She well remembers the old "fat" lamp, tallow candles and how when the first oil lamp was introduced into the community people were extremely careful to avoid explosions. Mr. and Mrs. Kutzner are members of the United Brethren church, and because of their earnest, upright lives they enjoy an enviable standing among their acquaintances. Mr. Kutzner through the years has always stood for the highest and best standard of living and has given his support unreservedly to every movement to advance the welfare of his fellows in any way, so that he has honestly earned the position which he has long enjoyed as an enterprising and progressive man and a leader in the moral, educational and social advancement of the community.

ABRAHAM GROGG.

All callings, whether humble or exalted, may be productive of some measure of success, if enterprise and industry, coupled with a well directed purpose, form the motive force of the person directing the same, and in no case is this fact more apparent than in agricultural pursuits. It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance as well as the above enumerated qualities. When a course of action is once decided upon these attributes are essential. Success is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and she never courts the loafer and only those who have diligently sought her favor are crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of the prosperous and influential gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical review, we find that the above named elements have entered largely into his make-up and therefore we are not surprised at the large and ever-growing success which he has attained.

Abraham Grogg was born on December 30, 1846, in Stark county, Ohio, and is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hultz) Grogg. Daniel Grogg was one of the early settlers of Union township, DeKalb county, and was born in Stark county, Ohio, on August 13, 1818, a son of Solomon ~~Dorman~~ and Mary (Snyder) Grogg, who were natives of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They emigrated to Stark county, Ohio, in an early day and there the father died, the mother afterward coming to DeKalb county, Indiana, with her children, and dying here at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Daniel Grogg received a common school education, spending his early years under the parental roof. In May, 1849, he came to DeKalb county, settling on a farm where he spent the remainder of his life. His first purchase was of one hundred and twenty acres, to which he added until he owned three hundred and eighty acres of good land, on which he built a large, two-story brick residence and other farm buildings also of substantial character. He was married in Ohio in 1843 to Elizabeth Hultz, and to this union were born six children: John, Abraham, George, Peter, Franklin and a daughter who died in young ladyhood. Mr. and Mrs. Grogg were members of the Lutheran church. When Daniel Grogg came to this county but ten acres of his land had been cleared, and on this land the trees had been simply chopped, but the ground was not cleared of the rubbish. A log house was there and here the family established themselves until a more substantial and modern house could be built. Their first home was located just east of where the county farm now is. Before moving there Daniel Grogg had bought a farm in the northwestern part of what is now Grant township, but never made his home there, though he kept it and added to it the original Grant township tract, comprising one hundred and fifty-eight acres, for which he paid five hundred dollars, this land being now worth many times that price.

Abe Grogg was reared under the parental roof and as soon as large enough was compelled to assist in the work of clearing the farm; most of his youth, however, was spent with his uncle Jacob Grogg, who lived at the northern edge of Auburn, where he operated a farm and ran a mill. Here the subject did all kinds of work and proved a valuable assistant to his uncle. After he attained his majority he spent three years with Moses Gonser, and when the county farm was instituted he was employed by the first superintendent of the farm, Conrad Miller. While thus employed he made the acquaintance of Mr. Miller's daughter, Ada, who afterwards became his wife, their marriage occurring in 1872, and after that event the young couple moved to their present home, the tract which his father had bought in pioneer days. At this time only four acres had been cleared and no buildings or fences erected. Mr. Grogg first built a log house and started to clear the land much in the way his father had done many years before. In the winter he would clear four or five acres for corn land and then in the summer give his attention to the cultivation of the soil. By this method followed persistently year after year he has succeeded in developing a most excellent farm on which he has resided continuously since. He follows modern methods in agricultural operations and is numbered among the progressive men of his locality, for he hesitates not to adopt new methods when their superiority over old ways has been demonstrated. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Waterloo, and are earnest supporters of every movement for the educational, moral or social advancement of the community, so that they enjoy the confidence and good will of all who know them.

On January 2, 1872, Abe Grogg married Ada Miller, the daughter of Conrad and Anna (Long) Miller, whose personal sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and on April 3d following their marriage, they moved to their present home. To them has been born one son, Arthur M., whose natal day was February 25, 1877. He was reared on the home farm, securing his education in the common schools, graduating from the high school at Waterloo in 1897. Until 1902 he remained with his father on the home farm and then became a rural mail carrier from Waterloo, traveling his route five and one-half years. Then after passing an examination he was appointed a railway mail clerk and followed that occupation about nine months, when he was compelled to give up that line of work on account of an attack of measles which had settled in his eyes and almost blinded him to such an extent that it required many months of heroic treatment before he received any assurance that he would not lose his eye sight entirely. Upon leaving the road he came home, where he remained until 1909, when he bought the farm adjoining his father, to the operation of which he is now devoting his attention. On February 23, 1910, Arthur Grogg married Mildred Bowman, the daughter of Archie and Alice (Kelly) Bowman, her birth having occurred in Adamsville, Michigan. Her father, who was born near Waterloo, this county, was a son of Cyrus and Sarah (Smith) Bowman, the former of whom was at one time a member of the county board of commissioners. Mrs. Grogg's parents now live about two and a half miles northeast of Waterloo. Mrs. Grogg received a good education, having graduated from the Waterloo high school with the class of 1907, after which she attended the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, and afterwards engaged in teaching school in Waterloo for two years. Arthur Grogg is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife belong to the Pythian Sisters, of which lodge she is deputy grand chief. Mr. Grogg also belongs to the Gleaners, a farmers' fraternal organization.

Abe Grogg has been a resident of DeKalb county during the most active period of his life and has been an eye-witness and a participant in the wonderful development which has characterized this locality. He retains vivid recollections of the early conditions here and also has a number of valuable heirlooms which are interesting and unique. Among them is a pewter plate brought by his ancestors from Germany, on which are stamped German, French and English seals, the plate being at least one hundred and fifty years old. He also has a porcelain goose-oil jug of unique design, also the old spinning wheel which his mother used, as well as other mementoes of more than intrinsic worth. The Grogg family have been not only successful in the acquisition of material wealth, but have been prominent factors in the life of the various communities in which they lived, enjoying at all times the respect and confidence of their acquaintances.

Of the subject's brothers and sisters it may be stated that John lives in the northwestern part of Grant township; Peter resides on the old homestead east of the county farm; George died at the age of forty-six years, leaving a wife and daughter, now deceased; Frank lives about three miles west of Auburn and Emily is deceased.

ADAM W. HUSSELMAN.

The gentleman to a review of whose honorable career we now call the attention of the reader is one of the representative citizens of DeKalb county and one of the best known and most substantial farmers in Grant township, being the owner of a fine landed estate. An analyzation of his life work shows that he has been dependent upon no inheritance or influential friends for what he has acquired, but has through his continued effort and capable management gained a desirable property whereby he is classed among the self-made and influential men of the community.

Adam W. Husselman was born on November 9, 1859, in the western part of Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of Samuel and Amanda (King) Husselman. Samuel Husselman, who was one of the honored old pioneers of Grant township, was born on December 11, 1827, in Wayne county, Ohio, and is the son of John and Catherine (Miser) Husselman. A history of his parents and the ancestral record appears in the sketch of Henry Husselman elsewhere in this work. Samuel Husselman was but fourteen years old when his parents brought him to DeKalb county in 1842, and they located in the wilderness about half way between Waterloo and Auburn. When he was but twenty-three years of age his father gave him one hundred and sixty acres of uncleared land, to the clearing of which he immediately applied his energies and he recalls the hard plowing among the roots and stumps and the toil incident to the placing of the land under cultivation. At the age of twenty-three years Samuel Husselman married Amanda King, who was born about thirty miles from Baltimore, Maryland, the daughter of John and Catherine King. The parents came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1846, locating northeast of Auburn, near where the county farm is now situated. Samuel Husselman has remained on the farm where he now lives during all the subsequent years and for many years has been numbered among the most respected and substantial citizens of his locality. To him and his wife were born four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Emmeline, the wife of Jacob Amstutz, who lives in section 6, Grant township, this county; Adam lives in section 18, this township; Lewis, who lives with his father and is the owner of eighty acres south of his father's place, and Eda, who is the wife of John Monroe, lives in the eastern part of Richland township. Mrs. Husselman, the mother of these children, died on April 1, 1911. Mr. Husselman is an earnest and faithful member of the United Brethren church, and in his daily life he has long endeavored to exemplify the teachings of the Divine Master.

Adam W. Husselman was reared on the paternal farmstead and secured his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. After his marriage in 1885 he began farming for himself in the southwestern part of Grant township on land which he rented for ten years, but finally bought. His place comprises eighty acres and is most elegantly located, being improved to an extent that reflects great credit on the owner. The splendid and attractive residence, commodious and substantial barns and other outbuildings have all been erected by Mr. Husselman and he adopts modern methods in his agricultural operations, realizing gratifying profits from his efforts. When he moved upon this land it contained a lot of timber, but this has all been cleared away and now all the crops common to this section of the country are raised here, and in connection Mr. Husselman also gives some attention to live stock, which he has found to be a profitable source of income.

On August 18, 1885, Mr. Husselman married Amy McCague, who was born in Richland township, this county, the daughter of John and Julia (Wyrick) McCague, her birth having occurred October 14, 1860, and her death occurred on August 2, 1912, at the age of fifty-one years. At the age of twenty years she was taken into full membership in the Lutheran church at Sedan, and lived a faithful and consistent life until her death. A faithful wife and loving mother, a loyal neighbor, she was sincerely mourned by all who knew her, for her life has been a blessed benediction to the community in which she lived. To Mr. and Mrs. Husselman were born three children, namely: Howard Earl, Donald Roscoe and Viola Ruth. Howard is helping to operate his uncle's farm near his father's place, and Donald and Viola are at home with their father. Quiet and unassuming in his manner, but sociable with his friends, Mr. Husselman has won a large and admiring acquaintance throughout the locality and is counted a good citizen. He gives his support to every movement having for its object the advancement of the general welfare of the community.

HERMAN D. BOOZER.

Among the enterprising and successful business men of DeKalb county, none stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Persistent industry, well-directed effort and sound business judgment have been the concomitants which have contributed to the success that has crowned his labors, and his sterling integrity and upright life have gained for him universal respect.

Herman D. Boozer was born on December 2, 1862, in Richland county, Ohio, the son of James A. and Marsella (Barnett) Boozer. James A. Boozer was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, the son of Henry and Mary (McEwan) Boozer, and Henry Boozer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, was the son of a German emigrant. Mary McEwan was born in Pennsylvania in 1800. James A. Boozer came to Ohio at the age of eleven years with his parents in 1844, living in Richland county where he grew to manhood, and in February, 1862, married Marsella Barnett, who also was born in Richland county, the daughter of David and Mary (Stewart) Barnett, her father of Irish descent, his mother's maiden name being Lattimer. In April, 1866, James A. Boozer moved to Waterloo, Indiana, where he engaged in the agricultural implement business for two years, but in the big fire which occurred at that time, his stock was destroyed. He then went into the general mercantile business in partnership with O. T. Clark, but two years later Mr. Clark sold his interest to Mr. Blattner, and the firm of Boozer & Blattner was in existence until 1873 when they were put out of business by the severe financial panic of that year. Mr. Boozer then again engaged in the agricultural implement business and was also agent for the Buckeye Harvester Company until his death, which occurred in September, 1888. He was an earnest member of the Presbyterian church and a man of splendid qualities of character. His widow survived him about twenty years, her death occurring in 1908, her latter years having been spent in the home of her son, Herman. These parents had three children, the subject of this sketch being the first in order of birth, the others being Henry, who was born in 1866 and died in October, 1907, leaving a wife and a son, Ralph, who is a graduate of the mechanical engineering department in Purdue University, and Hugh H. Boozer, who lives in Baltimore, Maryland.

Herman D. Boozer was reared at Waterloo and until his father's death assisted him in the implement business. He then went on the road as salesman for the Buckeye Harvester Company, remaining in that capacity until

January, 1903. In the fall of the previous year he had been elected auditor of DeKalb county, and at the first of the year entered upon his official duties, holding the office until January 1, 1907, and retiring from his office with the commendation and approval of all who knew him. He had resided during his official life on his farm on the southeast edge of Waterloo, and he has remained there continuously since. He has one hundred and thirteen and a fraction acres of splendid land, which has been maintained at the highest standard of cultivation and the farm is further attractive because of the splendid residence and other up-to-date improvements.

In January, 1889, Mr. Boozer was married to Mary E. Beard, who was born in Franklin township, this county, the daughter of Jefferson Beard, who was born between Canton and Massillon, Ohio, on August 25, 1834, a son of John and Elizabeth Beard. Jefferson Beard owned a farm near Taylor's Corners at the time of his second marriage, and a year and a half later he bought the Mooney farm adjoining and later sold his first farm. Since his death, in 1906, the widow lives in Waterloo. Mr. Beard was a lifelong farmer, was township assessor for several terms and also justice of the peace. To his first marriage, which was to a Miss Richey, were born three children: Mary, wife of the immediate subject of this sketch; Ella, wife of Commodore Hammond, and May, deceased. By his second marriage, which was with Samantha Kelly, there were three children, George, Edson and Bertha. Mr. Beard died on December 15, 1906. Mr. Beard's second wife, Samantha (Kelly) Beard, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1849, and came to DeKalb county with her parents when but six years of age, being reared near Taylor's Corners. In 1868 she was married to Mr. Beard, and of their children it may be stated that George married Ella Sangster, and lives at Taylor's Corners. They have two daughters, Esther and Ethel; Edson lives on the old home farm, and married Hilda Clark, and they have a daughter, Ruth; Bertha is the wife of Bert Heffelfinger, and lives at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas. They have two children, Robert and Audrey Mary. To Mr. and Mrs. Boozer has been born a son, James J., the date of whose birth was December 24, 1891, and who is now engaged in electrical work at Fort Wayne having made an extensive and exhaustive study of electricity at home.

Mr. Boozer is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party and has rendered efficient service as a member of the executive committee of his party. He stands for right principles in everything and is a strong advocate of temperance and for all movements that promise to be of benefit to his community in any way. Thrifty, progressive, industrious and a good manager, he is not only achieving material success in his business affairs, but has also gained that which is of more value, the regard and esteem of his fellow citizens. No movement for the advancement of the community but receives his hearty endorsement, and, keen-sighted and sagacious, his advice is considered valuable in all affairs affecting the public interests.

F. H. RITTER.

That life is the most useful and desirable that results in the greatest good to the greatest number and, though all do not reach the heights to which they aspire, yet in some measure each can win success and make life a blessing to his fellow men; it is not necessary for one to occupy eminent public positions to do so, for in the humbler walks of life there remains much good to be accomplished and many opportunities for one to exercise one's talents and influence which in some way will touch the lives of those with whom we come in contact, making them better or brighter. In the list of DeKalb county's successful citizens, the subject of this review occupies a prominent place. In his career there is much that is commendable and his record forcibly illustrates what a life of energy can accomplish when one's plans are wisely laid and one's actions governed by right principles, noble aims and high ideals.

F. H. Ritter was born February 25, 1885, at Hawpath, now Topeka, Lagrange county, Indiana, and is the son of James H. and Mary A. (Hall) Ritter, both of whom were also natives of Indiana, the father born in Lagrange county and the mother in Noble county. Both are descendants of early settlers in their respective counties. The subject's father, who followed farming throughout his active life, is a man of strong character and stands high in his community. To him and his wife were born three children, Ashley, Icy and F. H., all of whom are living. Ashley has charge of the home farm and Icy is the wife of U. E. Mast, of Shipshewana, Indiana.

F. H. Ritter secured his elementary education in the common schools of Lagrange county, completing his preliminary studies in the high school at Topeka and then engaged in teaching school for three years. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he then entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, but a year later became a student at Notre Dame University, where he completed his professional studies and

F. H. RITTER

received the degree of Bachelor of Law. He at once located at Albion and entered upon the practice of his profession, but a year later located at Butler, where he has since remained and where he has attained to a gratifying degree of success in the practice of law. Well qualified by natural ability and training, Mr. Ritter has successfully handled many difficult cases in the local courts of the county and has earned the warm regard of his professional colleagues. He is careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, never going into court with a case until thoroughly prepared and, judging from his record thus far, the future holds promise of still greater successes.

On June 25, 1908, Mr. Ritter was married to Flora G. Holcomb, the daughter of John W. and Amanda (Wert) Holcomb, both of whom were natives of Lagrange county, this state, their respective families having been early settlers of the eastern part of that county. To Mr. and Mrs. Ritter has been born one son, Harold, who is at home with his parents.

Aside from his professional interests, Mr. Ritter has taken an active part in the various civic activities of the community, having served one year as president of the Butler Commercial Club, and is at present city attorney for the corporation. Politically, he is affiliated with the Republican party, taking a deep interest in political campaigns, while fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the subordinate lodge at Butler, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge at Lagrange, Indiana. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested and to the support of which he contributes liberally. Mr. Ritter has hosts of friends in DeKalb county owing to his honesty in business, his success in his profession and his upright social and private life and he enjoys a marked popularity in the circles in which he moves.

JOHN FRANTZ.

The subject of this review is a representative farmer and stock grower of Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and he is known as one of the alert, progressive and successful agriculturists of this favored section of the Hoosier state. In his labors he has not permitted himself to follow in the rut in a blind, apathetic way, but has studied and experimented and thus secured the maximum returns from his enterprising efforts, while he has so ordered his course at all times as to command the confidence and regard of the people of the community in which he lives, being a man of honorable business methods and advocating whatever tends to promote the public welfare in any way.

John Frantz is a native of the little republic of Switzerland, which has sent so many of her best citizens to America and who has contributed so largely to the upbuilding and development of the country. He was born on July 5, 1850, the son of Christian and Margaret (Amstutz) Frantz. When the subject was about four or five years old in 1855, the family came to America, locating in what is now the northwestern part of Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where they bought a farm from the mother's brother, who had preceded them here. Here the subject's parents spent the rest of their lives, being numbered among the best citizens of the locality, the father dying about 1893 and the mother in the spring of 1907. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Christian A., who lives with the subject; John, the immediate subject of this sketch; Tillie McClellan, of Huntington, Indiana; Mrs. May Grogg, the wife of Oliver Grogg, who lives west of Auburn; Maggie, now deceased, was the wife of Peter Schull; Samuel, Henry and Fred all died in childhood at the same time of diphtheria, and the subject of this sketch himself almost died of the same disease at that time.

John Frantz has lived on the home farm in this county ever since coming to this country and after the death of his father and mother he bought the interests of the other heirs in the estate. He had received a good, practical education in the district schools and devoted himself with indefatigable industry to the cultivation of the farm so that he has developed it into one of the best agricultural tracts in this section of the county. In 1885 he married Joanna King, who was born in Union township west of Auburn, the daughter of Alexander and Caroline (Bowman) King, who were early settlers in this county. They came from Baltimore, Maryland, about 1840, and bought a farm west of Auburn where they spent the remainder of their lives and where Mrs. Frantz lived until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Frantz are the parents of a daughter, Doreas, who received her education in the high school at Waterloo, and who is a popular member of the social circles in which she moves. Mr. Frantz has a pleasant and attractive house and the farm, which is well kept in every respect. is a credit to him. He is a man of marked domestic tastes, his greatest pleasure being found in his home and its surroundings, to the improvement of which he constantly devotes his attention. His brother, Christian, who is unmarried, also lives with the subject. John Frantz is regarded as one of the most progressive and painstaking agriculturists in his township, using rare judgment and foresight in all his undertakings and seldom makes a mistake in his calculations. He is liberal minded, whole-souled, kind-hearted and withal a useful and noble man who has justly won the praise and respect of all who know him.

JOHN LUTZ.

To rescue from fading tradition the personal annals of the pioneers of our country is a pleasing but laborious task; not so laborious, perhaps, as perplexing, by reason of the fact that many facts and impressions of the early days have faded from memory. To gather up the broken threads of strange yet simple stories of individual lives, to catch the fleeting stories and fireside histories and hand them down to posterity is a laudable ambition worthy of encouragement on the part of everyone interested in his community. John Lutz, who long since passed to "that undiscovered bourne from whence no traveler returns," was one of the pioneers of DeKalb county, Indiana, that noble band who were in the van of civilization moving westward, and who here passed through years of arduous toil and hardships, amid primitive conditions which sound strange to the present generation. Because of his labors and his character he is eminently entitled to representation in the annals of his county.

John Lutz was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1826, and was a son of Michael and Magdalena (Crawford) Lutz, who, in 1847, came to DeKalb county, entering a tract of government land in Union township. Here the father commenced the task of clearing the land, but his death occurred within two years after his arrival here, leaving to his widow and children the gigantic task to complete. Mrs. Lutz was an energetic, ambitious woman, and worked hard to make a home and rear her children. In this she was assisted by her son, the subject of this sketch, who devoted himself to his mother with a faithfulness and devotion that was commendable in him. She died in 1882, after a life of usefulness and honor. John Lutz inherited seventy-three acres of land from his father's estate and to the cultivation and improvement of this land he bent his energies. He was accustomed from his youth to hard work, which became a habit with him. In his younger days to him was assigned the duty of hauling the farm produce to market and bringing back the needed supplies. He generally drove over the miserable roads to Ft. Wayne, Kendallville and other points, and it was always necessary to carry along an axe to clear the roads of the fallen timber before he could get through. Mr. Lutz, by hard work, good management and wise economy, was prospered and at the time of his death, which occurred on December 15, 1894, he owned two hundred and seventy acres of good land, his farm being well improved in every respect, including a splendid frame residence and other features that made it one of the attractive and valuable homesteads of the county.

On March 24, 1868, Mr. Lutz was united in marriage with Susannah Oberholtzer, who was born in the northeastern part of what is now Grant township, this county, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gingrich) Oberholtzer. To them were born six children, as follows: One died in infancy; Bessie died on October 17, 1884, at the age of five years, a sprightly and lovable child, of pleasing manners; John, Jr., born in November, 1875, died on August 9, 1894, aged eighteen years and nine months. He was singularly exemplary in character, a dutiful son and affectionate brother; the other three, Jennie, Addie and Martha, live on the old homestead, east of Waterloo. They were born, respectively, on February 28, 1870, December 21, 1871, and August 26, 1873.

John Lutz was baptized in the faith of the Lutheran church, and was faithful to his religious convictions to his death. A faithful husband, kind father and upright citizen, he was respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and his death was considered a distinct loss to the community which had been honored by his citizenship.

DANIEL GROGG.

The student interested in the history of DeKalb county, Indiana, does not have to carry his investigations far into its annals before learning that Daniel Grogg was long an active and leading representative of its leading agricultural interests and that his labors proved a potent force in making this a rich agricultural region. Through several decades our subject carried on farming, gradually improving his valuable place, and while he prospered in this, he also found ample opportunity to assist in the material development of the county, and his co-operation was of value for the general good.

Daniel Grogg, who became one of the earliest settlers of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born in Stark county, Ohio, on the 13th day of August, 1818, and was a son of Solomon and Mary (Snyder) Grogg, who were born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, but who became pioneer residents of Stark county, Ohio, where the father died, the mother afterwards coming to DeKalb county with her children and living here until her death, which occurred at the advanced age of ninety-five years. The Grogg family is of German descent, and there are still in possession of members of this family valuable heirlooms, among which is a pewter plate one hundred and fifty years old, on which are stamped German, French and English seals; a goose-oil jug of unique design and an old spinning wheel used by Mrs. Grogg. Daniel Grogg was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his locality. In May, 1849, he became a resident of DeKalb county, settling on the farm in Union township, where he spent the remainder of his life, the farm being located near the county farm. Daniel Grogg had also bought a farm in the northwestern part of what is now Grant township, comprising one hundred and fifty-eight acres, for which he paid five hundred dollars and which afterwards became very valuable land. Daniel Grogg married Elizabeth Hultz, and to them were born six children, namely: John, who now lives in the northwestern part of Grant township; Abe, who lives near him and who is represented elsewhere in this work; Peter, who lives on the old homestead east of the county farm; George, who died at the age of forty-six years, leaving a wife and one daughter, now deceased; Frank, who lives west of Auburn, and Emily, also deceased. Daniel Grogg died at his Union township home on March 23, 1887, and his wife died in December, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Grogg were for many years active and earnest members of the Lutheran church, in the prosperity of which they were deeply interested and to the support of which they contributed liberally of their means. Mr. Grogg during his lifetime made many permanent and valuable improvements on his farm, so that at the time of his death it was numbered among the leading agricultural tracts in the county. Among the improvements was a fine two-story brick house, which is still standing. Mr. Grogg's domestic life was exemplary, for the home was a genial and happy one. He was an affectionate and faithful father and his sons have cause to honor him and revere his memory. He was a hospitable man and cordially responsive to all social claims and his home was attractive to all whom he numbered in his list of friends. The death of such a man, even in the rounded fullness of a long life where his work had ceased to be more than an example, was a public loss, and not only his intimate associates but the people generally of the community felt that his passing away was a distinct loss to the community. He left to his family the rich memory of an unstained name and to the locality where he lived the record and example of an honorable and well spent life.

Reverting to Mr. Grogg's ancestry, it may be stated that his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Snyder, was born in Pennsylvania, moving to Ohio in a day when there were but few white people in all that country, the savage red men being practically the only human beings, and they were not very peaceably inclined to the whites. Her mother's father, Henry Reichelderfer, came to this country from Germany, and it is related that he was nearly a year making the trip across the ocean, during which everyone on board the ship nearly starved, it being necessary to eat the rats that infested the ship in order to keep alive. Henry Reichelderfer was a great hunter and settled in Ohio in an early day. An aunt of Mary Snyder was captured by Indians in Stark county and tied to the eaves of the cabin by the little fingers of her hands, so that her toes barely touched the ground, and another aunt was horribly gashed and criss-crossed, dying from the effects of her injuries. Following these atrocities Captain Brady and his famous band of Indian fighters followed the red men and wreaked on them vengeance for their misdeeds.

WESLEY FULTON.

The subject of this sketch is one of the progressive farmers and enterprising citizens of Grant township, DeKalb county, where he has made his home for a number of years, being closely associated with its development and welfare. He is a thoroughly practical agriculturist and a man of business, and, like the great majority of successful men, has been the architect of his own fortunes. His fidelity to his duties has never been neglected in acting his part as a worthy son of the great American commonwealth.

Wesley Fulton was born on October 10, 1847, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of David and Mary (Knight) Fulton. David Fulton was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of James Fulton, who was of Irish parentage, his forbears having come from the north of Ireland. David Fulton was married to Mary Knight, who was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of James Knight and wife. David Fulton remained in Pennsylvania about four years after his marriage, then spent about nine years in Perry county, Ohio, after which he returned to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to care for his parents, who were getting old. He remained there about nineteen years and in 1865 went to Carroll county, Illinois, where he bought a farm and spent the remainder of his life there, his death occurring in February, 1884. He was survived a number of years by his widow, who died in 1898 on the old farm in Illinois. David Fulton was a life-long farmer and was also a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was prominent in the local public affairs of the communities where he lived both in the East and in Illinois.

Wesley Fulton lived under the parental roof until 1869, when, at the age of twenty-two years, he was married and then began farming for himself near his home. He conducted agricultural operations about six years and then moved to Lucas county, Iowa, where he bought a small farm, on which he lived until the death of his wife in 1880. About 1882, or the year following, Mr. Fulton sold his Iowa property and came to Indiana, where he was again married, and he then engaged in farming on the place where he now lives lives south of Waterloo. He is the owner of sixty-five acres of good land, which has engaged his undivided attention and which he has developed into one of the choice agricultural homesteads of the section of the county in which he lives. His life here has been characterized by persistent and wisely directed industry, his efforts being rewarded with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts. He has a good set of farm buildings, while all the operations of the farm are given his personal supervision, and in the conduct of his affairs he has been guided by the soundest of judgment which has characterized him in everything to which he has given attention.

In 1869 Mr. Fulton married Elizabeth Dorns, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of John Dorns. Her parents moved to Fulton county, Illinois, when she was but a child, and there she lived until about a year before her marriage, when she located in Carroll county, Illinois. Her death occurred in 1880, she leaving three children, namely: Newton A., Cora B. and Mary L. Newton, who was born in December, 1874, now lives at Danbury, Connecticut, where he is engaged in pedagogical work, being superintendent of a commercial school. He has taught six or seven years in New York and Connecticut. Cora B. became the wife of Frank Williams, and they lived in Nebraska, where her husband died, leaving two children, Grant W. and Jessie. She afterwards became the wife of Oscar Kent, and they live on a farm near Alma, Nebraska. By her second union she is the mother of three children; Mary L. is the wife of Fred Lampman, of Milledgeville, Carroll county, Illinois, and they have three children, Ethelyn, Margie and a baby boy. Mr. Fulton's second marriage was to Mrs. Sarah A. (Stroh) Dunn, the widow of the late William Dunn. She was born in Greensburg, Summit county, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Catherine (Dice) Stroh. She was brought to DeKalb county when only nine months old by her parents, who located on the northern edge of Union township, and there she was reared and received her education, her marriage to Mr. Dunn occurring on January 1, 1865. After that event they lived on the Dunn homestead in Grant township until Mr. Dunn's death in 1871, she leaving three children, namely: Mrs. Ettdessie Goodwin, deceased; John Dunn, of Waterloo, and William Dunn, of Grant township. To Mr. Fulton's last union has been born one child, Zella G., who is now the wife of Ernest Cole, of Toledo, where he has a good position with the street car company. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which they are deeply interested and to the support of which they contribute of their means. Mr. Fulton is one of the leading citizens of his community and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and friends throughout Grant township. His career has been eminently honorable and all who know him speak in high terms of his many sterling qualities and characteristics.

FRANK D. FANNING, M. D.

There is no class to whom greater gratitude is due from the world at large than the self-sacrificing, sympathetic, noble-minded men whose life work is the alleviation of suffering and the ministering of comfort to the afflicted, to the end that the span of human existence may be lengthened and a greater degree of satisfaction enjoyed during the remainder of their earthly sojourn. There is no standard by which their beneficent influence can be measured, their helpfulness being limited only by the extent of their knowledge and skill, while their power goes hand in hand with the wonderful laws of nature that spring from the very source of life itself. Some one has aptly said, "He serves God best who serves humanity most." Among the physicians and surgeons of DeKalb county who have risen to eminence in their chosen field of endeavor is the subject of this review, whose career has been that of a broad-minded, conscientious worker in the sphere to which his life and energies have been devoted and whose profound knowledge of his profession has won for him a leading place among the most distinguished medical men of his day and generation in the city of his residence.

Frank D. Fanning, an enterprising physician and public-spirited citizen of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born on May 4, 1873, at Butler, DeKalb county, and is a son of Dr. Fred W. and Carrie M. (Myers) Fanning. Fred W. Fanning, who was born at Belleville, Ontario, in 1841, was

FRANK D. FANNING, M. D.

educated in Coburg College, Coburg, Ontario, graduated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and shortly afterward he located at Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, where he practiced his profession for thirty-six years, having previously been located at Beaver Dam, Ohio, for two years. His record was an honorable one as a citizen and professional man and he stood among the leaders of his profession in this part of the state. To him and his wife were born two sons, the subject of this sketch and Charles H., who is a stationary engineer at Bryan, Ohio.

Frank D. Fanning received a good public school education and then attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, after which he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Illinois at Urbana, where he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately afterwards he came to Butler and became a partner of his father in the practice of his profession, remaining with him until the latter's death, since which time he has engaged in the practice alone on his own account. He has been eminently successful in his treatment of diseases, having handled many very difficult cases and is held in high repute among his professional brethren. He specializes in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, of which he has made a close and critical study, and in which he is considered an authority. He is local surgeon for the Pennsylvania, Wabash and Lake Shore railroads and is a member of the Wabash Railway Surgeons' Association, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Surgeons' Association and the Pennsylvania Railway Surgeons' Association. He possesses that broad human sympathy which aids him to sympathize with those who come to him for assistance and in the sick room he carries the spirit of optimism and hopefulness which enter so largely into the successful treatment of physical ailments.

For many years Dr. Fanning has had a keen interest in political affairs and is now an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the Progressive party. Religiously, he is a member of the Church of Christ, while his fraternal relations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, Modern Woodmen of America and Lodge No. 158, Knights of Pythias.

In 1888 Dr. Fanning married Florence B. Agler, the daughter of Hiram and Laura Agler, of Butler. Dr. Fanning is an enthusiast in his chosen calling, a close student, an original thinker and an untiring investigator. He avails himself of every legitimate means to keep in touch with the trend of modern medical thought and is familiar with the leading authorities, having a fine professional library in which he spends much of his time when not responding to the calls of his numerous patrons. In him are combined two facts which have been the main contributing elements of his success; thorough preparation and a deep interest in the profession, qualities which are absolutely essential to advancement in a calling requiring such proficiency and skill as the healing art. His knowledge of the kindred sciences of medicine and surgery is broad and comprehensive and in his professional labors he has shown himself amply qualified to cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the practitioner in his efforts to prolong life and restore health. Personally, he is genial and unassuming and easily makes friends and enjoys a wide and loyal acquaintance throughout the county.

WILLIAM H. HINMAN.

Among the prosperous business men of DeKalb county, Indiana, the subject of this review occupies a deservedly conspicuous place and the following brief outline of his career and tribute to his worth should be perused by those whose lifework is yet a matter of the future. Honorable in all his dealings, considerate of the rights of others and a man whose influence has ever been on the side of right, his life has been fraught with good to his fellows and the world made better by his presence.

William H. Hinman is a native of DeKalb county, Indiana, having been born in Smithfield township on December 2, 1858. His parents were Morgan O. and Mary Jane (Yard) Hinman. Morgan O. Hinman was born July 20, 1832, between Akron and Middlebury, Ohio, the son of Orron and Elizabeth (Haynes) Hinman. Long before the advent of railroads through this section of the country and when Morgan Hinman was but a lad of thirteen years, his father had come to DeKalb county, Indiana, and bought two farms, one located at Haynes' Corners, north of Garrett, and the other in Smithfield township, near the Cedar Lake church. He returned to his Ohio home and prepared to bring his family here, but his death occurred before they started. He left a widow and six children, four daughters and two sons. A year later the widow and her children came to DeKalb county, establishing the family home on the Haynes' Corners farm, where she spent the remainder of her days. Morgan Hinman was fourteen years old when the family came here, and, being the oldest son and next to the oldest child, he became practically the head of the family, remaining with his mother until his marriage.

About 1857 he erected a rude cabin on the Smithfield township farm, which had no floor and was a typical home of that period. He married about that time Mary Jane Yard, born June 13, 1835, in Devonshire, England, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Yard. She was eighteen years of age at the time of the family's emigration to America, her birthday having occurred while on the ocean, on which trip the family spent eighteen weeks. Her family was among the early settlers near Garrett, and all the members of this family now living here are well known and respected citizens of their respective communities. Mary Elizabeth Yard and her brother were engaged in teaching school here in the early years, and thus performed their part in the early progress and advancement of the community. After his marriage he went ahead clearing and draining his farm, which he developed into a fine tract of land, and when the Air Line division of the Lake Shore railroad was projected through this locality, he engaged in clearing off timber for the right-of-way of this road. His first purchase of land was forty acres of the old homestead, but later he also bought the interests of two sisters in his father's estate, thus becoming the owner of eighty acres of fine land. Eventually he sold that place, which is now known as the Ben Farrington farm, and about 1865 he moved to the Myers farm, two miles south and one and one-half miles west of Corunna, where he remained until about 1881, when he moved to Dixon county, Nebraska, buying a farm at Wakefield. There his wife died, February 1, 1905, and subsequently he moved to Oklahoma, locating in Garfield county, four miles south of Enid, where his death occurred on May 12, 1908.

The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood on the farm southwest of Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana, and until attaining his legal majority he worked out by the month. During his youth he had obtained a fair education in the public schools, and thus by the time he had attained manhood's years he had formed a very definite idea of life's responsibilities and of its serious aspects. After his majority he was for four years engaged in farming on his grandmother's place at Haynes' Corners, and then spent a year engaged in a like pursuit in Smithfield township. He then went to Nebraska, where he resided about a year prior to his father's removal to that state. Eventually he returned to DeKalb county, Indiana, and after his marriage in 1883, he bought forty acres of land just east of Cedar Lake, Smithfield township, where he lived about seven years. He then moved into Waterloo, and for a year was employed in a furniture store. About 1895 Mr. Hinman started a wagon shop, which he has conducted continuously since, erecting a building on the lot where he is now located and equipping it with every appliance necessary for wagon repairing and work in kindred lines. About five years ago Mr. Hinman also put in a line of agricultural implements, and in this enterprise, as well as in the former, he has been very successful, being now numbered among the leading business men of his city. About 1907, Mr. Hinman sold the forty acres which he had first purchased here and bought fifty-six acres near Cedar Lake, and in the fall of 1913 he bought the Smalley farm, and now is the owner of one hundred and twelve acres of as good land as can be found in DeKalb county. In 1908 Mr. Hinman bought a nice home on Union street, in Waterloo.

On February 1, 1883, Mr. Hinman was united in marriage with Zella Smalley, who was born in Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, the daughter of Jonathan and Loretta (Farrington) Smalley, who are referred to later in this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Hinman has been born one daughter, Leone, who is now the wife of Lee Wise, of Auburn, and they have two children, Thelma and Lois.

Fraternally, Mr. Hinman is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he and his wife belong to the Order of the Eastern Star and the Daughters of Rebekah. Religiously, they are earnest members of the Christian church, to which they consistently give a liberal support, and in every phase of Christian endeavor they have stood for the best type of life. Mr. Hinman is a quiet, unobtrusive man of steady habits and good character, and he has performed his full part according to the dictates of an honest conscience. Because of his sturdy integrity and his business success he is deserving of the honorable position which he holds in the community.

As mentioned before, the father of Mrs. Hinman was Jonathan Smalley, son of Chester and Esther Smalley, he having been born in Crawford county, Ohio, on the 5th of April, 1837. With his parents, he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in September, 1856, the family settling in the dense wilderness which then covered the western part of the county. Jonathan assisted his father in the making of the new home, helping to build the log cabin which was their first habitation. The nearest town to them was seven miles distant and the nearest railroad twenty-five miles. In the winter of 1858-1859 Jonathan Smalley united with the Christian church. He was married to Loretta A. Farrington, a member of the same church, of which they both always were faithful members. Three children were born to this marriage: Mrs. Zella Hinman, of Waterloo; Albert B., who was killed in a sawmill explosion in December, 1888, and Bolland D., of Auburn. In 1866 Mr. Smalley bought a tract of unimproved land in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, which he cleared and developed into a fine farm, erecting a comfortable home and good buildings. Here he and his wife spent the rest of their days, he passing away December 22, 1912, and she preceding him to the great beyond on November 13, 1912.

ARTHUR CARYDEN WOLFE.

It is a generally acknowledged fact that journalism is one of the most important factors in twentieth-century life, exerting as it does an influence on practically every department of society. This relation is just as actual and potent in the smaller cities and towns as in the large cities, and he who directs the policy of a newspaper, or wields the pen which expresses that policy, exerts a personal control over local thought and action not equalled by any other profession. Among the newspaper men of DeKalb county who have, by their progressive attitude toward local affairs, contributed in a very definite way to the advancement of the community, is the gentleman whose name appears above and who is successfully publishing the *News* at Ashley.

Arthur Caryden Wolfe, third son of John Manuel and Sarah Elizabeth (Frazier) Wolfe, was born at Antwerp, Paulding county, Ohio, April 9, 1876. Being one of ten children, he was forced by necessity to leave school after finishing the eighth grade, and his education was finished while learning the printing trade, under Col. James H. Fluhart, publisher of the *Continental* (Ohio) *News*. Colonel Fluhart outlined a course of study, furnished the books and acted in the double capacity of tutor and employer for a period of six years, beginning in October, 1891. The Colonel was a grand type of man, possessing a fine sense of honor, and was also a man who would rather be right than President of the United States. He was a college graduate and taught school prior to the Civil war, in which latter service he won both honors and distinction, wearing the regalia of a colonel when the war closed. It was under Colonel Fluhart that Mr. Wolfe was inspired with the idea of becoming publisher of a country newspaper, for Mr. Fluhart was an ideal pioneer publisher, his young apprentice often sharing hardships, which have since proved invaluable to him in his work.

Mr. Wolfe first became interested in the printing business while residing with his parents in Chicago, Illinois, where, after school hours and during school vacations, he was a "newsie." His first armful of daily papers came from the office of the South Chicago *Calumet*, after which several of the down-town papers were sold by him, pilgrimages often being made to the down-town streets, where he sold to many of the hurrying people on the main thoroughfares. The battles with the other newsboys for "corner rights" but added to his knowledge of humanity and broadened his ideas as to the "common rights of others." O. C. LaBoe, a reporter on the *Daily Calumet*, interceded in his behalf and "Newsie Wolfe" was granted the right to sweep the offices and composing room at a dime per night. The scattered type in the composing room and his manifest interest in the types lead "Shorty" Burk, a compositor, to teach "Newsie Wolfe" the news case, and subsequently, when the Wolfe family returned to Ohio to reside, he kept asking Editor Fluhart for a "job," until that kind, benevolent old gentleman finally consented for him to become an apprentice, under the condition that he was to study such books as would be furnished and endeavor to become, to use the exact phrase of Mr. Fluhart, "mentally equipped to become a great editor." Mr. Wolfe lays no claim to being the great editor as indicated; but he does consider that the editor of even a country newspaper has a great responsibility. He endeavors to be consistent and not to betray his trust nor take advantage of his position in the community by perverting his columns to a wrong use.

Mr. Wolfe published weekly papers at Deshler, Ohio, Columbus Grove, Ohio, and Montgomery, Michigan, after working in various offices as printer and local editor, buying the Ashley *News* in 1910 of J. L. Gillespie, the founder. The Ashley *News* was started in 1909, after J. F. Coss, publisher of the Ashley *Times*, became involved in a suit over a deal of his newspaper property, when the *Times* was discontinued. The subscription list of the *News* was very small, only containing two hundred names when purchased by Mr. Wolfe, but today it contains nearly eight hundred and fifty names—which gives one some idea of Mr. Wolfe's ability as a newspaper man.

Mr. Wolfe was united in marriage October 10, 1897, at Continental, Ohio, to Julia Irene, daughter of Irene and Emma (Hull) Harbaugh. To this union seven children were born, one dying in infancy. The six living children are: Emma Elizabeth, Edward Keith, Lester Kenneth, Leota Avis, Arthur Charles and John Manuel.

The Ashley *News* is equipped with modern power machinery and up-to-date printing material throughout, which is free from incumbrance. The volume of business done each year is about four thousand dollars, which would indicate that the *News* office is at least getting the business rightly belonging to it in its field.

HENRY E. COE.

Among the men of earnest purpose and useful life whose record has been not only creditable to themselves, but has dignified the community in which they have resided, the subject of this sketch holds high rank, and in the pedagogical profession, to which his lifetime has been devoted, he has achieved a record next to none of his contemporaries.

Henry E. Coe was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, September 24, 1853, the son of William L. and Ann (Crooks) Coe. William L. Coe was a native of New England, his ancestors being of English descent, the lineage being traced back to the fourteenth century in the mother country. The subject's mother was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. William L. Coe removed from his New England home to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was there married to Ann Crooks, who accompanied him on their removal to DeKalb county in 1858, the subject of this sketch at that time being but five years old. The family settled in Union township, where the father followed day laboring and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1887. His wife died in 1882. The subject received his education in the public schools of Union township, the high school at Waterloo and Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, after which he engaged in teaching in the district schools of this county. After following teaching in the graded schools for a while, Professor Coe became principal of the high school at Waterloo, and was later principal for four years of the high school at Auburn. Then followed one year as principal of the schools at Orland, Indiana, after which he returned to Auburn, where he taught for four years, at the end of which period he was elected superintendent of the Butler schools. After three years' efficient and appreciated service in this capacity he was elected county superintendent of the schools for a two-year term, and then, by the same board, was elected to the regular four-year term. A noteworthy testimonial to Professor Coe's ability and standing in the community is the fact that, though Republican in his political views, he was elected by a Democratic board. He served fourteen years as county superintendent, at the end of which period he was called back to Butler to take charge of the schools of that place, and where he is still actively engaged. A well-educated, symmetrically developed man, Professor Coe takes a deep interest in his profession, keeps in touch with the most advanced thought relative to pedagogical matters, and as an educator has a reputation which extends far beyond the borders of his own county. A public speaker of recognized ability, Professor Coe has made many forceful and effective addresses on educational and kindred topics, and is a welcome member of any circle which he enters.

On November 16, 1875, Henry E. Coe was united in marriage to Hattie A. Reed, the daughter of Isaac and Harriet E. (Hackley) Reed. Isaac Reed was a soldier in the Civil war and was killed in a charge of Union troops at Atlanta. He was a native of Pennsylvania, as was his wife, and was an early settler of DeKalb county. To Professor and Mrs. Coe have been born five children, viz: Jessie, the wife of Spencer Bair of St. Paul, Minnesota; Robert, of Burbank, California; Bernard H., deceased; George, of Auburn; and Earl, who is attending Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a consistent member and an earnest supporter. Genial and unassuming in manner, Professor Coe has a wide acquaintance throughout DeKalb county, and enjoys a large circle of warm and loyal personal friends.

FRANK W. OLINGER.

Among those persons who have, by virtue of their strong individual qualities, earned their way to high standing in the estimation of their fellow citizens, having by sheer force of character and persistency won their way from an humble beginning to a place of influence and prominence in the community, where they are active in business affairs, the subject of this sketch is entitled to specific mention in a volume of the character of the one at hand.

Frank W. Olinger was born in Keyser township, DeKalb county, Indiana, a short distance west of Auburn, on March 4, 1870, and he is a son of John S. and Lucy (Yard) Olinger. The subject's paternal grandparents were David B. and Rebecca (Swihart) Olinger. David B. Olinger was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, on June 17, 1813, and died near Auburn, Indiana, on December 19, 1896, at the age of eighty-three years. He was descended from good old Pennsylvania Dutch stock. He emigrated from Maryland to Stark county, Ohio, where, on February 18, 1836, he married Rebecca Swihart, and there, on February 21, 1837, their only child, John S., was born. They remained in Stark county until August, 1846, when they came to Indiana. They drove through, the journey being one characterized by hardships, poor

FRANK W. OLINGER

roads, bridgeless streams, and other conditions which made the journey a tiresome and ofttimes dangerous experience. Upon their arrival here they located two and a half miles east of Auburn, where David bought eighty acres of timber land, on which not a stick had been cut. For a time the family lived on a near-by tract, on which was a small cabin, with the roof so low that they could reach it from the ground. About a year later they moved to the Henry Shull place, north of Auburn, where they lived about three years, moving from there to the Brandon farm, two miles west of Auburn, where they remained ten or twelve years. Then Mr. Olinger bought eighty acres just south of that tract, on which he built a house, that being about two years prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, and there David Olinger made his permanent home. His first wife died on February 29, 1870, and on October 10, 1878, he married Margaret Kiestrick, who died on the 12th of October, 1891. After her death he lived with his son, John S. Olinger. For about twenty-five years David B. Olinger served his community as justice of the peace and was honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

John S. Olinger was a lad of ten years when his parents brought him to DeKalb county, and he was thus an eye-witness of the early development of this section of the country. When he came here Indians were still roaming the forests and deer were as numerous as sheep are today. Living conditions were primitive in the extreme for the first few years, and in the gigantic task of clearing the land, developing farms and making public improvements he had an active part. He was reared to the life of a woodsman and his own first land was acquired through his skill in woodcraft, for by cutting the timber from forty acres he was given a forty-acre tract in payment for his labor. In 1862, John S. Olinger enlisted in Company A, One Hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being assigned to the Western Army. He proved a faithful and courageous soldier, but after about ten months' service he was honorably discharged because of physical disability. His illness so incapacitated him that he was practically unable to work for about a year afterward. He then bought forty acres of land north of Garrett, a part of which he cleared, and then sold that tract and bought forty acres located about one and a half miles farther east, of which about an acre had been cleared and on which was a log house. He cleared the remainder of that land, which he cultivated for a few years, and then sold it and bought forty acres a mile and a half west of Auburn, which, like the preceding place, had but a small portion cleared. However, a trifling matter like that offered to him no discouragement, and he soon had the tract cleared and in cultivation. He has lived on that place now for forty-five years and has made of it one of the best farms in his section of the county. In addition to his labors as a farmer and woodsman, Mr. Olinger worked much at the carpenter's trade during his active years.

On April 18, 1861, John S. Olinger married Lucy Yard, who was born at Exmouth, England, on June 9, 1842, the daughter of John and Mary (Simmons) Yard. Her parents, who were highly educated and well-to-do, were principals of an academy in England, but emigrated to this country in an early day, probably in 1852. They first located in Cleveland, where they remained a short time, coming then to DeKalb county and locating a mile north of Garrett, where they bought a farm and made their permanent home, their original tract comprising about sixty acres. Though Mr. Yard was handicapped by having the use of only one hand, he was a man of energy and good business ability and eventually became quite well-to-do. To John S. and Lucy Olinger were born six children, namely: Salome died in infancy; David B. died at the age of ten years; Frank W. is the immediate subject of this review; Cora E. is the wife of George M. Ditmars and they live two miles south of Auburn; Mitchell H. is a barber and lives at Garrett; Nettie May is the wife of Bert Lockwood and they live on her father's farm, one and a half miles west of Auburn. The mother of these children died on January 29, 1908, at the age of sixty-five years, having been an invalid for many years. Despite her sufferings, she ever remained cheerful and patient, evincing and expressing an unfailing trust in an all-wise Providence. She was reared in the Church of England, or the Episcopal church, but later identified herself with the Lutheran church, of which she was an earnest and faithful member. John S. Olinger is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Farmers' Alliance. He is a man of unquestioned integrity and consistent life and, because of his right living, his kindly nature and his success in life, he enjoys a high standing in the community honored by his citizenship.

Frank W. Olinger remained with his parents on the home farm until he had attained his majority. In November, 1908, he moved into Auburn, buying a good residence property on South Jackson street. He was associated with John Clark in the furniture business until he accepted the nomination for sheriff in the fall of 1912, being nominated by the Republican party for that office, but, owing to the Democratic landslide of that year, he went down to defeat together with the rest of the ticket. On March 14, 1913, Mr.

Olinger engaged in the lumber business at Auburn, in partnership with Ora Brandon, and to this business he is now giving his undivided attention. They carry a complete line of all kinds of lumber, together with general building supplies and, owing to their excellent business methods and evident desire to please their customers, they are enjoying their full share of patronage. In September, 1911, Mr. Olinger bought a beautiful home at the corner of Thirteenth and Main streets, which he has improved and where he now resides.

On September 30, 1891, Frank W. Olinger was married to Mary M. Ditmars, who was born about three miles south of Auburn, the daughter of Isaac and Martha (George) Ditmars. Isaac Ditmars, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on September 7, 1837, was the son of John A. and Eliza (Neff) Ditmars, who, in 1853, came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating a mile and a half south of Auburn, where they made their permanent home. There John A. Ditmars owned a farm and a good water-power sawmill. In the building of the latter Isaac Ditmars had a hand and there he labored many a day and night. John A. Ditmars, who was born in New Jersey on November 28, 1811, married Eliza Neff, who was a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. On their DeKalb county homestead Isaac Ditmars was reared to maturity and took up farming for his life occupation. On September 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he saw some severe service. At the battle of Shiloh he received a serious wound, from the effects of which he was rendered unfit for duty and received an honorable discharge. He still limps some from the effects of the injury. After returning home, Isaac Ditmars resumed his farming operations south of Auburn, in which he met with good success, at one time owning three hundred and twenty acres of land. Since the death of his wife he has made his home with his sister, Mrs. Emily Reed, about a mile and a half north of Auburn. On October 30, 1862, Isaac Ditmars married Martha George, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, and was the daughter of John T. and Nancy (McClelland) George, who came to Indiana in 1844. To Isaac and Martha Ditmars were born four children, namely: Ulysses Ellsworth was killed by falling from a tree October 2, 1873, in the eleventh year of his age; George M. is a farmer about two miles south of Auburn; Mary M., the wife of Frank W. Olinger; Anna L., the wife of Frank Dawson, who lives a mile north of Auburn. The mother of these children, who passed away on April 20, 1905, was a worthy woman and a highly esteemed member of the Baptist church at

Auburn. To Frank W. and Mary M. Olinger have been born three children, namely: Everett D., born September 30, 1893, died on December 5, 1897; Ethel Geraldine, born June 16, 1897, is a student in the Auburn high school, and George M., who was born on April 15, 1899, is also a student in the public schools. Fraternally, Frank W. Olinger is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. Earnest purpose and tireless energy, combined with mature judgment and every-day common sense, have been among his most prominent characteristics, and he has merited the respect and esteem which are accorded him by all who know him. He is broad-minded, kind-hearted and friendly in his relations with others and is universally well liked.

CHARLES CAPP.

While success cannot be achieved without unflagging industry, the futility of effort is often noticeable in the business world and results from the fact that it is not combined with sound business judgment. Many a man who gives his entire life to toil, earnest and unremitting, never acquires a competency, but when his labor is well directed, prosperity always follows. Mr. Capp is one whose work has been supplemented by careful management and today he is among those who have triumphed over adverse conditions and won success.

Charles Capp was born in Lorain county, Ohio, on July 12, 1864, the youngest son born to Edward and Sarah Capp. His early life was spent on the paternal farmstead and his education was secured in the district schools of that locality. After the death of his parents, and that of his elder brother in 1882, Mr. Capp went to Morenci, Michigan, to carry on the latter's business. After spending five years in that city as a stock dealer and butcher, Mr. Capp came to Butler, Indiana, and entered into a partnership with his brother Edward in the meat business. They started in on a small scale, but by strict attention to their enterprise and fair dealings with their patrons, they built up a large and prosperous business, so that later on they were enabled to purchase a building of their own. Edward Capp sold his interest in the business to his brother William, but eventually the subject bought his brother's interest and conducted the meat market successfully for twenty years. In 1903 Mr. Capp purchased the Madden farm, located east of Butler, on which he built a slaughter house and a large stock barn, and in 1908 sold his meat market in Butler to A. L. Lake, of Spencerville, Indiana. Mr. Capp has continued to butcher for the local trade, but is giving his chief attention to the buying and selling of live stock of all kinds, in which business he has met with pronounced success. He is a good judge of live stock, and has bought and shipped immense quantities throughout this locality. He possesses splendid business qualifications, and by untiring perseverance and the exercise of sound judgment he is achieving a splendid success in his enterprise.

On November 24, 1889, Charles Capp was united in marriage with Lizzie Swift, of Fayette, Ohio, and to this union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Capp are well known throughout this community and enjoy the friendship of all who know them, who esteem them because of their excellent qualities and genuine worth.

GILES THOMPSON ABBEY.

The life history of Giles Thompson Abbey, one of the well known and highly esteemed venerable veterans, now living in honorable retirement in the picturesque little town of Waterloo, Indiana, shows what industry, good habits and staunch citizenship will accomplish in the battle of acquiring property and rearing children to lead steady and respectable lives. His life has been one replete with duty well and conscientiously performed in all of its relations. He has not been a man to shrink from his duty, however irksome or dangerous, and it is such traits that win in life's affairs. He has come down to us from the pioneer period and has noted the wondrous transformation from that time to this, playing well his part in the drama of civilization. He has been an advocate of wholesome living, and cleanliness in politics as well, and has ever been outspoken in his antipathy to wrong doing, whether by the humble citizen or by the incumbents of influential offices.

Giles Thompson Abbey, who for forty-nine years has been a resident of DeKalb county, Indiana, was born on November 24, 1827, in Sandusky county, Ohio, and is a son of Alanson and Lucy (Daggett) Abbey, both of whom were born and reared in Ontario county, New York, where their marriage also occurred. The subject's paternal ancestry is traced back in an unbroken line to emigrants from England, who located in Massachusetts, they being the subject's great-grandparents. The subject's paternal grandfather, Joshua Abbey, who was born in Massachusetts, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which also his brother, John, was an officer. Joshua Abbey moved to Ontario county, New York, and there Alanson Abbey was born in 1793, and who was eventually a soldier in the war of 1812. After his marriage in 1819 he moved to Sandusky county, Ohio, where he bought and developed a farm. In 1838 the family moved to Steuben county, Indiana, settling in Steuben township about one-half mile south of Pleasant Lake, where the father spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1877, at the age of eighty-four years. His first wife, who died in 1840, was the mother of ten children, six of whom lived to maturity. In November, 1841, Alanson Abbey married Mary Boyce, whose death occurred when the subject of this sketch was fifteen years old, at which time the father broke up housekeeping. His first wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in New York in 1803 and was the daughter of Jacob Daggett.

Giles T. Abbey received his education in the district schools of Sandusky county, Ohio. One of his first teachers was the grandmother of Gen. J. B. McPherson, the latter having been a playmate of the subject in his youthful days. Giles Abbey was but eleven years of age when brought to Steuben county, at which time the Indians were numerous here, and in his youth he wrestled, ran foot races and engaged in nearly all the sports with which the Indians were familiar. At the age of fifteen years he started out in life on his own account and for a year was employed at farm work. He then apprenticed himself to learn the tanner's trade in his home township, at which he was employed until he was twenty-one years old. It was not a hard matter to find employment, but it was extremely difficult to get money. Before Mr. Abbey had attained to his majority he had, by dint of the most persistent economy and closest saving, accumulated money enough to purchase forty acres of land and about the time he became of age he bought one hundred and two acres adjoining his first tract, and upon this land he engaged in farming on his own account. At the time he first engaged in learning the tanning trade he had reserved the privilege of going to school three months each winter. This he did until the age of eighteen years, when the teacher of his school quit and Mr. Abbey was put in his place and taught school during the winters until twenty-four years old. He had very little education except what he could pick up outside of the schools which he attended, but by dint of the most persistent reading and close observation he became a well informed man. In 1850 Mr. Abbey was married and then continued farming three years, at the end of which period he sold his farm and moved to Flint, Steuben county, and bought two hundred and forty acres of land there, which he sold a year later. He then moved to Lagrange county, this state, and for three years was engaged in the milling business at Mongo, formerly called Mongoquinon. In 1860 he moved back to Steuben county, where he resided four years and where his wife died in 1864. He then moved to DeKalb county and for a year was engaged in the livery business at Waterloo, but sold the business back to the parties of whom he bought it. The next year he erected a three-story brick business block on the east side of Main street, about a block south of the railroad, and during this same period he lost three thousand dollars through endorsing notes for a Waterloo merchant. During the following two years Mr. Abbey was engaged in a mill at Waterloo, doing the buying and selling. In 1870 he became agent of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, which runs north and south through Waterloo, retaining this position for six years. In 1876 Mr. Abbey became cashier of the DeKalb Bank, and during the following twenty-seven years he filled this position to the entire satisfaction of his associates in the bank and to the patrons of the institution. Since that time Mr. Abbey has not engaged in any permanent business because of impaired health, though he has settled a number of estates and bought and sold some real estate. In 1909 he unfortunately fell and received an injury to his spine which has since rendered him an invalid, though until the summer of 1913 he was able to go about and, to some extent, attend to business. He is now residing in Waterloo, where he has a pleasant and attractive home on the south edge of the town, his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Hollester, living with him.

Politically, Mr. Abbey has always been a staunch Republican, and was an enthusiastic worker in the interests of the party in early days, having assisted in forming the Republican organization in Steuben county. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Masonic order for forty-eight years and has been appreciative of the work and, in fact, has endeavored to exemplify the sublime precepts of that time-honored order.

In 1850 Mr. Abbey was united in marriage to Martha A. Long, who was born in Steuben county, Indiana, the daughter of James and Mary (Guthrie) Long. Mrs. Abbey died in 1864, leaving two children, Ella J., now the wife of Wellington H. Hollester, of Waterloo, and Carrie J., the wife of John B. Parsell, who is cashier in the First National Bank at Angola, Indiana. In 1866 Mr. Abbey married Mrs. Lurene (Howe) Davis, the widow of Joseph D. Davis, deceased, late of Auburn. She was born in New York state and was the daughter of James Howe. She came to Fort Wayne, Indiana, with her parents and there married Mr. Davis, by whom she had two sons, Hugh and Emmett. To her union with Mr. Abbey were born two children, Edith L. the wife of Albert Theiss, of Memphis, Tennessee, and Earl G., who lives in Kansas City, where he is employed in the secret service. He is a man of great physical courage and is sent by the service to the most important cases. He was recently assigned to recover two pictures of rare value that had been stolen and his finding of them caused a great deal of favorable comment. He married Maude Drake, who died leaving two children, Ethel and Mino. Mr. Abbey's second wife died in 1882, and in 1885 he married Saphronia (Holmes) McEntarfer, the widow of Anthony McEntarfer. She had two children by her first marriage, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Abbey died in 1909 after twenty-four years of happy wedded life together, and, being a woman of many fine qualities of head and heart, her death was considered a distinct loss to the community. Mr. Abbey's life record exhibits a career of unswerving integrity, indefatigable private industry and wholesome home and social relations, a most commendable career crowned with success. It is the record of a well-balanced mental and moral constitution, strongly marked by those traits of character which are of special value in such a state of society as exists in this country. A resident of DeKalb county for nearly a half century, he has been an eye witness and participant in the wonderful development which has characterized this locality, and among the venerable and honored citizens of the county no man enjoys to a more eminent degree the respect and veneration of the people with whom he has mingled so long. Because of his genuine worth and his record in the community he is clearly entitled to representation among DeKalb county's representative citizens.

JOHN W. DUESLER.

It is with pleasure that the biographer has an opportunity to place before the readers of this work the life record of the honorable gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, for he is deemed eminently worthy of representation along with the best and most industrious citizens of DeKalb county, owing to the fact that he belongs to the energetic and enterprising class that has made this favored section one of the most noted and richest in the great Hoosier state. Enjoying distinctive prestige as a farmer, he has achieved marked success, while his practical intelligence, mature judgment and sound business principles have had much to do in moulding public sentiment in the community where he has long maintained his home.

John W. Duesler was born on September 21, 1862, in Sandusky county, Ohio, and is a son of Lorin G. and Mary (Hampsher) Duesler. Lorin G. Duesler was born on July 12, 1834, in Potter, Yates county, New York, the son of William and Catherine (Slosson) Duesler, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Metcalf, east of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on October 5, 1912, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was one of a family of eight, six daughters and two sons, and was descended from sturdy German ancestry on the paternal side, his mother being of Yankee parentage. When he was twelve years old the family moved to Seneca county, Ohio, and later to Sandusky county, that state, near Fremont, where he married Mary J. Hampsher, a native of Clyde, Ohio. They became the parents of five children, namely: Francis M.; Ada S., who died in infancy; Eliza M., now Mrs. J. G. Diehr; John W. and Minnie B., the wife of J. W. Metcalf. All of the children are now living in DeKalb county, except Mrs. Diehr, who resides in Fremont, Ohio. After living eight years near the old home Mr. Duesler moved, in May, 1864, to Indiana, locating about two miles east of Waterloo, where he began to clear land and make a home. By industry and thrift he was enabled to buy a small farm which, as his means permitted, he added to from time to time until he owned a splendid tract of land. In 1869 he moved to Elkhart, but nine months later returned to the home farm. After nearly fifty years of wedded life, his wife died on December 10, 1904, her death being considered a distinct loss to the community in which she had spent so many useful years. Lorin G. Duesler was a man of rare qualities of character and was never happier than when attending to his farm and cultivating his garden. He was a faithful husband, a loving father and a helpful and considerate neighbor and upright citizen. To him and his wife were born five children, namely: One who died in infancy; Francis M. lives about one and one-half miles east of Waterloo; Eliza M., the wife of George Diehr, of Fremont, Ohio; Minnie, the wife of William Metcalf, who lives about two and one-half miles east of Auburn.

John W. Duesler came to DeKalb county with his parents when but two years old and was reared in Grant township with the exception of a part of a year, when the family lived at Elkhart, Indiana. He was reared to farm labor and secured an education in the public schools. At the age of about twenty-three years he began agricultural efforts on his own account on the home farm, to which he gave his attention until thirty years of age. In the spring of 1895 he rented a farm in the south part of Grant township and in the following year bought forty acres of land in the northwest part of section thirteen, which he operated until 1907. In 1904 he had bought the farm where he now lives in the northwest quarter of section fourteen, the place comprising eighty acres, which he rented until 1908, when he located on it. In the spring of 1910 he sold his first forty-acre purchase in section thirteen. The farm on which he now lives is splendidly improved in every respect and is numbered among the best farms of the township. The present condition of the farm is due to the persistent and untiring efforts of Mr. Duesler, who has spared no labor nor expense in putting the farm into condition that will in the future bring the best results. He raises all the crops common to this locality and also gives some attention to live stock and in all his efforts is meeting with well deserved success.

On February 6, 1894, Mr. Duesler married Rosa Mutzfelt, who was born in Wilmington township, this county, the daughter of Christian and Magdalena (Sclaugh) Mutzfelt. Christian Mutzfelt was born in Nassau, Germany, on March 25, 1827, and his wife in Baden, Germany. Mr. Mutzfelt was reared in his native community and in 1850 was married to Henrietta Schneider, to which union six children were born. He came to America in 1854, locating west of Auburn, Indiana. In 1864 he enlisted in the United States army and on January 28th of the following year his wife died. On July 23, 1866, he married Magdalena Sclaugh, who was born on February 24, 1835, the daughter of Detrich and Katherine (Happ) Sclaugh. Her mother died when she was but eight years old and thereafter she lived in Germany until nineteen years old, when she and a sister, Rosa Sclaugh, three years older than herself, came to America with a party of neighbors. She had a brother and two sisters in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and her purpose was to live with them. However, when her sister married and moved to Ohio, she accompanied her, and eventually came to DeKalb county with her sister, living near Corunna until her marriage to Mr. Mutzfelt. Mr. Mutzfelt was a successful farmer, having started with twenty acres of land west of Auburn, but later sold this and bought a farm west of Butler, where he spent the rest of his active years, his death occurring there on November 6, 1892, leaving a wife, nine children and nine grandchildren, a brother and sister. He was a member of the United Brethren church from the year 1878, and was faithful and earnest in the performance of his church duties. He helped to build a new church edifice, which was dedicated just two weeks after his death. Mrs. Mutzfelt now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Duesler. To Mr. and Mrs. Duesler have been born five children, namely: Lena M., born May 5, 1895; Helen V., born October 14, 1898; Ralph L., born June 21, 1901; Charles W., born September 29, 1904, and Ruth W., born March 13, 1907, who died in infancy. Mr. Duesler and the members of his family are all affiliated with the United Brethren church, in the prosperity of which they are all deeply interested and to the support of which he contributes liberally of his means. Mr. Duesler has a wide acquaintance and hosts of friends as the result of his genial disposition, his kindness, honesty and uprightness and his unquestioned business ability, being one of the most highly respected citizens of his community, where he has spent the major portion of his useful and busy life.

JOHN MORRISON KIMSEY.

Among the men of a past generation who impressed their personality on the civic and public life of DeKalb county was John M. Kimsey, who for many years was an influential and potent factor in the welfare and development of this locality. He was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on October 9, 1833, and he was a son of Dr. Thomas Boland and Sarah (Carr) Kimsey. Dr. Thomas B. Kimsey was born on December 7, 1806, probably in the state of Virginia, while his wife, Sarah Carr, was born on February 18 1807, in Anneskillin, Ireland. Thomas B. Kimsey was the son of John Kimsey, who was born in England and came to America as an officer in the British army, but, when he realized what the American colonies were fighting for, he left the British army, and later, at the request of General Washington, became an officer in the American army, being killed during the progress of the war. He had brought his wife to this country and located in Baltimore. He left one son, John Kimsey, who married Lydia Boland, and they were the parents of Dr. Thomas B. Kimsey. The latter's wife, Sarah Carr Kimsey, died in Waterloo, Indiana, on September 9, 1875, having made her home with her son, Dr. Thomas B. The latter became a well known and successful physician, being engaged in practice at Carrollton, Ohio, and later moved to Monmouth, Adams county, this state, and in 1852 came to Auburn, Indiana, where he was numbered among the pioneer physicians of that community. His death occurred on May 6, 1856, and his passing away was considered a distinct loss to the community. His children were as follows: John M., Aseneth, Lydia, William T., James Boland and Robert Ferguson.

John M. Kimsey was reared to manhood at Auburn and early in life became a clerk in the Sanders dry goods store. In September, 1858, he and his brother started the first Republican paper published in this county, the *DeKalb County Times,* but there were so few Republicans in this Democratic county that at that time the paper lacked proper support and went out of business in about three months after its establishment. Mr. Kimsey continued his services in the Sanders dry goods store at Auburn until 1860, when he came to Waterloo to accept a position in the store of Reuben J. Lent. In 1861 Mr. Kimsey enlisted as a private in Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in the military service of his country for eighteen months. He was made principal musician of his regiment and was mustered out of the service when the bands were dispensed with. After his return to peaceful pursuits Mr. Kimsey became an employe in the store of Amos & Marshall Hale, of Angola, and later he went into business for himself in partnership with Myron Hester. A few years later he moved to Waterloo and resumed his old position with Mr. Lent. Then for a time he ran a transfer line and was subsequently appointed postmaster at Waterloo by President Hayes. His administration of the office was very satisfactory and he held the position through the administration of President Garfield and one year under President Cleveland, a total service of nine years. About 1890 Mr. Kimsey removed to Toledo and there spent the remainder of his days.

On July 28, 1861, Mr. Kimsey married Harriet E. Lent, the daughter of Reuben J. and Almira (Forsythe) Lent. Her parents were natives of New York state, the father born at Utica and the mother at Cooperstown. The latter was the daughter of John Kimball and Mary (Bailey) Forsythe, while John K. Forsythe's father, Oliver Forsythe, was a general in the war of the Revolution. Mary Bailey's father, Joel Bailey, was also a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Harriet Lent was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, her parents having come here from New York state in about 1837. Her grandfather, John K. Forsythe, had come here in 1833, locating in Otsego township, Steuben county, Indiana, when there were only five families in that locality. Reuben Lent settled at Hamilton and built the first hotel in that place. Finally he moved to Auburn and ran the Ohio House in 1855, and in the following year he and Miles Waterman laid out the town of Waterloo. Here he established a dry goods store, ran a hotel and, for a time, he and T. R. Dickinson ran the *Waterloo Press*, Mr. Dickinson being editor. Mrs. Dr. Broughton, of Waterloo, has in her possession the first copy of the first issue of this paper. In 1863 Mr. Lent moved to Toledo and spent the rest of his life there, dying at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Kimsey. His wife died on July 17, 1859. Mr. John Kimsey died on November 14, 1911, and was survived by his widow, who still lives at Toledo. To them were born six children, namely: Lola M., the wife of Dr. Broughton, of Waterloo; Jessie Almira, who died at the age of seventeen years; Birdie E., the wife of Ora O. Brown, of Toledo; Reuben Thomas, of Toledo; Rose Ellen, the wife of A. T. Bonneau, and John Forsythe, of Toledo.

GEORGE E. HARMES.

Among the substantial men whose labor and influence have given impetus to the general material improvement of DeKalb county in years gone by and who today occupies no insignificant place in the esteem of the community in which he resides is the worthy gentleman whose name forms the introduction of this sketch. He has been content to spend his life in his native locality, wisely deciding that this favored section of the great Hoosier state was as well if not better suited for the pursuit of agriculture than any other.

George E. Harmes was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, on April 25, 1866, the son of Henry and Maria (Young) Harmes. Henry Harmes was born in Hanover, Germany, December 30, 1822, the son of Frederick and Mary Harmes, who emigrated to the United States in 1830. Henry Harmes was married on September 19, 1850, to Maria Young, who was born in Huron county, Ohio, and the same year they moved to DeKalb county. They became the parents of seven children, of whom only two are now living, Mrs. Clara J. Brumback and the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children died on December 12, 1868, and on January 13, 1870, Mr. Harmes married Mrs. Sarah Knapp, they removing to Noble county during the same year. Henry died on July 3, 1906.

George E. Harmes received his education in the common schools of Noble county, and on completing the public school course he attended a business college at Angola, Indiana, thus receiving a good practical education in both the literary and business branches.

Reared to the pursuit of farming, he has never seen cause to forsake this vocation, in which he has achieved a pronounced success, and is now the owner of a magnificent farm of three hundred and thirty-five acres in Fairfield township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his undivided time. He follows general farming, raising all the crops common to this locality, and also gives some attention to feeding of cattle, in which he has been very successful. His farm is splendidly improved in every respect, the attractive and comfortable residence, commodious and well-arranged barns and other necessary out-buildings indicating him to be a man of excellent taste and sound judgment. He gives his personal attention to every detail of his farm work, and by persistent industry and the exercise of good judgment he has attained to a high place among his fellow agriculturists.

On October 10, 1893, George E. Harmes married Mary Bessie Stonebraker, a daughter of John M. and Harriet (Drowley) Stonebraker, both of whom were early settlers of Fairfield township. Mr. Stonebraker was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted on August 27, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served with valor and faithfulness until his honorable discharge on August 27, 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Harmes have been born four children, Clifton E., Harriet H., Henry T. and Theodore K.

Politically, Mr. Harmes has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, though he has been too busy a man to aspire to public office on his own account. Fraternally, he is a member of Corunna Lodge No. 248, Knights of Pythias, in the workings of which he takes an intelligent interest. By a life characterized by industry anl integrity Mr. Harmes maintains the confidence and good will of the people of his community, and among his neighbors and acquaintances his character and integrity have ever been above reproach.

FRANK BROUGHTON, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that move a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success. Little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact the life of the distinguished physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well-defined purpose with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. He has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Broughton has achieved success such as few attain, and his present eminent standing among the leading medical men of DeKalb county is duly recognized and appreciated.

Frank Broughton, M. D., of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born in Noble county, this state, on July 30, 1860, and is the son of William and Rebecca (Casper) Broughton. William Broughton was a native of Ohio and came to this state in an early day, while his wife was a relative of the Caspers, so well known among the early pioneers of DeKalb county. Frank Broughton spent the first sixteen years of his life on the home farm in Noble county, receiving his education in the district schools of his home neighborhood. In 1879 and 1880 he was a student in the Methodist Episcopal College in Fort Wayne, and then, having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he matriculated in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1884. During the following three years he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Avilla, Noble county, Indiana, at the end of that period coming to Waterloo, where he has been continuously engaged in the practice since. He is well qualified by nature and training for the calling which he follows, and his efforts have met with very gratifying success in this community. His office is well equipped with all modern apparatus for the successful handling of difficult cases, including an X-ray static machine and other medical fixtures, while he has a well selected professional library which enables him to keep in touch with the most advanced thought relative to the healing art. Doctor Broughton has for several years been surgeon for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and for nine years was local United States pension examiner. Aside from his profession, he has taken a commendable interest in the affairs of the community and served as a member of the school board, being president of that body a part of the time. He is also local examiner for about ten life insurance companies. In addition to his creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions, the Doctor has also proven an honorable member of the body politic, rising in the confidence and esteem of the public, and in every relation of life he has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood nor in any way resorted to methods and wiles that invite criticism or censure. He is essentially a man among men, and as a citizen he easily ranks with the most influential of his community. His course has been above suspicion, and those favored with an intimate acquaintance with him are profuse in their praise of his manly virtues and upright character.

Politically, Doctor Broughton is a Republican, in the success of which party he has been actively interested. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1884 Doctor Broughton married Lola M. Kimsey, a daughter of John M. and Harriett E. (Lent) Kimsey. Harriett E. Lent was born at Ligonier, Indiana, and is a daughter of Reuben J. Lent, a pioneer of DeKalb county, and at one time one of its best known citizens. A biographical sketch of John M. Kimsey appears elsewhere in this work. Lola M. Kimsey was born at Angola, Indiana, and when but three years of age her family moved to Waterloo, where she was reared and lived until her marriage in 1884. She attended the public schools and was also a student in the Methodist College at Fort Wayne, where she formed the acquaintance of Dr. Broughton. After leaving the college she was employed in the Waterloo postoffice for about five years. She is a woman of marked intellectual attainments and excellent social qualities, but her interest is centered in her home, being thoroughly domestic in her tastes and desires. Doctor Broughton and wife have one son, Jay W., who first saw the light of day on March 15, 1885. He attended the public schools at Toledo, and is now connected with the dining car service of the Union Pacific Railway from Ogden, Utah, to Omaha, occasionally requiring him to go to the Pacific coast.

H. L. TESS.

The history of a state is but a record of the doings of its people, and the story of the plain common people who constitute the moral bone and sinew of the state should ever attract the attention and prove of interest to all true lovers of their kind. In the life story of the subject of this sketch there are no striking chapters of startling incidents, but it is merely the record of life true to its highest ideals and fraught with much that should stimulate the youth just starting in the world as an independent factor.

H. L. Tess is a native son of the county in which he now resides and was born on February 25, 1864. His parents were Louis and Harriett (Smith) Tess, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. Louis Tess emigrated to this country from the Fatherland and settled in DeKalb county, where he followed day labor. Though not a man of great prominence in his community, he had the sincere regard of all who knew him because of his straightforward, honest and industrious life and was

H. L. TESS

numbered among the substantial citizens of his community. To him and his wife were born seven children: Elizabeth, Eliza, H. L., two who died in infancy, Clara and Charles.

H. L. Tess secured his education in the common schools of DeKalb county, and upon attaining the proper age he learned the trade of a telegrapher, which vocation he followed for ten years. He then engaged in the general mercantile business at Butler, which he followed with success, but eventually sold out and became a draughtsman for the Butler Windmill Company, with which concern he has continuously since been identified. He is one of the most valuable factors in the success of this enterprise and takes an intelligent interest in his work, which is of no secondary importance in the routine program of the company's plant.

In 1887 Mr. Tess was married to Dell Knisely, the daughter of T. J. Knisely, and to them have been born two children, Harold K. and Ethel. Politically, Mr. Tess has given his support to the Republican party, while fraternally he is an appreciative member of the Knights of Pythias. The Methodist Episcopal church claims him among its members and he has long been a faithful attendant and a contributor to the support of that society. Mr. Tess is known as a man of energy, determination and steady habits. In his private personal relations he is enjoyable, entertaining and at all times a well bred gentleman. There is no pretense or display about him, he caring little for the limelight, merely desiring to do his duty as he sees and understands it and to be of the greatest service to his community.

ARCHIE S. BOWMAN.

Dependent very largely upon his own resources from his early youth, Archie S. Bowman, of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, has attained no insignificant success, and though he may have, like most men of affairs, encountered obstacles and met with reverses, he has pressed steadily forward, ever willing to work for the end he has in view. His tenacity and fortitude are due, no doubt, in a large measure to the worthy traits inherited from his sterling ancestors, whose high ideals and correct principles he has ever sought to perpetuate in all the relations of life.

Archie S. Bowman was born on July 1, 1859, in the southeastern part of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is a son of Cyrus and

Sarah Ann (Smith) Bowman. Cyrus Bowman was a brother of James Bowman, whose record gives interesting details of the family ancestry. Cyrus Bowman was a son of John and Matilda Bowman, and was born in Van Buren, Onondaga county, New York, on November 9, 1818, and died at his home in West Waterloo, Indiana, on March 12, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He came of good old Puritan stock, his father having been a native of New Jersey and his mother of Connecticut. Mr. Bowman remained with his parents in New York until he reached his majority, his youthful years being spent in working on the farm. His father had entered land in DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1838, and gave one hundred and sixty acres of this land to his son, who came here the following year, spending three years here unmarried, in which time he worked hard clearing the land, splitting rails, building fences and getting about twenty acres of his own land in condition for cultivation. In 1842 he returned to his native state and there, on June 15, 1843, he was united in marriage to Rachel Waterman, a native of Van Buren, New York. The same fall they came to the farm in DeKalb county, building a log cabin in the woods northeast of Waterloo, and there together they shared the joys, sorrows, hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. To their union were born two children, Harriett Matilda, who died on October 8, 1855, aged nearly eleven years, and Rosa G., who is now the wife of Phineas D. Childs, of Fairfield township, this county. Mrs. Bowman died on October 17, 1855, and on September 4, 1858, Mr. Bowman married Sarah Ann Smith, the daughter of Archibald and Mary (Thompson) Smith. Her father, who was born in Scotland, was married in Liverpool to Mary Thompson, a native of England, and they sailed at once to America. They were storm-driven south of the equator and were three months on the journey across the ocean. They lived a short time in New York city and then came to Stark county, Ohio, and finally to DeKalb county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were born two children, Archie S., now of Smithfield township this county, and Fred C., of Waterloo. Late in life Mr. Bowman bought a nice home in Waterloo, where he spent his last years. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and in 1886 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners at a time when the normal political majority was against his party, but, owing to his personal popularity and his ability, he reversed the majority to a plurality in his favor of two hundred and twenty-seven, the head of his ticket being defeated by two hundred and nineteen. His official career was marked by business ability of a high order and during his administration much was done in the way of public improvement and development of the county. As a pioneer citizen of the county and a progressive man in his views and attitude toward public affairs he was one of the most influential factors in advancing the public interests and in giving prominence to this section of the state.

Archie S. Bowman was reared on the home farm until he had attained his majority, his early years being spent in the arduous toil of clearing the land and putting it under cultivation. He distinctly remembers when the cleared land was as scarce as the timbered part is now. In the fall after he had attained his twenty-first year he was married to Alice Kelly, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Kelly. Freeman Kelly, who is now deceased, was born in 1833 in Hancock county, Ohio, a son of Isaac and Rebecca (DeWeese) Kelly. He was reared in his native state and at the age of eighteen years went to California, where he followed gold mining and other occupations until 1857. He then located in the southeastern part of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. In August, 1857, he married Martha J. Marvin, a native of Hancock county, Ohio, and the daughter of William and Mabel (Roberts) Marvin. Freeman Kelly was a successful farmer and a prominent citizen of his locality, having served two terms as justice of the peace, two terms as a member of the Legislature, and in other ways working for the benefit of his fellow men. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion was a member of the Universalist church. He was active in the support of the Democratic party, being an efficient and forceful campaign orator, and attained to a marked popularity throughout this section of the state. His widow survived him and now lives on the old farm in Smithfield township with her son-in-law, Archie Bowman.

Immediately after his marriage Archie Bowman moved to Cass county, Michigan, where he engaged in the timber business and farming. He bought ninety-three acres of land there, on which he made his permanent home until 1900, when he returned to DeKalb county, locating again on the farm where he was born and reared, living there a year. He then went to the Chapman farm, which he rented for three years, but finally bought the Freeman Kelly farm of one hundred and eighty-six acres, which was well improved and up-to-date in its appointments, and there he now resides. He is the father of seven children: Clarence A., Ray, Mildred, Delbert, Mary, Ruth and Russell. Clarence A. married Dora Lutz, daughter of Jacob Lutz, and they have a daughter, Thelma. He lives on the old Bowman homestead, where the subject of this sketch was born. Mildred is the wife of Arthur Grogg and lives two miles west of Waterloo. Mary is the wife of Charles Bell, and lives in Barry county, Michigan, and has one daughter. Mr. Bowman is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Waterloo, which he joined while living in Michigan in 1882, and is an appreciative participant in its work. Socially, Mr. Bowman enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and regard of all who know him, for his life here has been controlled by proper motives and his actions have ever been such as to win the commendation and approval of his fellow citizens.

JAMES ROBERT NISBET.

Although not an old man in years, the gentleman whose life record is herein outlined has stamped his individuality in no uncertain manner upon the localities where he has resided, being an excellent representative of that type of the much heralded American business man,—the type that does things, —Mr. Nisbet being a worthy descendant of a long line of honorable and influential ancestors.

James Robert Nisbet, formerly a well known and honored resident of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, but now living in Chicago, Illinois, was born in the latter city on August 2, 1876, and is a son of Richard and Josie (O'Mara) Nisbet. The father was a native of Thorn Hill, Ontario, Canada, while the mother was born on the Atlantic ocean while her parents were en route to this country from Ireland. The subject's father came to Chicago when but fourteen years old and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on June 16, 1890. His widow still resides in that city. Mrs. Josie Nisbet's parents located in Ann Arbor, Michigan, after their arrival in this country and there lived the remainder of their lives, Mrs. Nisbet living there until sixteen years of age, when she went to Chicago, and there met and married Richard Nisbet. Richard Nisbet was employed in a machine shop, and in early days was an expert molder. At the time of the Chicago fire in 1871 he lost practically all his possessions and was compelled to start life anew, in which he was fairly successful. He was not only industrious and energetic, but, because of his upright life, he commanded the universal respect and esteem of all who knew him.

James Robert Nisbet was reared at Chicago and after receiving his education in the public schools he became a student at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. Then, after receiving some practical experience in a drug store, he came to Waterloo and in the spring of 1897 he became a member of the firm of Cass & Nisbet, druggists, in which he was successfully engaged for about a year. He then returned to Chicago, but later went to New Mexico, where he was again engaged in the drug business. Three years later he removed to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and also spent a year in Detroit and a period at Port Huron, Michigan, and St. Louis, Missouri, after which he returned to Chicago, where he has since resided. His business pertains to surgical instruments and hospital and surgeon's supplies, with auxiliary lines. He understands every detail of the business, being considered an expert.

On June 11, 1902, Mr. Nisbet returned to DeKalb county and was married to Bessie Kelley, daughter of Alfred Kelley, he having met his future wife while engaged in business at Waterloo. To them have been born two children, Richard Kelley, born April 1, 1905, and Ada Blanche, born May 7, 1907.

Fraternally, Mr. Nisbet is an appreciatve member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is companionable and genial, though unostentatiously quiet in his demeanor, and has earned the high regard in which he is held by those who know him.

HARRY BROWN.

It is proper to judge of the success and status of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in his church, at his devotions, hear his views on public questions, observe the outcome of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization and thus become campetent to judge of his merits and demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know his worth, because, as has been said, "Actions speak louder than words." In this county there is nothing heard concerning the subject of this sketch but good words. He has passed so many years here that his worth is well known, but it will be of interest to run over the busy events of his life in these pages.

Harry Brown was born at Hartsville, Bartholomew county, Indiana, on October 5, 1871, and is a son of William Marion Brown, Jr., and Clara

Womack) Brown. William M. Brown, Jr., was born in Franklin county, Ohio, the son of William Marion Brown, Sr., and Sarah (Wiley) Brown. At the age of two years he was brought by his parents to Hartsville, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life, being for a number of years the oldest inhabitant in point of years of residence in that town. His wife, whose maiden name was Clara Womack, was born along Flat Rock creek, Shelby county, Indiana. William M. Brown, Jr., was a blacksmith by vocation, following that pursuit for forty-five years on the same lot at Hartsville. He took a deep interest in local affairs and was on the school board for twenty-five years, being a member of that body at the time of his death. He was elected a justice of the peace, but refused to qualify. He was active in his support of the Republican party, and assisted materially in the election of others to public office, but was never himself an aspirant for any position at the hands of his fellow citizens. He died on December 20, 1912, two days before the sixty-eighth anniversary of his birth, and his widow still resides at Hartsville.

Harry Brown was reared at Hartsville, and after completing his studies in the common schools he attended the United Brethren College at Hartsville five terms. After leaving that institution he went into the butchering business at Huntington, Indiana, and was successfully engaged in the retail trade there for eight years. At the end of that time he came to Auburn, and for five years was engaged in buying timber for the R. W. Vaughn Handle Company. However, prior to coming here he spent a year in the state of Washington with his family, their sojourn in that state being on account of Mr. Brown's health, which was impaired when he went there, but which was entirely restored on his return. After five years' residence at Auburn, Mr. Brown moved to Waterloo, where he has resided ever since and where he is now engaged in farming, his beautiful home being located at the south edge of the city. He is practical and up-to-date in his methods and has achieved a noteworthy success in this line.

Politically, Harry Brown was an earnest supporter of the Republican party, and in the councils of that organization he was an active and prominent figure for many years. In 1912 he was one of the two delegates from the twelfth congressional district to the national convention of the party at Chicago, and since that time has been identified with the Progressive party. In the spring of that year he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of county clerk, but, the party being hopelessly divided that year, he went down to defeat with the rest of the ticket. A man of kindly and genial impulses and companionable nature, Mr. Brown has won a host of warm and loyal personal friends throughout DeKalb county, and because of his upright life and earnest effort and social nature he is deserving of the enviable standing which he now enjoys here.

On September 18, 1895, Harry Brown was united in marriage with Jessie May Himes, of Washington township, Noble county, Indiana, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Striebey) Himes, the former of whom was a successful farmer. To this union were born three children, Marie, Dorothy and Harriett, who are now living with Mr. Brown at Waterloo. The mother of these children died on October 25, 1905, and on November 7, 1908, Mr Brown married Mrs. Elizabeth (Brand) Shoemaker, the widow of Scott Shoemaker, deceased, who, during his active life, was a successful farmer north of Waterloo in Smithfield township. Elizabeth Brand became the wife of Scott Shoemaker, the son of Emanuel Shoemaker, and who was born in Smithfield township in May, 1861, living in Smithfield township with his parents until his marriage. He was a lifelong farmer and enjoyed the regard of all who knew him because of his vocational success as well as his upright life. His death occurred on June 8, 1898, leaving two daughters, Rhena May and Maude Scott. For about a year after the death of her first husband Mrs. Brown lived in Smithfield township and then moved into Waterloo, where a few years later she entered the present beautiful home at the south edge of that city, which she now graces with her presence.

WORTH CORBIN.

One of the successful and well known farmers of DeKalb county, and who richly merits the high esteem in which he is held owing to his life of integrity and industry, is the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this brief biography. He has done much to advance the material and general interests of his locality and has, by his persistent labors and excellent management, developed one of the best farms in the community.

Worth Corbin was born September 21, 1869, in Wilmington township, DeKalb county, the son of Absaur and Flora (Nodine) Corbin, he a native of Ohio, and she of Connecticut. Absaur Corbin was one of the earliest settlers of DeKalb county, and was a very successful farmer, having large interests. To them were born four children, namely: Amy, who married a Mr. Fisher and lives in Texas; Winnie Corbin lives in Wilmington township; Nathan is deceased, and the remaining child is the subjeect.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was acquired in the common schools of the county. At the age of fifteen years he ceased his studies and began farming on the home place, which contains two hundred and ninety-three acres and which he now owns. His career as an agriculturist has been crowned with brilliant success, for he has adopted the most scientific and up-to-date methods, in his chosen vocation, conserving his valuable land by a careful system of rotation of crops. In addition to this class of farming, he is devoting much time to the raising of fine stock. He believes in breeding along the best blood lines and has more than a local reputation as a stockman.

On the anniversary of our nation's birth, July 4, 1895, the subject was married to Rosa, the daughter of William Topper, she having been born in DeKalb county, Indiana, her father being a native of the Keystone state. To Mr. Corbin and wife have been born five children, namely: Orvill G., born April 16, 1896; Leroy, born November 14, 1897; Golda L., born June 27, 1901; Dortha F., born March 29, 1906; Lloyd O., born June 14, 1912.

Mr. Corbin, while never having sought public office, has given to the Republican party his lifelong support. He is well posted on current events and always displays a deep interest in any movement for the betterment of of the community in which he resides.

GEORGE W. GEDDES.

In placing the subject of this sketch in the front rank of Butler's business men, simple justice is done to a biographical fact, universally recognized by men at all familiar with his history. A man of judgment, sound discretion and business ability of a high order, he has managed with tactful success important enterprises and so impressed his individuality upon the community as to gain recognition among its leading citizens and public-spirited men of affairs.

George W. Geddes, who is numbered among the leading business men of Butler, Indiana, was born in DeKalb county on October 29, 1863, and is the son of Robert and Sarah (Dunn) Geddes, who were natives of Stark county, Ohio. Robert Geddes was one of the early settlers of DeKalb county and here followed farming all his active life. To him and his wife was born

GEORGE W. GEDDES

one child, the subject of this sketch. The father is now deceased and is still survived by his widow.

George W. Geddes received his education in the common schools of DeKalb county and then took up the study of pharmacy at the age of sixteen years under the direction of Dr. M. J. Bolan, continuing in the latter's employ for several years. Dr. Bolan then sold his store, the firm becoming Fanning & Shoub, with whom Mr. Geddes continued for a time and then the firm name became consecutively Fosdick & Son, then Kehrer & Stone, with whom Mr. Geddes remained for twelve years. He then bought the store where he had first begun to work, the firm name being Geddes & Harding for about nine years. Mr. Geddes then bought Mr. Harding's interest and still continues the business under his own name. That he has been successful goes without saying, for he possesses in an eminent degree those qualities which insure success and which gain friends for the possessor. Mr. Geddes carries a complete and well selected line of drugs and all sundries usually found in a modern and up-to-date drug store, and he has for a number of year enjoyed his full share of the local patronage. His courteous treatment of his customers insures their return to him when in need of anything in his line.

Mr. Geddes married Maggie S. McPherson, the daughter of John S. McPherson, a native of New Jersey, and to Mr. and Mrs. Geddes has been born one child, Leta, who is at home.

Politically, Mr. Geddes has always given his support to the Republican party and has been honored by his party in official positions, in all of which he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He served as city treasurer of Butler five years, it being at the time when the town was bonded for public improvements, including the water and electric lighting plants. He also served as a member of the school board for fourteen years, having a deep and intelligent interest in educational affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 158. In the latter body he has passed through all the chairs and for twenty-three years served as master of finance. Religiously, he is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested and to the benevolences of which he contributes of his means. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow men, being public spirited and progressive, and at all times willing to lend his aid and influence in behalf of any measures for the material advancement of his locality for the intellectual, moral or social good of the people.

MELVIN SWARTZ.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of DeKalb county none stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch. He has long been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county and the years of his residence here have but served to strengthen the feeling of admiration on the part of his fellow men owing to the honorable life he has led and the success he has attained.

Melvin Swartz, one of the enterprising farmers and public-spirited citizens of Grant township, DeKalb county, was born on February 10, 1875, on the farm where he now lives, about a mile southwest of Waterloo. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Welch) Swartz. William Swartz was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on March 11, 1830, and died at the home of the subject of this sketch on January 25, 1911; his wife, Elizabeth (Welch) Swartz, died on October 5, 1910. William Swartz came to Indiana in 1848 with his parents and settled on the farm south of Waterloo, where he resided until about ten years prior to his death, when he removed to Waterloo. He was one of the pioneers of this community and expended his strength in clearing the heavy forests and preparing his land for cultivation. In 1853 he returned to Wayne county, Ohio, and brought back with him Elizabeth Welch, to whom he was married on November 6th of that year, and here they courageously entered upon the struggles of life in which, by their united efforts, they attained to an eminent success. Mr. Swartz was a man of large capacity, and by earnest effort and persistent endeavor he earned the respect and confidence of the people, as well as material success. To him and his wife were born ten children, namely: Adeline, who lives in Nova, Ashland county, Ohio, and is the widow of Josiah Kosht; Angela is the wife of Nelson Shook, of Kendallville, Indiana; Ida died at the age of four years; Izora, who was the wife of Samuel Baker, died at the age of twenty-four years; Clement died at the age of two years; Tarring is engaged in the meat business at Auburn, Indiana; Emmett died at the age of eleven months; Lulu is the wife of William Batdorf, who is engaged in the meat business at Auburn with her brother, Tarring Swartz; the subject of this sketch was next in order of birth; Jennie, who was the wife of William Fletcher, died at Waterloo in October, 1909.

Melvin Swartz was reared on the paternal farmstead until nineteen years of age, receiving his education in the district schools of the community. In 1893 he came to Waterloo, and, with his brother, Tarring, engaged in the butchering business, to which he devoted his efforts for six years. He then sold his interest and returned to the home farm, to the cultivation of which he has devoted his attention continuously since. In 1900, after selling out to his brother, he bought sixty-one acres of land adjoining the home place on the east, and in January, 1906, he bought the eighty acres of the home place, where he now resides. He is methodical and progressive in his ideas relating to agriculture, hesitating not to adopt new methods when their feasibility has been demonstrated by experience to be better than old methods. In consequence of his attitude along this line, his operation of the farm has been characterized by means and methods which have enabled him to attain a maximum of returns at a minimum of effort and expense.

On April 25, 1895, Mr. Swartz married Catherine Becker, the daughter of Frederick and Katherine (Hoffman) Becker. Frederick Becker was born in September, 1825, in Nassau, Germany. In August, 1854, he married Katherine Hoffman, also a native of Nassau and born in the same house as was Mr. Becker. In September following their marriage the newly wedded couple and Mrs. Becker's brother, Frederick Hoffman, came to America, locating first at Mansfield, Ohio. They remained ten years longer at a little town south of Mansfield, where Mr. Becker followed blacksmithing. In 1864 he moved to Indiana, locating on a farm one and one-half miles east of Corunna, but later he bought fifty acres, on which he made his permanent home and spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on August 28, 1894, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. In addition to his farming operations he also conducted a blacksmith shop, which was a great convenience to his neighbors and farmers. Religiously he was a member of the German Reformed church and took a prominent part in the religious and civic life of the community. To him and his wife were born ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, namely: John, who lives on a farm near Corunna; George, of Montpelier, Ohio; Frederick, who lives near Corunna: Mary is the widow of Amos Seibert and lives near Concord; Emma is the wife of Ulysses M. Swaysgood, of Garrett, Indiana; Nettie is the wife of Ed Kenyon, of Fort Wayne: Herman died on April 24, 1891, aged twenty-one years, six months and nine days; Peter lives in Waterloo, where he is agent for the electric interurban line; Catherine is the wife of Melvin Swartz, who lives one mile south of Waterloo; Minnie is the wife of Herman Riley, of Elkhart, Indiana. The father of these children was a good citizen, an industrious worker and an affectionate father and faithful husband. His wife, who celebrated her seventy-eighth birthday anniversary in November, 1913, has resided most of the time since her husband's death at Waterloo, where she has built a comfortable and attractive residence on North Wayne street. She is a quiet, home-loving woman, whose greatest worldly interest is in her children and their welfare. She holds fast to the religious faith which she professed many years ago, one of her chief companions being an old and well-worn German Bible.

Mr. and Mrs. Swartz are members of the United Brethren church, in which they take an active part. He is president of the board of trustees. He was a member of the building committee, which erected the present fine edifice, costing fifteen thousand dollars, and which is an ornament and credit to the community. Mr. Swartz is a whole-souled, genial and companionable man, up-to-date and progressive in his ideas, and because of his sterling qualities of character and the success which he has attained, he is deserving of the enviable position which he holds in the esteem of all who know him.

WELLINGTON HUBBARD HOLLISTER.

Among the well known and public spirited citizens of Waterloo, Indiana, is Wellington Hubbard Hollister, who was born on December 28, 1849, in Lucas county, Ohio, the son of Horace and Susan (Hubbard) Hollister. In 1857 the family moved to near Ligonier, Noble county, Indiana, and there the subject received his public school education. In his youth he applied himself to learning the cabinet maker's trade at Ligonier, and in 1869 went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was for awhile employed at his trade. While living at Ligonier he had been a prominent member of the brass band and his comrades wrote to him at Baltimore, urging him to return and offering to pay his transportation home. However, he did not wait for them to pay his way, as he was somewhat homesick and anxious to return, and he was soon again among his former companions. Remaining at Ligonier until 1874, Mr. Hollister went to Angola, where he remained until about 1877, when he moved to Butler. At Angola he had been employed in a jewelry store and had started to learn the trade, which he completed after his removal to Butler. He was there in the employ of L. J. Diehl, jeweler, until 1890, when he went to Goshen and again employed himself at cabinet-making, and afterwards was employed in a buggy factory. In 1893 he went to Pullman, Illinois, and for a few months was employed in the street car department of the Pullman Company, but a few days before the big strike there he returned to Goshen. Here he was employed in the Kelly Foundry as cupola tender, and eventually became a pattern maker, working there until 1903, when he went to Detroit and was employed on the woodwork on automobiles until 1909, when he came to Waterloo, and has here since resided. He is now devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he is meeting with gratifying success.

In 1879 Mr. Hollister married Ella Abbey, the daughter of Giles T. Abbey, who is referred to elsewhere at length in this work. To this union have been born four children, all daughters, namely: Erma, who married Carl Wolfe, by whom there was one son, Russell. She afterwards became the wife of Charles Clark, and they now live at Bryan, Ohio; Bernice is the wife of Edison Haskin, of Denver, Colorado, and they have two children, Harold and Kenneth; Winifrede is the wife of Elmer Greiser, of Detroit, and they have a daughter, Dorothy; Mildred is the wife of Alwyn Prange, of Waterloo, and they have a daughter, Ethel. Mr. Hollister is a member of the Woodmen of the World and because of his many splendid personal qualities and his upright life he has won a host of warm personal friends since locating at his present residence.

JOHN W. HENDERSON.

The gentleman whose life history is here taken under consideration is one of the strong, sturdy characters who has contributed largely to the welfare of the community where he lives, being a public-spirited citizen and progressive in the largest meaning of the word. He ranks as one of the leaders in agricultural circles in DeKalb county and one of the most representative citizens of Concord township, and yet is a plain, unassuming, straightforward gentleman whom to know is to respect and admire. But when we consider the excellent quality of his Hoosier blood, drawn from sterling pioneer ancestry, it is not surprising that he has developed into a man that does things.

John W. Henderson is the son of William and Matilda (Watson) Henderson and was born close to his present residence on May 23, 1851. He was reared under the parental roof, and received his education in the district schools of his immediate neighborhood, his vacation periods being spent in labor on the home farm, in the cultivation and improvement of which he was an important factor, being the only son and assistant of his father in the work. At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Henderson completed his school studies, and thereafter gave his undivided attention to farm work, in which he has achieved most profound success during the subsequent years. He has a splendid farm located in Concord township, and he has so conducted it as to make it one of the best farms of the township. He raises all the crops common to this locality, carrying on very extensive farming, and also gives some attention to live stock, in which he has also been successful. Up-to-date, progressive in his ideas, he does not hesitate to adopt new methods when their practicability and superiority over old methods have been demonstrated.

On July 30, 1872, Mr. Henderson married Alice Nusbaum, the daughter of George and Mary Nusbaum, of Harlan, Allen county, Indiana, and to this union have been born three sons, Charles, William and George.

Politically, Mr. Henderson is affiliated with the Republican party, and in 1892 he was elected trustee of Concord township, serving in that capacity for five years and three months. In 1904 Mr. Henderson was elected recorder of DeKalb county, discharging the duties of his office for four years, to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. In 1908 he was the nominee of his party for representative to the Legislature, but, owing to peculiar local conditions, he met defeat with the rest of his ticket. Mr. Henderson has in him many of the elements that always win in the battle of life, no matter where fought out, and because of his upright life and commendable habits he enjoys in its entirety the esteem and respect of the community.

J. W. SHOWALTER.

The subject of this sketch is one of those strong, self-reliant and determined characters who are occasionally met with and who are of such a distinct type as to seem to be born leaders of their fellow men. Not that Mr. Showalter courts that distinction, for he is entirely unassuming, but his great force of character and his zeal and energy in whatever he undertakes naturally place him at the head of the crowd, and he has been a potent factor in the development of DeKalb county, where he has long maintained his home and where he is well known to all classes for his honorable and industrious life in both private and public.

J. W. Showalter was born on March 27, 1846, in Ohio, and is the son of Noah and Elizabeth (Moore) Showalter, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. These parents have three children, Emma, H. M. and J. W. Mr. Showalter came to DeKalb county in his early youth, having been reared under the parental roof and having secured a good education in the public schools of his community. His first location after coming to DeKalb county was in Wilmington township, where he secured one hundred and forty acres of good farm land, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted himself through the years, and today he is numbered among the substantial older residents of his community. His farm near Butler comprises two hundred and eighty acres of as good land as can be found in the community, and he has for forty-five years, through winter's cold and summer's heat, persistently and courageously carried forward the work to which he set himself years ago, and by his earnest endeavor and persistent industry he has accumulated a handsome competency, thus rendering his later years free from worry or embarrassment. Now, in the golden sunset of his life, he can look back over the years and conscientiously feel that his life has been a consistent one, for he has, without ostentation or display, carried forward his life work in a manner that has won for him the commendation of all who know him. Mr. Showalter has made many permanent and substantial improvements on his farm. He has carried on general agriculture, and has also been active in the breeding and raising of Shetland ponies and graded stock. His residence, which is about a half mile north of Butler, is a substantial and attractive brick house, and he also owns town property, including eight lots in Garrett.

Soon after coming to DeKalb county, Mr. Showalter married Sarah Ball, the daughter of John R. and Sarah (Plies) Ball, and to them were born three children: Mrs. Elva Copp, whose husband is a farmer near Butler, and they have one child, Ruth; Mrs. Minnie B. Knisley, of Butler, where her husband is engaged in the clothing business, and Mrs. Nora Rudd, of Butler. The mother of these children died and subsequently Mr. Showalter married Laura Watkins, to which union were born two children, Caroline and Zelma, both of whom are at home with their parents.

Politically, Mr. Showalter has given his lifelong support to the Republican party, believing that its platform embodies those principles most conducive to the welfare of the people. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order and Lodge No. 158, Knights of Pythias, at Butler. Mr. Showalter is an excellent neighbor, a praiseworthy citizen and keeps in touch with all matters of general interest to the community. He stands for law and good government, uses his influence on the right side of every moral issue, and, though quiet and unostentatious in demeanor and always attending strictly to his own business and affairs, his life has been fraught with good to all with whom he has come in contact.

WALTER J. MONDHANK.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch belongs to that class of men who win in life's battles by sheer force of personality and determination, coupled with soundness of judgment and keen discernment, and in whatever he has undertaken he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor, always ready to lend his aid in defending principles affecting the public good.

Walter J. Mondhank, a successful business man at Butler, Indiana, and present mayor of that thriving town, is a native of Lancaster, Ohio, where he was born on September 23, 1876. He is the son of Frederick and Sarah (Kratzer) Mondhank, both of whom were also natives of the Buckeye state, where the father followed farming pursuits during all his active life. They were the parents of three children, Walter J., Charles and Ethel.

Walter J. Mondhank obtained his education in the public schools of his native community and then took up farming, which he followed for a year in Ohio and later in Colorado, subsequently engaging in the milling business at Platte City, Missouri, which he followed for about three years, and at the end of that period came to Butler, Indiana, where he bought the mill owned by Dratz & Son, which he is operating at the present time. This is one of the best equipped mills in this section of the state and here Mr. Mondhank does custom milling of all kinds, handling flour, feed and grain, and has met with a success commensurate with his efforts.

Mr. Mondhank married Ellen Willock, the daughter of James T. and Betty Willock, natives of the state of Ohio, of which their forbears were early settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Mondhank have been born two children, Elizabeth and Frederick.

Politically, Mr. Mondhank is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1910 he was elected mayor of the city of Butler, which office he is now filling with ability and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Knights of Pythias, while his religious faith is embodied in the creed of the German Lutheran church, of which he is a regular attendant and an earnest supporter. Mr. Mondhank is known as a man of energy, intellect and will, throwing his entire force of body and mind upon his work. He is frank, bold, honest, aggressive, acts and thinks quickly, never evading but always meeting a situation squarely. He is a man of broad, humanitarian principles, earnest purpose and upright life and by all is esteemed for his courteous manner, genial disposition and genuine worth.

HENRY HUSSELMAN.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune cannot be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possession. But the man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a place of honor among his fellow citizens achieves success such as representaives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent the late Henry Husselman, of Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was a creditable representative of the last named class, a member of that sterling type which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of our government and its institutions. He was a man of many sterling characteristics of head and heart, and among his contemporaries it would be hard to find a record as replete with toilsome duty faithfully and uncomplainingly performed in all the walks of life, while his career in the humble sphere of private citizenship was such as to recommend him to the favorable consideration of the best people of the city and county where he has long maintained his residence.

The history of the Husselman family in America goes back to the Revolutionary war, when George Husselman, a native of Hessia and a soldier in the Hessian army, came to America to help the British fight the American colonists. He was taken a prisoner by the Americans at the battle of Trenton and was sent to Lexington, New York, where he learned more completely the reasons why the colonists were fighting the mother country. Becoming thoroughly convinced of the justice of their cause, he took the oath of allegiance to the colonies, joined the American army and fought with General Washington until the end of the war. His name when he came to this country was Yorrick Healshliman, which, however, he changed to George Husselman, probably to hide his identity from the British, and that spelling of the name has been retained until the present time. In 1786 George Husselman settled in northern Virginia, where he remained until 1802, when he took his land warrant and located in Bullskin township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Ten years later he moved to Baughman township, Wayne county, Ohio, locating at West Lebanon, where he spent his remaining days, dying there about 1814. Physically, he was a man of large frame, dark complexion, with heavy lower jaw and as brave and courageous as a lion. His wife was born on board a German ship along the west coast of Ireland. To them were born three sons, John, George and Samuel. John Husselman was born in northern Virginia in 1783 and accompanied his father upon his removal to West Lebanon, Ohio, where he married Catherine Miser. He began life in very moderate circumstances, but by hard work, good management and rigid economy he was enabled to accumulate one hundred and sixty acres of land there, which he cleared up and created into a fine farm, on which he erected a substantial frame residence and barn. In 1842 he sold that place and, loading his household effects on wagons, he made the long journey of two hundred and forty miles to DeKalb county, Indiana, settling between Auburn and the present town of Waterloo. This was then all wild country, almost untouched by white hands, and where now stands the thriving city of Auburn were only six houses, the most numerous inhabitants of the country being the Pottawatomie Indians. Here Mr. Husselman bought more than a thousand acres of land and two years later he built the largest bank barn in the county, a structure that was a landmark in directing travelers along the way from Fort Wayne to Coldwater, Michigan. Here he spent the balance of his life, his death occurring on March 18, 1865, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife survived him but a few months, dying on September 19, 1865, at the age of seventy years. Their children were George, Mrs. Sallie Stroh, John J., Samuel B., Polly, Henry and Daniel. Of these, Samuel is now the only survivor.

Henry Husselman was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on November 24, 1833, and died in Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on January 8, 1913. He was but nine years old when his parents moved to this locality and here he was reared amid the pioneer surroundings. On September 19, 1861, he married Margaret Ellen Rickel, who was born about two miles south of Waterloo in 1845, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Fulk) Rickel. Daniel Rickel was a native of Pennsylvania, and his father came from Hamburg, Germany. Daniel Rickel was married in Wayne county, Ohio, to Margaret Fulk, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (McKinley) Fulk, and about 1843 he and his wife came to DeKalb county, Indiana, settling two and one-half miles south of Waterloo, where he entered a tract of government land. This land was all covered with the primeval growth of timber and labor of the most strenuous type was required in order to get it in shape for cultivation. his first active effort being the erection of a log cabin. Here they lived until 1863, when they moved to the town of Waterloo, where Mr. Rickel engaged in the boot and shoe business for a time. In 1867 he moved to Brimfield, Indiana, and engaged in the general merchandise business, but five years later he returned to Waterloo and here his death occurred in 1879, his wife having died the year prior. In 1862 Henry Husselman moved to what became his permanent family home in sections 8 and 9 in Grant township, this county, which was at that time a dense forest and to the subduing of the primeval conditions he applied himself with vigor and persistency until at length his efforts were rewarded by the development of an ideal home and splendid farm where his children spent many happy and pleasant days. In 1864 Mr. Husselman was converted and united with the old Husselman Evangelical church. Thereafter he lived a devoted Christian life and in his home erected a family altar which was never abandoned until sickness came upon him. He was an old-school gentleman and in the simplicity of his faith and integrity of his character he was an example for those who followed him. He was a valuable citizen to the community and it was said that he never wronged any man. His wife was to him a helpmate in the truest sense of the word, being a faithful wife and loving mother and one whose best endeavor was to aid her husband and rear her chlidren to honorable womanhood and manhood. She has lived in only two places since her birth, her father's home and her present home. To her have been born five children, namely: John Adam, who died in 1865, at the age of two years; Wesley Henry, born on March 28, 1865, married Minnie E. Davis on May 7, 1893, who was born in Franklin, Lenawee county, Michigan, March 2, 1863; Charles Alfred, born March 25, 1867, married Cora Eberly, April 12, 1893, who was born February 6, 1873, in DeKalb county, Indiana. To them was born one son, Earnest Alfred, November 7, 1898; W. H. and C. A. Husselman are now residing in Butler. They began dealing in pianos and organs in 1889. By their tact and business qualities and their energy they have continuously followed this vocation of life as successful dealers; James A., born March 25, 1867; Jennie Alpharette, born January 10, 1870, now the wife of Frank S. Campbell, of Auburn. To them was born one son, Charles James, November 13, 1895.

James A. Husselman is operating the home farm and caring for his mother. After securing a good public school education he attended the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, and also at Auburn, and for twenty-five years he has been engaged as a teacher in the public schools of DeKalb county, spending his summer vacations in work on the farm.

On December 30, 1911, Mr. Husselman married Laura Clum, who was born January 25, 1876, near Hicksville, Defiance county, Ohio, a daughter of Haman and Cordelia (Dilworth) Clum. The family came to this county about 1887, and Mrs. Husselman's parents have lived in Auburn since that time. James A. Husselman is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. A quiet and unassuming man, he is genial in his intercourse with his fellows and has made many warm and loyal friends in this community. He has had a splendid career as an educator and has had the novel experience of teaching the children of those whom he taught a quarter of a century ago. Because of his strength of character and genuine worth, he is deserving of the splendid standing which he enjoys in the community where his life has been spent.

ALBERT L. SHULTZ.

It was once remarked by a celebrated moralist and biographer that "there has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." Believing in the truth of this opinion, expressed by one of the greatest and best of men, the writer of this review takes pleasure in presenting a few facts in the career of a gentleman who, by industry, perseverance, temperance and integrity, has worked himself from an humble station to a successful place in life and won an honorable position among the well known and highly esteemed men of the localitty in which he resides.

Albert L. Shultz, who for many years was known as one of the most successful teachers in DeKalb county, Indiana, and who is now the owner of a fine farm in Franklin township, was born in 1870, on the old homestead about a quarter of a mile from where he now resides, and is a son of C. S.

and Christena (Lybolt) Shultz. The father, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1845, was a life-long farmer, and on December 25, 1868, was married to Christena Lybolt, who was a native of Germany, having come to this county when but six years old. In the spring of 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Shultz came to DeKalb county and here he was employed at day labor. Though his employment was but humble, he was a man of sterling qualities of character, sober, steady and industrious, and by persistent energy he accumulated thirty acres of good land and two valuable residence properties in Waterloo, one of which he resides in. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Butler. He was never active in politics and is inclined to be reserved in disposition. To him and his wife were born three children: Albert L. and Alice and Alonzo, who are deceased. The subject received his elementary education in the common schools and remained at home helping his father up until the time of his marriage. He is entirely self made and upon attaining young manhood's years he determined to follow the profession of teaching and to this end, in the spring of 1889 and 1890, he attended the normal school at Angola, Indiana. Having received a license to teach, he then became so engaged in the schools of Franklin township, this county, where he was employed continuously for a period of twenty-two years, having taught in every district in the township save one. All that he has accomplished in life has been done entirely by his own efforts, for when he began attending the normal school, he was compelled to borrow money with which to pay his expenses. However, during the period in which he was engaged as a teacher he carefully conserved his financial resources and eventually purchased forty acres of good land across from where he now lives and in 1903 bought an additional forty acres where he now lives, making altogether eighty acres of splendid land, none of which is worth less than one hundred dollars per acre. To the improvement of this land Mr. Shultz has given strict attention and today few places in this section of the state are better improved or more calculated to attract the attention of the passerby. The splendid and attractive house, the large and commodious barn and well kept fences reflect great credit on the owner, while the other modern and up-to-date conveniences around the place indicate Mr. Shultz to be a man of modern ideas and determined to be behind no one as far as his ability will permit. The house is heated by a furnace and lighted by an acetylene gas plant and in other ways he has shown a progressive spirit commendable in him. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Butler, and in many ways has shown a disposition to take an interest in and help to advance the best interests of the community in which he resides. Mr. Shultz is agent for the DeKalb County Mutual Insurance Company for Franklin township and also storm inspector for the Indiana Mutual Insurance Company.

On June 24, 1903, at the home of the bride's parents near Hamilton, Mr. Shultz was married to Effie Lautzenheiser, the daughter of Ezra E. Lautzenheiser, her birth having occurred in 1879 in DeKalb county. They are the parents of one child, Ruby, who was born on October 26, 1904. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Shultz are earnest and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the success of which they contribute of their means. Mr. Shultz's industry and energy have become proverbial and though deeply immersed in his own affairs he finds time to discharge the duties of citizenship and may properly be termed the leader in the circles in which he moves.

SAMUEL WOLFE.

It is with a great degree of satisfaction to the biographer when he adverts to the life of one who has made the rough path of life smooth by his untiring perseverance and has attained success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of calm, consecutive endeavor, or of sudden meteoric accomplishments, must abound in both lesson and incentive and prove a guide to the young men whose fortunes are still matters for the future to determine. For a number of years the subject of this sketch has directed his efforts toward the goal of success in DeKalb county and by patient continuance has won pronounced success.

Samuel Wolfe, who owns a splendid farm in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born at the old homestead near Franklin Center, this county, on January 1, 1857. His parents were in very moderate circumstances, his father having a large family, and the subject of this sketch spent the most of his boyhood days away from home working at such employment as he could find. However, after the death of an older brother he returned home and engaged in the cultivation of forty acres belonging to his brother. He kept up the payment of taxes and other expenses on the place, by reason of which the ownership eventually came to him, and he sold it and bought another forty-acre tract, which still later was sold and Mr. Wolfe purchased a tract of eighty acres, his present attractive farm in Franklin township. There is probably not another farm of like character in DeKalb county to which more painstaking attention is given and which is proving a greater success than this. There is not a foot of waste land on the farm and Mr. Wolfe, being a careful and conservative man in his operations, has succeeded in raising more than the average crop on his place, owing to his proper attention to such details as the fertilization of the soil, the proper rotation of crops, etc. When he secured the place it was in fair shape and he has not only maintained but has improved the fertility of the soil, his eighteen years of residence here having been characterized by strenuous labor and persistent energy, which have met with their deserved reward. In addition to the cultivation of his farm, Mr. Wolfe has during the winters worked at his trade of carpenter, at which he is an expert. With his brother, William, he also runs a clover huller, grinder and other farm machinery, such as is needed among the farmers of the community, and they have met with well deserved success in this line.

On May 30, 1881, at Waterloo, Mr. Wolfe married Harriett Crowl, the daughter of John and Margaret (Link) Crowl, the father a native of Ohio and the mother born in Germany. She came to this country with her parents at the age of eight years, settling first in Delaware, later moving to Ohio. There she met and married Mr. Link. They later came to Indiana, settling in DeKalb county where they spent the balance of their lives, both being now deceased. They were farming folk and the parents of six children, all living, namely: Isaac, Eli, Edward, George, Samuel and Harriett. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe have been born the following children: Edna, who became the wife of Earl King, who resides near Butler, this county; Mabel G., Alta, Hazel and Charles, who are all at home and attending the public schools.

Politically, Mr. Wolfe is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, while, fraternally, he is an enthusiastic member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the local lodge at Hamilton, of which he has passed through all the chairs. Religiously, he is a member of the United Brethren church, which he attends regularly.

Mr. Wolfe has given his particular attention to the welfare of his children, to whom he has given good educations, rearing them to upright manhood and womanhood. He finds his greatest satisfaction in the quiet life he leads as a prosperous and contented tiller of the soil and in the mutually agreeable domestic ties which make home the happiest and most attractive spot on earth to one of his tastes and ideals. Personally, he is genial and unassuming, possessing those qualities which win friends and he enjoys a marked popularity among his acquaintances.

THOMAS W. HARWOOD.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, removes one by one the obstacles from the pathway of success and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a competency and a position of esteem and influence among his fellow men. Such is the record of the popular citizen of Wilmington township to a brief synopsis of whose life and character the following pages are devoted.

Thomas W. Harwood, a substantial and influential citizen of Wilmington township, a veteran of the great Civil war, and a man who enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him, was born on February 24, 1841, in Rockridge, Vermont, and is the son of Asa and Cynthia (Stockwell) Harwood, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Vermont. These parents moved from the New England states to Ohio in 1842 and in 1857 came to DeKalb county, settling in Franklin township, where they spent the remainder of their days. They were the parents of five children, namely: Henry, a farmer in Michigan; Thomas W., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Ellen Ball, deceased; Mrs. Clarinda Barnhart, deceased, and Emmett, who lives in Montana.

The subject received his education in the public schools of DeKalb county, having been brought here in his youth by his parents. He was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he has consistently and successfully followed throughout his life. He is now the owner of a fine farm of ninety-three acres, on which he has lived for more than a quarter of a century and which he has improved and developed into one of the best agricultural estates in this locality.

During the troublous days of the early sixties, when the integrity of the nationial Union hung in the balance, Mr Harwood volunteered his services in defense of his country, enlisting as a private in Company B,Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for about ten months, taking part in all campaigns, marches and battles in which the regiment participated. He proved a valiant and faithful soldier and at the end of his service received an honorable discharge.

In 1866 Mr. Harwood married Julia A. Smurr, the daughter of G. N. and Rebecca (Kinsley) Smurr, natives of Ohio. To this union were born six children, namely: Albert, who lives in Garrett, this county; George, of Auburn, this county; Mrs. Isabel Pifer, of Butler, this county; Clement, deceased; Cecil, who lives on the home farm, and Mrs. Ona Treman, who lives on a farm in this county. Politically, Mr. Harwood is an earnest supporter of the Republican party and takes proper interest in local affairs, especially as affecting the welfare of the community. The record of testimony is ample that Mr. Harwood is a good citizen in the full sense of the term, worthy of public trust, ever doing worthily and well all work to which he has applied himself. In all that constitutes true manhood and good citizenship he is a worthy example and none stands higher than he in the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moves.

FRED BUNGE.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most complete justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject whose life now comes under review.

Fred Bunge is a son of the fatherland, having been born on May 4, 1832, in Germany, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Frost) Bunge, both of whom also were natives of Germany, where they spent their entire lives and died. They were the parents of five children, the subject of this sketch, a brother, Louis, and three other children who died in their native land. At the age of twenty-two years the subject of this sketch left home, embarking on the 16th day of May, 1854, and landed in New York on the 1st day of the following July. The principal capital with which his parents had endowed him was a rugged constitution, a stout heart and a determination to succeed, which, no doubt, has proven a more desirable capital than would have almost any amount of money, unless the latter could have been accompanied with the same traits of character. Thus born to environment none too auspicious, Mr. Bunge has forced himself to the front and made for himself a proud position among the foremost citizens of DeKalb county. During his first years in this country he was employed at anything which he could find to do which would earn him an honest dollar, but, carefully husbanding his resources and working every day possible, he was at last enabled to forge ahead and now is numbered among the substantial and influential citizens of Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana. He is the owner of a splendid farm of eighty acres, on which are substantial and up-to-date buildings, and here he carries on general farming and stock raising in a manner that has stamped him to be a man of more than ordinary discernment and sound judgment.

On October 30, 1862, Mr. Bunge was married to Caroline Sharp, and to them have been born eight children, namely: Josiah, deceased; John, who lives on a farm in this county; Mrs. Nettie Wicker; Mrs. Ellen Pomeroy, of Auburn; William, a farmer of this county; Joseph; Mrs. Dora Ridge, of this county, and Nora, who lives at home with her parents. Religiously, Mr. Bunge and his family are members of the Reformed Lutheran church, to which they contribute liberally and to the various activities of which they give earnest support. Politically, Mr. Bunge is a Democrat, and takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of his community, giving his earnest support to every movement which promises to prove beneficial to his fellow men, materially, educationally, morally or socially. Because of his earnest life, sturdy habits and his unswerving integrity, he enjoys to a notable degree the confidence and regard of the entire community where so many of his active years have been spent.

WILLIAM HENRY GRUBE.

Another of the enterprising and successful farmers of DeKalb county, who traces his ancestry back to the fatherland, is the gentleman whose name initiates this sketch, a man who has succeeded in his life work for no other cause than that he has worked persistently and along proper lines, and he has not only succeeded in his chosen vocation of agriculture, but has also won a reputation for honesty and fair dealing.

Wliliam Henry Grube was born November 25, 1842, in Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. His parents were of German descent, and his father, Peter Grube, was married to Elizabeth May in 1835. They came to America in 1836 from Ulmet, a town in Bavaria. On the voyage across the Atlantic heavy winds blew their sailing vessel along the coast of Africa, but after troublesome repairs were made, they again headed for the "new world." Having to depend wholly upon the winds, the voyage took almost three months, at the end of which time they sailed into New York harbor. They resided in New York City for about a year and a half, and then started to the then West. They traveled by stage coach to Massillon, Ohio, which was then a small village. Here they lived until 1843, and while living there three children were born, Katherine, Jacob and Henry. The little sister died before they left Massillon. From their home in the Buckeye state they again took up the Western trail, this time by wagons drawn by oxen, through woods and swamps, until they arrived at what is now Stafford township, DeKalb county. On this journey Henry was but a baby, so they had wrapped him up in a little bundle, and when they came to a rough stretch of corduroy road this precious bundle fell out of the wagon, but they fortunately happened to look down in time to rescue the baby from under the wagon wheels. This was only one of the many narrow escapes Mr. Grube has had during his successful career.

A clearing was soon made in the wilderness and a log cabin was built on the seventy-four-acre tract of forest land bought from the government. Then came the laborious work of clearing, that cultivation might be instituted. In those days Mr. Grube's father would walk ten miles to Hicksville, the nearest village, with wheat and would carry back big sacks of flour to his home. His mother was busy from morning until night helping roll logs and grub up the roots, briars and brush. While they were living here two other children were born, a girl, Elizabeth, and later a boy, Peter. While living in Stafford, Jacob, one of Mr. Grube's brothers, died, which left but three of the children, Elizabeth, Henry and Peter, to help in the arduous labor.

The subject lived in Stafford township on the old homestead until he was eighteen years old. He spent his time helping his father in the farm work, and in the winter he took his slate and copybook and trudged through the woods to school. He was thus engaged until he was about fifteen years of age, when he went up into the pine woods of Michigan, where he worked for three years, cutting logs and breaking rollways on the Muskegon river. This was a dangerous occupation, and the subject's life was threatened many times while he was working there. After returning home from the pine woods, he worked by the month on different farms in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas for several years, and finally, returning home, bought a horsepower threshing machine and worked almost the entire year round, threshing for his neighborhood for thirteen years.

In 1880 Mr. Grube was married to Mary Haas, a Canadian girl, who had come with her parents to the United States and lived on a farm south of Butler. They moved on to an eighty-acre farm three miles east of Butler and lived in a little log cabin during the summer months, later buying the old Henry Shoub place across the creek. Here two children were born, Charles in 1882 and Cleve in 1888. Cleve is now twenty-five years of age, and is actively identified with the Democratic party, following his father's example in the bestowing of his franchise. At present he is farming one hundred and ten acres of his own land, together with one hundred and sixty acres of his father's farm. He was married, January 2, 1913, to Garnet Brink, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brink, of Butler, Indiana.

The subject and wife lived on the Shoub place until 1897, when they moved on to a farm one mile and a half east of Butler, where they still reside. Two years later the youngest boy, Andrew, was born. He is now fourteen years old and is attending the Butler high school. In 1900 Charles attended the Ohio Northern University for one year, and then went to Lafayette to attend school with the intention of becoming a civil engineer. In 1903 he was on the train going to Indianapolis to play on the Purdue football team, when the train was wrecked, and he, together with twenty other Purdue boys, was killed. His death was a great shock to the family and friends.

The following summer Mr. Grube took a trip through the West with the Knights Templar in a special car. He is also a Shriner and has been a member of the Odd Fellows for forty-three years. Mr. Grube displays a deep interest in everything which helps to develop his town, and is at present aiding in the building of a new I. O. O. F. hall. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank.

S. H. NUGEN.

Among the progressive men of Jackson township, DeKalb county, identified long with educational interests, whose rare business acumen, public spirit and unquestioned integrity render him eligible to rank as one of the representative citizens of his community, is the gentleman whose name appears above, the present efficient trustee of his township. He is essentially a man of the people, broad-minded, capable and possessing an equipoise of attributes that stamp him as a natural leader of his fellows, but, being entirely unassuming, he would never consent to such a title or believe that he, in any way, merited the plaudits of any one.

S. H. Nugen was born on February 2, 1857, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, the son of John and Rebecca (Hughes) Nugen, he a native of Ireland and she of Miami county, Ohio. He was among the early settlers in DeKalb county, haing settled in its almost unbroken wilderness in the early forties. He located on section 4 in Jackson township and was here married. To John and Rebecca Nugen were born six children, as follows: Mrs. Mary K. Bolinger is deceased; Christopher died while serving in the army; Mrs. Sarah A. Harris is deceased; Jamie is deceased; John, who was still living at last accounts; S. H.

S. H. Nugen laid the foundation of a good education in the common schools of those days and then engaged in agricultural pursuits, working for others until he reached the age of twenty-three years, when he was enabled to purchase eighty acres in his own right, his present splendid farm being the same land that he bought when a young man. He immediately proceeded about the strenuous task of clearing the land and building a home, and on October 1, 1885, he was married to Emma Bartels, daughter of Augustus and Minnie (Kruse) Bartels, natives of the fatherland.

To the subject and wife have been born eight children, namely: Roy C. is now teaching in one of the graded schools of the city of Auburn; Dorcie R. is attending school in Valparaiso, where he is preparing to enter the medical profession; John A. is a graduate of the Auburn high school and has taught one term; Harry is deceased; Lelah is an alumna of the Auburn high school, from which she graduated in 1913; Frank attended the high school and is now farming for his father; Hazel is in her second year in the Auburn high school; Harold is attending the district school.

In 1892 Mr. Nugen was elected assessor for his township and served for five years, after which he was chosen by the voters of his community for the responsible position of trustee, his incumbency in that office dating from 1908. He has brought to the position a native ability enriched by a deep interest in educational matters, this interest seemingly being an inborn trait of all the members of his family.

Mr. Nugen is now engaged in general farming, being the owner of two hundred and sixty-eight acres of good land, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, making all of the improvements on the place. He was for fifteen years a stock shipper and buyer, dealing in hogs, cattle and sheep, and also threshed for several years in his early life.

Politically, the subject has always given his vote to the Democratic party, while, fraternally, he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 91, of Auburn. He is also a member of the Grangers.

SOLOMON S. CASEBERE.

One of the progressive farmers and highly respected citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, is Solomon S. Casebere, who has ever taken high rank. Possessing energy and determination, he has been very successful in making everything he undertakes result to his advantage, and his success in his chosen calling is attested by the fact of his having started in an humble manner and is now the owner of valuable real estate, having accumulated the same by his own efforts.

Solomon S. Casebere is a native son of DeKalb county, having been born in Troy township on January 22, 1860, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Kniseley) Casebere, both of whom were natives of Ohio. George W. Casebere came to DeKalb county in an early day, locating near Fish creek, where he spent the remainder of his life, enjoying the respect and confidence of the community in which he lived. To him and his wife were born the following children: Leander H., of Bryan, Ohio: Solomon S., the immediate subject of this sketch; Marshall, who moved to Wisconsin and there died; Mrs. Aleta Burkhart, who lives on the old homestead in Williams county, Ohio.

Solomon S. Casebere received his education in the common schools of his community and also attended the schools of Butler. He was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation which he has consistently followed to the present time, and in which he has achieved a most pronounced success. His farm comprises one hundred and fifty acres of as good land as can be found in Stafford township, and here he carries on a general line of work, including stock raising. He gives his attention to every detail of his farm work and has realized gratifying returns for his labor. He raises all the crops common to this locality and also gives some attention to the raising of live stock, in which he is also very successful. At one time Mr. Casebere investigated Western country and with his wife moved to the northern part of South Dakota, where they remained about two years, at the end of that period returning to their old home in DeKalb county.

On January 28, 1883, Mr. Casebere was married to Flora Dunkle, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lobschear) Dunkle, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ohio. To this union were born three children: Lester, who is a farmer in Stafford township, is the father of three children, Donald, Raymond and Hellen; Mrs. Mabel Lyon, who lives on a farm in Wilmington township, is the mother of a son, Russell; Homer H., a farmer in Stafford township, married Princess Thomas, the daughter of Fred A. and Blanche Thomas, and they have one daughter, Mabel.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is allied with the Republican party, while his religious relations are with the Christian church, to which his children also belong. He has served as trustee of Stafford township for four years to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens, and his record throughout his life's history has been one of which he has just reason to be proud. Successful in his own affairs, he has also taken an intelligent and commendable interest in the affairs of his community, supporting all movements for the public welfare and standing always for that which he believes to be right. He and his wife move in the best social circles of the community and are popular among their acquaintances.

WILLIAM C. MILLER.

In the course of an honorable career, that has been attended by abundant success, the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph, one of the best known and representative citizens of DeKalb county, has shown what an earnestness of purpose and right principles properly applied can accomplish. Realizing early in life that the idler and dreamer never attain the goal sought, he went to work with a will and by persistent efforts rose gradually to an honorable place in the community, having gained a splendid reputation as an educator and later making an admirable record as an agriculturist.

William C. Miller was born April 26, 1882, in Stafford township, DeKalb county, Indiana, the son of Joseph H. and Ida (Wyckoff) Miller. Joseph Miller was born in the Keystone state on March 1, 1850, and came to Indiana in 1875, locating on a farm in DeKalb county. He married Ida Wyckoff in 1881, she having been born May 20, 1860, in DeKalb county. They are at present living on the old farm. To them have been born three children, the subject, and Glen and Ray, who are living at home.

On December 26, 1905, William C. Miller was united in the bonds of matrimony to Ida L. Kramer, daughter of Michael and Kathrene (Christoffel) Kramer. The father of the subject's wife was born in Germany and her mother was a native of the Hoosier state. To the subject and wife has been born one child, Charles Russell, whose birth occurred on September 8, 1906.

The subject of this sketch received a good education in the common schools of DeKalb county, this being supplemented by a course in the Butler high school. During the ten years from 1900 to 1910 Mr. Miller taught in the public schools of Stafford township and one year in the Butler schools. He purchased his farm of seventy-seven acres in 1905, and is now very successfully engaged in general farming. He has a nice home and has erected substantial outbuildings, making his place one of the very best in the county.

The Democratic party has been the recipient of Mr. Miller's support and franchise, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 282, of Butler, and Encampment No. 160, also of Butler.

WILLIAM P. ENDICOTT.

The career of William P. Endicott happily illustrates the fact that if a young man possesses the proper attributes of mind and heart, with the ability to direct the same in proper channels, he can attain for himself not only material success but gain an honored place among the factors that shape the destinies of communities. His life proves that true success in this world depends upon personal efforts and consecutive industry in the pursuit of some specific and honorable purpose; it also demonstrates that the road to positions of affluence among men, whatever the relation of life may be, is open to all who may possess the courage to tread its pathway, besides serving as an incentive to the young of the present generation, teaching by incontrovertible facts that true excellence in any worthy undertaking is ambition's legitimate answer.

William P. Endicott, a successful lawyer at Butler, Indiana, was born on March 28, 1881, near Galveston, Cass county, Indiana, and is a son of Abner M. and Orlie A. (Odell) Endicott, both of whom are natives of Indiana, and who are respected farming people in the community where they live. The subject on the paternal side is descended from sterling old English ancestry and in him are exhibited the characteristics which have made his progenitors respected and esteemed in their respective communities. To the subject's parents were born the following children: Mrs. Nellie McCool, Mrs. Lida Hyatt, Mrs. Grace Kepner, Ernest, William P. and Thomas H.

William P. Endicott secured his education in the public schools, being a graduate of the Galveston high school, and he then entered the law department of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, where he took the full legal course. In January, 1910, he was admitted to the bar of Cass

WILLIAM P. ENDICOTT

county, and in the following April was admitted to the DeKalb county bar and at once located at Butler, and engaged in the practice of his profession. As a lawyer Mr. Endicott has evinced a familiarity with legal principles and a ready perception of facts, together with the ability to apply one to the other which has won him the reputation of a sound, safe practitioner. His zeal for a client has never led him to urge argument not in harmony with the law, and in all the important litigation with which he has been connected, no one has ever charged him with anything that would bring discredit upon himself or cast a reflection upon his profession, and today he is an able representative of the legal fraternity in his county.

Politically, the subject of this sketch gives his support to the Progressive party, while fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained to the Royal Arch degree, and to Lodge No. 158, Knights of Pythias, of Butler, of which he is vice-chancellor. He is also first vice-president of the Commercial Club of Butler and has been a potent factor in advancing the material and civic interests of this enterprising community.

On August 2, 1909, Mr. Endicott married Nellie Davisson, of Miami county, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Anna May. Mr. Endicott is a most genial and companionable gentleman and has a host of warm and admiring friends among the residents of his adopted city. All who come within the range of his influence are profuse in their praise of his admirable qualities, and the high regard in which he is held, not only professionally but socially, indicates the possession of attributes and characteristics that fully entitle him to the respect and admiration of his fellow men.

EDWARD M. BRUMBACK.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free, out-door life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood, and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of the nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

Edward M. Brumback was born on April 5, 1853, in Fairfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of Jesse M. and Jane (Showers) Brumback. Jesse M. Brumback was born in Huron county, Ohio, on April 2, 1823, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Culp) Brumback. He remained with his parents until his majority, when he engaged in farming in his native county, where he remained until October, 1846, when he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating in Fairfield township, where he began the clearing of one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered land. His means were limited, but by industry and good management he was successful and eventually acquired the ownership of over three hundred acres of land, a part of which he gave to his son, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Brumback was married on April 7, 1850, to Melissa J. Showers, the daughter of Solomon Showers, of Richland township, DeKalb county, though she was born in Michigan. To them were born three children, namely: Celia R., the wife of John E. Walters, of Kendallville, Indiana; Edward M., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Cornelia J., who died in infancy. The mother of these children died on March 9, 1855, and on November 2, 1856, Mr. Brumback married Lucinda Gloid, a native of Richland county, Ohio, and the daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Smith) Gloid. In politics Mr. Brumback was a Democrat and served his fellow citizens in public capacity, having been a justice of the peace for a short time, and in 1862 was elected county clerk, in which position he served three years.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his home vicinity and also attended the high school at Auburn. He was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation to which he has devoted himself throughout his active life. He is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Richland township, on which he resides and on which he is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and he also has an interest in the old home place. He carries on a general line of farming and his home place embraces some of the best improvements in the locality, his buildings of all kinds being first class and in excellent repair, everything about the premises indicating the close attention and progressive spirit manifested by the proprietor in the prosecution of his labors. Mr. Brumback is a good business man and is well read and widely informed, keeping in touch with the leading questions of the day and abreast of the times on all matters in which the public is likely to be interested. Personally, he is held in high esteem by his neighbors and fellow citizens, his character and integrity having ever been above criticism, while his relations with his fellow men are such as to win for him the friendship of all who know him. Politically, he gives his support to the Democratic party, though he is too busy a man to aspire to public office.

On March 5, 1891, Mr. Brumback was united in marriage to Lottie Smith, a lady of charming personality, who is held in the highest esteem by all who know her. She is a daughter of Thomas and Mary (McLain) Smith, he a native of Carroll county, Ohio, and she from Columbiana county, Ohio. They moved from eastern Ohio to western Ohio, and then, in 1870, came to Sedan, DeKalb county, Indiana. Later they went to Nebraska, where he died.

DANIEL THOMAS.

The specific history of the great Middle West was made by the pioneers; it was emblazoned on the forest trees by the strength of sturdy arms and a gleaming ax, and written on the surface of the earth by the track of the primitive plow. There were strong men and true who came to found the empire of the West—those hardy settlers who builded their rude domiciles, grappled with the giants of the forest, and from the sylvan wilds evolved the fertile and productive fields which have these many years been furrowed and refurrowed by the plowshare. The trackless prairie was made to yield its tribute under the effective endeavors of the pioneer, and slowly but surely were laid the steadfast foundations upon which has been builded the magnificent superstructure of an opulent and enlightened commonwealth. To establish a home amid such surroundings, and to cope with the many privations and hardships which were the inevitable concomitants, demanded an invincible courage and fortitude, strong hearts and willing hands. All those were characteristics of the pioneers, whose names and deeds should be held in perpetual reverence by those who enjoy the fruits of their toil, and among that number is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch and who for many years has been numbered among the most prominent citizens of DeKalb county.

Daniel Thomas was born in Stark county, Ohio, on October 30, 1831, the son of David and Anna (Bachay) Thomas. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, while his mother was born in the little republic of Switzerland, from whence she came to this country with her parents at the age of twenty-one years. They settled first in Stark county, Ohio, where they remained until 1849, when they came to DeKalb county, Indiana, where they followed farming. David Thomas, who was reared in Pennsylvania, came to Stark county in young manhood, was there married and then came with his family to DeKalb county, settling in Richland township, where he remained until his death, after which his widow moved to Auburn, where she died. They were the parents of the following children: John, Sarah, Daniel, Levi, Susan, Anna, David and Solomon, of whom the only survivors are Daniel and Solomon.

Daniel Thomas received his education in the district schools of DeKalb county, and was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he never forsook, following it with great energy and considerable success up to the time of his retirement from active pursuits in 1892, when he moved to the town of Corunna, where he now resides.

Mr. Thomas was thrice married, first on October 14, 1858, to Elizabeth Rectenwalt, the daughter of Jacob and Anna (Koontz) Rectenwalt, both of whom were natives of Germany, but who on their emigration to America located first in Ohio, and later came to DeKalb county, of which they were early and prominent settlers. To this first union of the subject of this sketch were born two children: Almira, deceased, and Milo J., who is represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. Thomas' first wife died in 1901, at the age of sixty-two years, and in 1902 he married Emmeline King, the daughter of John and Katherine (Rebber) King. Her parents were natives of Maryland, but became early settlers of DeKalb county, settling in Vernon township. Mrs. Emmeline Thomas died in 1905, at the age of sixty-two years, and subsequently Mr. Thomas married Sarah Rodenbaugh, the daughter of Adam Rodenbaugh, who was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he moved to Stark county, Ohio, and then to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his daughter, Mrs. Thomas, was a successful nurse for eighteen years. Her death occurred on June 30, 1913, at the age of seventy years.

Politically, Daniel Thomas has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, but has not been a seeker after public office, his only official service being as supervisor of his township, in which he rendered efficient service. Religiously, he is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, to the support of which he contributes liberally. During the long period of his residence in DeKalb county, Mr. Thomas has been an eye witness of and a participant in the wonderful development which has characterized this section of the state, and in everything affecting the general welfare of the people he has been deeply interested, giving his support to those movements which have promised to advance the interests of his fellow men educationally, morally, socially or materially. His life has ever been characterized by the strictest integrity of word and action and among those who have known him long and intimately he is held in the most affectionate regard, because of his high personal character and his genial qualities.

THOMAS C. STAFFORD.

Success is only achieved by the exercise of certain distinguishing qualities and it cannot be retained without effort. Those by whom great epoch changes have been made in the political and industrial world began early in life to prepare themselves for their peculiar duties and responsibilities and it was only by the most persevering and continuous endeavor that they succeeded in rising superior to the obstacles in their way and reaching the goal of their ambition. Such lives are an inspiration to others who are less courageous and more prone to give up the fight before their ideal is reached or definite success in any chosen field has been attained. In the life history of the honorable gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article we find evidence of a peculiar characteristic that always makes for achievement—persistency, coupled with fortitude and lofty traits, and as a result of such a life is one of the best known and most highly respected men.

The subject was born in DeKalb county on June 8, 1854, his parents being James and Anna (McClure) Stafford, natives of Ashland county, Ohio, who came to DeKalb county ten years before the subject's birth, in 1844, and settled in Jackson township, entering land from the government. The subject still has the original deed to this land, signed by President John Tyler. Nine children were born to James and Anna Stafford, as follows: Samuel, deceased; John, deceased; J. K., Emanuel, Jane, Rebecca, Thomas C., Ella, deceased, and Melinda. Both parents have long since passed to their reward.

Thomas C. Stafford, after receiving a good common school education in the DeKalb county schools, took up the vocation of tilling the soil, which he has followed all his life. He now owns the old home farm of eighty acres. On June 15, 1872, he was united in marriage to Celia Miller, daughter of Thomas and Mary (McCrory) Miller. This marriage was blessed by no children and the wife died on June 15, 1874. Subsequently, on March 6, 1878, the subject was again married to Ida A. Moore, daughter of John P.

and Rachel (Likens) Moore, who were natives of the Buckeye state, he of Ashland county and she of Seneca county. They came with their parents to DeKalb county and settled in Jackson township in 1842. The subject's second wife was born on November 12, 1861, she being one of three children, the others being Sarah, who married Lucien Provines, and Ella J., who married Joseph E. Kester. Her parents are both deceased. To the subject and wife have been born three children: James E., deceased in infancy, and John L. and Nellie E., who are still under the parental roof tree, both educated in home schools. Mr. Stafford has served very acceptably as a member of the advisory board four years and as supervisor of Jackson township for six years. Politically, he is allied with the Democratic party, and religiously. Mrs. Stafford is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Mrs. Stafford taught school five years in Jackson township.

ISAAC MILLER JACKMAN.

A review of the life of the honored subject of this sketch must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of his career touching the struggles of his early manhood and successes of later days would far transcend the limits of this article. He filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public-spirited men of his day and generation and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of the community where he did his work and achieved his success. Sufficient is submitted, however, to prove him entitled to the honorable position he long occupied among the brave and energetic self-made men of Indiana, who by enterprise and unswerving integrity forged to the front despite all obstacles and helped win for the grand old Hoosier commonwealth a place second to none other in the bright constellation of American states.

Isaac Miller Jackman was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on June 21, 1821, and was a son of Adam and Mary (Miller) Jackman. Adam Jackman was born in what is now West Virginia during the latter part of the eighteenth century and when about fourteen years of age ran away from home, coming to Carroll county, Ohio, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He lived about seven years with the Indians, hunting and trapping, and when he attained his majority he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Carroll county. When about twenty-two years old he returned to his boyhood home and there gave a good account of the new country in which he had settled. The result was that a number of his old neighbors moved to Carroll county, among whom was the Miller family, a member of which, Mary, afterwards became his wife. He was a typical frontiersman, more of a hunter and fisherman than farmer.

Isaac Miller Jackman was reared on the Carroll county homestead and secured his education in the district schools of that locality. In 1847 he walked all the way to DeKalb county, Indiana, and bought a tract of land in the northwest corner of Wilmington township. Later he returned to Ohio and married Jane Whitla, who also was a native of Carroll county, and they returned to DeKalb county, arriving at their new home on May 10, 1850. The trip was a long and tiresome one, there being practically no roads or bridges. Mr. Jackman had, during his former visits here, cleared a small portion of his land, but he later moved to what is now the eastern edge of Grant township, where he bought a good farm and there spent the remainder of his life, dying February 9, 1899.

Jane Whitla Jackman was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on February 23, 1830, the daughter of William and Margaret (Steele) Whitla, and her death occurred near Waterloo, Indiana, on July 24, 1903, at the age of seventy-three years. Her marriage to Mr. Jackman occurred on January 29, 1850. She possessed to a remarkable degree those qualities which characterized the pioneers of this locality, and she was to her husband a helpmate in the truest sense of the word. Their early experiences here were fraught with many incidents which seem strangely primitive to the present generation. Their first cabin home had no floor and during the first summer Mrs. Jackman cooked their meals over a stumpside fire. However, they enjoyed their life, being filled with energy, ambition and hope. She was a faithful wife, a devoted mother and a kind and generous neighbor, and her children scarcely remember a time when their home was not a refuge for some homeless one. She was always called on in sickness and death by her neighbors, sometimes walking a distance of five miles to perform her ministrations of love. In early life she joined the Presbyterian church and was ever afterwards a faithful and earnest member of that society.

William Whitla, Mrs. Jackman's father, was born in Ohio, but his father, William, was born near Belfast, Ireland. The family name was originally Whitelaw, later abbreviated to Whitla. The family was descended from a Scottish chief named William the White, who was very large and tall above all his fellows. His law was so just and equitable as to be called White law, from which term the family name was formed. The Whitlas went from Scotland to Ireland, and eventually to America. Margaret Steele also was a native of Ireland, and came to America with her parents and a number of other families, including those of Whitla and Snodgrass.

To Isaac M. and Jane Jackman were born the following children: Mrs. Mary Kiplinger, of Smithfield township, this county; J. W., of Grant township; I. M., of Wilmington township; Amos, of Wilmington township, and John, of Grant township, all of whom have in their own lives perpetuated the sterling qualities which characterized their honored parents.

CLARENCE BLAINE HAMILTON.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that come in his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differing but slightly, and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. Today among the prominent citizens and successful business men of Garrett stands Clarence Blaine Hamilton. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his make-up and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

Clarence Blaine Hamilton, publisher of the *Garrett Weekly Clipper*, and one of the most public-spirited citizens of this community, was born in Wood county, Ohio, on February 7, 1887, and is the son of S. E. Hamilton. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Fostoria, Ohio, in 1899, and there secured his education in the public schools. At the early age of sixteen years the subject, ambitious to make a start in life, became a reporter for the *Fostoria Daily Times*, in which he made good to such a degree that he was soon given the title of city editor and retained the position five years, or until December 16, 1907. He then came to Garrett and entered the employ of the late Tracy C. Little, publisher of the *Garrett Clipper*, and on June 1, 1908, Mr. Hamilton became editor and manager of this paper, which he now publishes and which has now become, under his management and direction, one of the influential and prosperous newspapers of DeKalb county. Mr. Hamilton is a graceful and forceful writer, having the genuine

CLARENCE B. HAMILTON

one years. They settled first in Stark county, Ohio, where they remained until 1849, when they came to DeKalb county, Indiana, where they followed farming. David Thomas, who was reared in Pennsylvania, came to Stark county in young manhood, was there married and then came with his family to DeKalb county, settling in Richland township, where he remained until his death, after which his widow moved to Auburn, where she died. They were the parents of the following children: John, Sarah, Daniel, Levi, Susan, Anna, David and Solomon, of whom the only survivors are Daniel and Solomon.

Daniel Thomas received his education in the district schools of DeKalb county, and was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he never forsook, following it with great energy and considerable success up to the time of his retirement from active pursuits in 1892, when he moved to the town of Corunna, where he now resides.

Mr. Thomas was thrice married, first on October 14, 1858, to Elizabeth Rectenwalt, the daughter of Jacob and Anna (Koontz) Rectenwalt, both of whom were natives of Germany, but who on their emigration to America located first in Ohio, and later came to DeKalb county, of which they were early and prominent settlers. To this first union of the subject of this sketch were born two children: Almira, deceased, and Milo J., who is represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. Thomas' first wife died in 1901, at the age of sixty-two years, and in 1902 he married Emmeline King, the daughter of John and Katherine (Rebber) King. Her parents were natives of Maryland, but became early settlers of DeKalb county, settling in Vernon township. Mrs. Emmeline Thomas died in 1905, at the age of sixty-two years, and subsequently Mr. Thomas married Sarah Rodenbaugh, the daughter of Adam Rodenbaugh, who was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he moved to Stark county, Ohio, and then to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his daughter, Mrs. Thomas, was a successful nurse for eighteen years. Her death occurred on June 30, 1913, at the age of seventy years.

Politically, Daniel Thomas has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, but has not been a seeker after public office, his only official service being as supervisor of his township, in which he rendered efficient service. Religiously, he is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, to the support of which he contributes liberally. During the long period of his residence in DeKalb county, Mr. Thomas has been an eye witness of and a participant in the wonderful development which has characterized this section of the state, and in everything affecting the general welfare of the people he has been deeply interested, giving his support to those movements which have promised to advance the interests of his fellow men educationally, morally, socially or materially. His life has ever been characterized by the strictest integrity of word and action and among those who have known him long and intimately he is held in the most affectionate regard, because of his high personal character and his genial qualities.

THOMAS C. STAFFORD.

Success is only achieved by the exercise of certain distinguishing qualities and it cannot be retained without effort. Those by whom great epoch changes have been made in the political and industrial world began early in life to prepare themselves for their peculiar duties and responsibilities and it was only by the most persevering and continuous endeavor that they succeeded in rising superior to the obstacles in their way and reaching the goal of their ambition. Such lives are an inspiration to others who are less courageous and more prone to give up the fight before their ideal is reached or definite success in any chosen field has been attained. In the life history of the honorable gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article we find evidence of a peculiar characteristic that always makes for achievement—persistency, coupled with fortitude and lofty traits, and as a result of such a life is one of the best known and most highly respected men.

The subject was born in DeKalb county on June 8, 1854, his parents being James and Anna (McClure) Stafford, natives of Ashland county, Ohio, who came to DeKalb county ten years before the subject's birth, in 1844, and settled in Jackson township, entering land from the government. The subject still has the original deed to this land, signed by President John Tyler. Nine children were born to James and Anna Stafford, as follows: Samuel, deceased; John, deceased; J. K., Emanuel, Jane, Rebecca, Thomas C., Ella, deceased, and Melinda. Both parents have long since passed to their reward.

Thomas C. Stafford, after receiving a good common school education in the DeKalb county schools, took up the vocation of tilling the soil, which he has followed all his life. He now owns the old home farm of eighty acres. On June 15, 1872, he was united in marriage to Celia Miller, daughter of Thomas and Mary (McCrory) Miller. This marriage was blessed by no children and the wife died on June 15, 1874. Subsequently, on March 6, 1878, the subject was again married to Ida A. Moore, daughter of John P.

and Rachel (Likens) Moore, who were natives of the Buckeye state, he of Ashland county and she of Seneca county. They came with their parents to DeKalb county and settled in Jackson township in 1842. The subject's second wife was born on November 12, 1861, she being one of three children, the others being Sarah, who married Lucien Provines, and Ella J., who married Joseph E. Kester. Her parents are both deceased. To the subject and wife have been born three children: James E., deceased in infancy, and John L. and Nellie E., who are still under the parental roof tree, both educated in home schools. Mr. Stafford has served very acceptably as a member of the advisory board four years and as supervisor of Jackson township for six years. Politically, he is allied with the Democratic party, and religiously, Mrs. Stafford is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Mrs. Stafford taught school five years in Jackson township.

ISAAC MILLER JACKMAN.

A review of the life of the honored subject of this sketch must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of his career touching the struggles of his early manhood and successes of later days would far transcend the limits of this article. He filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public-spirited men of his day and generation and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of the community where he did his work and achieved his success. Sufficient is submitted, however, to prove him entitled to the honorable position he long occupied among the brave and energetic self-made men of Indiana, who by enterprise and unswerving integrity forged to the front despite all obstacles and helped win for the grand old Hoosier commonwealth a place second to none other in the bright constellation of American states.

Isaac Miller Jackman was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on June 21, 1821, and was a son of Adam and Mary (Miller) Jackman. Adam Jackman was born in what is now West Virginia during the latter part of the eighteenth century and when about fourteen years of age ran away from home, coming to Carroll county, Ohio, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He lived about seven years with the Indians, hunting and trapping, and when he attained his majority he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Carroll county. When about twenty-two years old he returned to his boyhood home and there gave a good account of the new country in which he had settled. The result was that a number of his old neighbors moved to Carroll county, among whom was the Miller family, a member of which, Mary, afterwards became his wife. He was a typical frontiersman, more of a hunter and fisherman than farmer.

Isaac Miller Jackman was reared on the Carroll county homestead and secured his education in the district schools of that locality. In 1847 he walked all the way to DeKalb county, Indiana, and bought a tract of land in the northwest corner of Wilmington township. Later he returned to Ohio and married Jane Whitla, who also was a native of Carroll county, and they returned to DeKalb county, arriving at their new home on May 10, 1850. The trip was a long and tiresome one, there being practically no roads or bridges. Mr. Jackman had, during his former visits here, cleared a small portion of his land, but he later moved to what is now the eastern edge of Grant township, where he bought a good farm and there spent the remainder of his life, dying February 9, 1899.

Jane Whitla Jackman was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on February 23, 1830, the daughter of William and Margaret (Steele) Whitla, and her death occurred near Waterloo, Indiana, on July 24, 1903, at the age of seventy-three years. Her marriage to Mr. Jackman occurred on January 29, 1850. She possessed to a remarkable degree those qualities which characterized the pioneers of this locality, and she was to her husband a helpmate in the truest sense of the word. Their early experiences here were fraught with many incidents which seem strangely primitive to the present generation. Their first cabin home had no floor and during the first summer Mrs. Jackman cooked their meals over a stumpside fire. However, they enjoyed their life, being filled with energy, ambition and hope. She was a faithful wife, a devoted mother and a kind and generous neighbor, and her children scarcely remember a time when their home was not a refuge for some homeless one. She was always called on in sickness and death by her neighbors, sometimes walking a distance of five miles to perform her ministrations of love. In early life she joined the Presbyterian church and was ever afterwards a faithful and earnest member of that society.

William Whitla, Mrs. Jackman's father, was born in Ohio, but his father, William, was born near Belfast, Ireland. The family name was originally Whitelaw, later abbreviated to Whitla. The family was descended from a Scottish chief named William the White, who was very large and tall above all his fellows. His law was so just and equitable as to be called White law, from which term the family name was formed. The Whitlas went from Scotland to Ireland, and eventually to America. Margaret Steele also was a native of Ireland, and came to America with her parents and a number of other families, including those of Whitla and Snodgrass.

To Isaac M. and Jane Jackman were born the following children: Mrs. Mary Kiplinger, of Smithfield township, this county; J. W., of Grant township; I. M., of Wilmington township; Amos, of Wilmington township, and John, of Grant township, all of whom have in their own lives perpetuated the sterling qualities which characterized their honored parents.

CLARENCE BLAINE HAMILTON.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that come in his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differing but slightly, and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. Today among the prominent citizens and successful business men of Garrett stands Clarence Blaine Hamilton. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his make-up and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

Clarence Blaine Hamilton, publisher of the *Garrett Weekly Clipper*, and one of the most public-spirited citizens of this community, was born in Wood county, Ohio, on February 7, 1887, and is the son of S. E. Hamilton. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Fostoria, Ohio, in 1899, and there secured his education in the public schools. At the early age of sixteen years the subject, ambitious to make a start in life, became a reporter for the *Fostoria Daily Times*, in which he made good to such a degree that he was soon given the title of city editor and retained the position five years, or until December 16, 1907. He then came to Garrett and entered the employ of the late Tracy C. Little, publisher of the *Garrett Clipper*, and on June 1, 1908, Mr. Hamilton became editor and manager of this paper, which he now publishes and which has now become, under his management and direction, one of the influential and prosperous newspapers of DeKalb county. Mr. Hamilton is a graceful and forceful writer, having the genuine

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journalistic instinct for news, and he has made his paper indispensable in hundreds of homes in his locality. Through the columns of the *Clipper* earnest support is given to every worthy movement for the upbuilding of the best interests of the community, and Mr. Hamilton's personal influence is given to the highest standard of living, so that he has earned the respect and confidence of the people with whom he mingles. The *Clipper* office is well equipped, not only for successful newspaper printing, but also for commercial job printing, in which Mr. Hamilton has enjoyed a large and profitable patronage.

On December 25, 1910, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Margaret May Hatchet, of Fostoria, and to them have been born two daughters, Thais Hatchet and Gretchen.

Fraternally, Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Tribe of Ben-Hur, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Greek-letter high school fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa. He enjoys a large acquaintance, among whom are many warm and loyal friends, and throughout the community with which he has identified himself he enjoys that standing which can be gained only by those who possess qualities and attributes of a high order.

JACOB N. OLINGER.

To write the personal record of men who raised themselves from humble circumstances to a position of responsibility and trust in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities, and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of their place of residence, and affect for good such institutions as are embraced in the sphere of their usefulness, unwittingly, perhaps, built monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or granite shaft. Of such we have the unquestionable right to say belonged the gentleman whose name appears above.

Jacob N. Olinger, who during his lifetime was one of the respected and influential citizens of Keyser township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born on November 18, 1839, in Stark county, Ohio, the son of John and Annie (Nicodemus) Olinger, the father a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Jacob N. Olinger was reared in his Ohio home, securing his education in its public schools, and at about the time he attained his majority in 1861, he came to

DeKalb county, Indiana, where he obtained employment at farm work. In 1863 he began farming operations for himself about a mile north of where the town of Garrett is now located, where he bought twenty acres, the ground on which Garrett now stands being then a dense woodland. When this now prosperous town was started Mr. Olinger had an old shanty of a house there, in which he kept boarders, caring for the workmen engaged in the building of the young town. By persistent and sturdy industry and rigid economy Mr. Olinger was enabled to get a start, and, though intent on the acquisition of material means on his own account, he was generous in his assistance to others equally limited in their resources. He first bought twenty acres of land on the south side of the road, thus making forty acres of good land, and eventually he bought forty acres more adjoining the former tract, thus making sixty acres at the cross roads where the Keyser centralized school is now located. Here he lived during the remainder of his life and by his intelligently directed efforts he was enabled to live comfortably during his latter years. He was a man of stanch integrity of character, whose actions were governed by right motives and among those who knew him best he was held in high regard because of his sterling qualities and his evident desire to live right among his fellow men.

In 1863 Jacob N. Olinger married Lovina Shull, and to them was born a daughter, Addie, who became the wife of Peter Kandle, and they now live three miles north of Butler. Mrs. Lovina Olinger died on December 7, 1884, and on August 31, 1886, Mr. Olinger married Sarah Deihl, who was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and is a sister of John Deihl, who is represented by a personal sketch elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Olinger was reared in Pennsylvania and came to Indiana on a visit to relatives, with whom she spent two years. She then returned to Pennsylvania, and was there married to Mr. Olinger. To them was born one son, Jay F., who first saw the light of day on January 22, 1889, and after attending the common schools, graduated from the Garrett high school in 1908, and subsequently attended the Tri-State Normal School at Angola. In the fall of 1909 Mr. Olinger began teaching, being engaged in that work one year at Dutchtown, and ever since has taught in the schools of Keyser township, being numbered among the successful educators of his county. He is still making his home with his mother, for whom he bears the closest affection and for whom he is caring with the utmost solicitude. Intelligent and well educated, Jay F. Olinger has an agreeable and companionable manner that wins for him friends, and throughout the community where he is known he is held in high regard.

Jacob N. Olinger died on May 21, 1910, in the seventy-first year of his age, and his death was sincerely mourned throughout the community, where his loss was deeply felt. He was a faithful and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Garrett, to the support of which he contributed freely of his means. Mrs. Olinger and her son, Jay, are also members of the Methodist church. The family have for many years been numbered among the best citizens of the section of the county in which they live, and are highly esteemed because of their honorable record and the active part they have taken in the advancement of the community along legitimate lines.

JASON B. CHILDS.

Through struggles to triumph seems to be the maxim which holds sway for the majority of our citizens, and though it is undeniably true that many a one falls exhausted in the conflict, a few, by their inherent force of character and strong mentality, rise above their environments until they reach the plane of prosperity. Such has been the record of the gentleman whose name appears as the caption of this sketch and who is today numbered among the representative citizens of Fairfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Jason B. Childs was born on August 27, 1859, in Fairfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of Willard and Amanda (Buchanan) Childs. Willard Childs, who was born near Utica, New York, on February 15, 1811, was the son of Phineas and Theodosia (Phillips) Childs, the former a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and of English descent, and the latter also a native of Connecticut, but of Welsh descent. In 1813 these parents moved to Jefferson county, New York, and in 1826 to Onondaga county. When he was fifteen years of age he began to work by the month for farmers. In 1837 he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, and after paying for it had but seventy-three cents left. He then went to Fort Wayne and there earned the money with which to return to New York. In 1846 he moved his family to DeKalb county, landing in Fairfield township on August 24th. He moved into a log cabin belonging to B. H. Chaffee, and a short time afterwards bought the land on which it stood. There were but fourteen families in this township when he settled there and the land was mostly heavily timbered. He added to his first purchase until he became the owner of two hundred and eighty-six acres of land comprising one of the best farms in the township. In his native state he married Cornelia Steves, by whom were born two children, Emma and

Phineas G. His first wife died in 1856, just after he had completed the erection of a new home, and he afterwards married Amanda Buchanan, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, the daughter of Alexander Buchanan. She was reared in her native state and became a school teacher and, coming to DeKalb county, made her home with relatives and engaged in teaching school until she married. To this union were born two children, Jason B., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Mary E., the wife of Wilber Haller, of Kendallville, this state. Willard Childs died in 1890, at which time he was the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of land, and his wife passed away in 1892. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Jason B. Childs was reared on the home farm and after completing his common school studies attended the high school at Waterloo, and later the Methodist College at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He then resumed agricultural operations on the home farm, but after his marriage in 1880 he located on a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in section 27, Fairfield township, where he has remained continuously since. By the most persistent energy and wisely directed efforts he has attained an eminent success in this effort and is numbered among the successful farmers of that locality. In 1883 he built a nice residence, and a splendid barn in 1908, in connection with which is a good silo, and in other ways he has shown a disposition to keep up with the times in every department of his farm work. He raises all the crops common to this locality and also gives a proper share of his attention to the raising of live stock, in which line also he is successful. In December, 1880, Mr. Childs was married to Anna E. Haller, who was born in Noble county, Indiana, the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bolenbaugh) Haller. The latter, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, was the daughter of John and Susan (Bixler) Bolenbaugh. Daniel Haller was a native of Germany, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Weller) Haller, and came to America when about three years old with his parents, who located first in Pennsylvania, subsequently moving to Ohio. He care to Noble county, Indiana, where he made his permanent home and here married Elizabeth Bolenbaugh. Jacob Haller was a soldier in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte for nine years, taking part in the historic battles of Austerlitz and Waterloo. Elizabeth Bolenbaugh came to Noble county, Indiana, with her parents at the age of twelve years, at which time Kendallville was a hamlet of but two houses. Her parents lived in that locality six or seven years, and in that vicinity until advanced age, when they moved to Wisconsin, where their deaths occurred. Elizabeth Bolenbaugh was reared and married in Noble county, and when her daughter, Anna, was three or four years old, the Haller family moved to

Fairfield township on a farm of ninety-six acres, and lived there the rest of their lives, the father dying in 1891 and the mother on June 20, 1907. The father was a cooper by trade and by that means made money with which to buy his farm. The mother was first a Methodist in her religious views, but later joined the Evangelical church. To Mr. and Mrs. Childs have been born four children: Effie became the wife of W. W. Lower, who was killed in a railroad accident, leaving two children, Ethel and Elizabeth. After his death she became the wife of James Vogtman, of Hudson, and they have one child, Anna; Willard married Daisy Walker, the daughter of Eli Walker, and lives in Smithfield township, and they have one son, Ralph; Curtis L. is unmarried and lives in Fort Wayne, and Herbert, who is twelve years of age, remains at home.

Fraternally, Jason B. Childs is a member of the Knights of Pythias, having been one of the charter members of the Corunna lodge, and he and his wife and children, Effie and Willard, are members of the Pythian Sisters. Mr. Childs is a man of public spirit and progressive ideas and is numbered among the strong and influential citizens of his community, and as such is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

FRANK W. NIMMONS.

The record of the subject of this review is that of an enterprising gentleman who worthily upholds an honorable family name and whose life has been very intimately associated with the material prosperity and moral advancement of Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, during the most progressive period of its history, and he has always been found on the right side of questions looking to the development of his community in any way, and while he has been prominent in the agricultural affairs of the county, he has at the same time won an enviable reputation for honesty and wholesome living.

Frank W. Nimmons, trustee of Wilmington township and a prominent and successful farmer, is a native of DeKalb county, Indiana, born on December 17, 1863, and is a son of Philip and Mary S. (Westfall) Nimmons. The father was a native of Boone county, New York, and his mother of Richland county, Ohio. Philip Nimmons, who was a farmer during all his active life, left his native state and located in Ohio, where he was married and subsequently came to Indiana, locating in 1844 in Wilmington township, DeKalb county, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was not only actively and successfully engaged in farming, but was also successful in gaining and retaining the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to a notable degree. He was twice married and to the first union were born five children: Emblem B., Mary E., Allie, Katherine and Laura, while to his second union was born one child, the subject of this sketch. The subject's mother is still living and makes her home in Butler, this county.

Frank W. Nimmons received his education in the public schools of Wilmington township and in the Butler high school, after which he took up the vocation of a school teacher, which he followed with splendid success for six years, at the end of which time he returned to the pursuit of agriculture, to which vocation he had been reared in boyhood, and he has shown the wisdom of his decision through the splendid success which has attended his efforts. He is the owner of one hundred and ten acres of fine land in Wilmington township, practically all of which is under cultivation and well fenced, while the pleasant and attractive residence, the commodious and well-arranged barns and the up-to-date farming machinery employed testify to the progressive spirit, good judgment and excellent discrimination of the owner. Mr. Nimmons carries on a diversified system of farming, raising all the crops common to this locality and also giving some attention to the raising of live stock, in which he has met with pronounced success.

Mr. Nimmons was married on November 4, 1884, to Elnora Yarlott, the daughter of David and Sarah (Whitcomb) Yarlott, who were natives of Defiance county, Ohio, but who early became located in Wilmington township, this county, where the father became a successful farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Nimmons have been born three children, Carl W., George R. and Ethel.

In his political views Mr. Nimmons has always been in thorough harmony with the platforms of the Republican party and has contributed to the extent of his ability to the success of this ticket. He is at present serving efficiently and satisfactorily as trustee of Wilmington township, having been elected to his second term in this office, and because of his able administration of the affairs of the township and his upright personal life he commands the fullest measure of public confidence and esteem. Religiously, he is an earnest and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the activities of which he is deeply interested. Personally, Mr. Nimmons is known to all as an honest, upright, industrious man and is a highly respected citizen of the county where he has always resided and where he has been eminently successful.

N. O. GRIFFIN.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community, and his influence as a potential factor in the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples of such men strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting, even in a casual way, to their achievements in advancing their own interests and those of their fellow men and giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make for the prosperity of the community. Such a man is N. O. Griffin, the subject of this brief review, and it is eminently proper that a sketch of his interesting career be accorded a place in a work of this character.

N. O. Griffin, the youngest of a family of ten children, was born July 25, 1856, the son of Eli B. and Eliza (Bundy) Griffin. Eli B. Griffin was born in the northeastern part of the state of New York on April 21, 1802, and on August 4, 1829, was united in marriage with Eliza Bundy, they both being of pure English stock. The wedding took place in Steuben county, New York, and some time afterward they moved to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and after living in the Keystone state for a few years they came on farther west, this time locating in Licking county, Ohio, arriving there in the year 1836. Here they remained for twelve years, and in 1848 again took up their journey toward the then great West, stopping in DeKalb county, Indiana, settling on land south of Auburn.

To Eli and Eliza Griffin were born ten children, who grew to manhood and womanhood, namely: Thomas, born June 25, 1830, died February 23, 1857; Susan, born September 15, 1831, died May 16, 1854; Charles, born January 12, 1834, died January 25, 1904; George, born February 27, 1839, died May 30, 1860; Polly, born February 6, 1841, died April 8, 1860; William, born January 20, 1845, died November 2, 1871; Edward, born February 16, 1847, lives in Iowa and is a minister of the gospel; Mariah, born December 19, 1848, died April 6, 1874; Nathaniel, born July 15, 1852, lives in Steuben county, Indiana; N. O., born July 25, 1856. The father of these children died on August 24, 1899, and the mother has since made her home with her son, the subject of this review.

N. O. Griffin first saw the light of day on the old homestead south of Auburn, DeKalb county, and moved with his parents to Wilmington in 1865, having resided on the same farm since then. On May 24, 1883, he was married to Clarrissa A. Keller, and this union has been blessed with two children, Charles O., who is living on the home farm with his parents, and Zona A., who, with her husband, lives on the south farm known as the Shilling place.

Highly successful in the pursuit of agriculture, N. O. Griffin has found time in his busy life to take an active and earnest part in the community and church life of his county, and his well-rounded life is a striking example of intelligently applied energy. He has purchased the interests of the other heirs to his father's estate and has added more land to it, until he now possesses one hundred and sixty acres, all being cultivated by strictly modern methods. A comfortable home and good farm buildings embellish his holdings. A unique feature of Mr. Griffin's land is that it lies in four sections, in a square body, with the road on the east side.

FRED L. FEICK.

Indiana has been especially honored in the character and career of her active men of public service and the professions. In every section have been found men born to leadership in the various vocations, men who have dominated because of their superior intelligence, natural endowment and force of character. It is always profitable to study such lives, weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of others. These reflections are suggested by the career of one who has forged his way to the front ranks and who, by a strong inherent force and superior ability, controlled by intelligence and judgment of a high order, stands today as one of the leading men of his state. No citizen in northern Indiana has achieved more honorable mention or occupies a more conspicuous place in the public eye than Fred L. Feick, of Garrett, who, though just at the threshold of the prime of life, has already an enviable reputation as a lawyer in a community noted for the high order of its legal talent. Success is methodical and consecutive, and Mr. Fieck's success has been attained by normal methods and means—the determined application of mental and physical resources along a rightly defined line. A self-made man in the truest sense of the term, Mr. Feick is eminently deserving of representation in the annals of DeKalb county.

Fred L. Feick was born on March 8, 1878, at Chicago Junction, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Zuelch) Feick, natives respectively of Ohio and Germany. Jacob Feick was the son of Adam and Catherine Feick, who were natives of Germany. Jacob Feick became a successful architect.

FRED L. FEICK

contractor and builder, becoming very prominent in his profession. He and his brothers built the capitol building at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and have erected large and costly structures in all parts of the country. He is now living at Crestline, Ohio, at the age of seventy-one years, his wife being sixty-nine years of age. Mrs. Feick, who was well educated, and who engaged in teaching school in Germany before coming to this country, landed here when twenty-three years of age, joining relatives in Sandusky, Ohio, where she met Mr. Feick. Her parents were Frederick and Christina Zuelch. To Jacob and Catharine Feick were born eleven children, namely: Mrs. Libby Perman, deceased; Katy, deceased; Catherine, deceased; George, who was employed as trainman on the Akron division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was killed in 1911; John, employed as trainman, was killed on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Defiance, Ohio, in 1907; Mrs. John Berk, of Chicago Junction, Ohio; Philip is a professional baseball player and a member of the Memphis club of the Southern League; Jacob, of Crestline, Ohio; Frank, of Crestline, and Anna and Tillie, who reside with their parents.

Fred L. Feick received his elementary education in the common schools of Chicago Junction, taught by Miss Stella Gregory. He left school at the age of twelve years and became call boy for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in the transportation department, under J. P. Fitzgerald, brother to General Manager Thomas Fitzgerald, later president of the Baltimore & Ohio. Nineteen months later he was transferred to the machinery department, where he learned the machinist's trade under William Taylor, son-in-law of the superintendent of motive power under General Harrison, where he served an apprenticeship of four years. In September, 1896, he came to Garrett, entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as a brakeman, and two years later was promoted to train conductor, being at that time the youngest conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio system. In June, 1901, Mr. Feick was injured in a collision at Gravelton, Indiana, where several persons were killed, his legs being broken and he being otherwise badly crippled. The railroad company sent him to various hospitals for treatment, and, while trying to recuperate, and at that time having a wife and family to support, he realized that he had to turn his attention to another method of gaining a livelihood. He decided to study law and economic and public questions. In September, 1905, while still on crutches, he was elected to represent the C. N. Bell Lodge of Railroad Trainmen as local delegate to the state convention at Indianapolis, and at that election he was elected vice-chairman of the state association. During 1905 he wrote a book entitled "The Life of a Railway Trainman," which was copyrighted, and many thousands were sold in America and Europe, it proving a very popular book and giving him a substantial start. In 1907 Mr. Feick was re-elected as a delegate and was eventually elected president of the Railroad Trainmen at the state convention in 1907. In that same year he wrote and had introduced into the Legislature the "full freight crew law" and the "full passenger crew law," which bills were passed by that Legislature, and which were the first laws of the kind in America. He also succeeded in having passed the bills entitled "sixteen hours of service law," the "trainmen's caboose law" and the "medical case law," the latter providing for the carrying of medical cases on passenger trains. In 1908 Mr. Feick spoke at the Jefferson banquet at Lafayette, where he received the personal compliments of William Jennings Bryan, and was asked by Mr. Bryan to stump the country for him in the event of his nomination. During that campaign Mr. Feick made three hundred and eighty-seven effective speeches, traveling with John W. Kern, William Jennings Bryan and other prominent men, and also made a three-day tour with Samuel Gompers over the state of Indiana. In 1907 Mr. Feick was a Democratic candidate for congressman in the twelfth district. In 1909 he was re-elected president of the State Association of Railroad Trainmen, and during the legislative session of that year he secured the passage of the "safety appliance law," the "full switching crew law for yards," the "anti-loan shark bill," and various other measures of vital interest to laboring men. Mr. Feick had no personal interest in advancing these laws which he had introduced, but worked for them solely through his interest in humanity and to advance the welfare of his fellow laboring men, whose dangers and difficulties he fully understood, for he had risen through the ranks, passing through every gradation of labor from boy to man, and was thus able to speak and write with authority on those subjects which he discussed. In 1909 Mr. Feick was admitted to the practice of law in the circuit court, and two years later was admitted to the supreme court. He assisted the attorneys who had charge of all the railway litigation in the Indiana courts and the United States supreme court. In 1911 Mr. Feick was again re-elected unanimously as president of the State Association of Railway Trainmen, and during the session of the Legislature in that year had several other beneficent labor laws enacted. In 1912 he took an active part as speaker in the campaign, and was later nominated for joint senator from DeKalb county, which nomination he declined in order that he might serve the national Democratic committee and his fellow railway men to the best advantage. Mr. Feick was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore and took a very active part in the insertion of the labor plank in the national platform. He was also a delegate to the Democratic state convention, where he had a plank placed in the platform providing for semi-monthly pay-days. During the last national campaign he was attached to the western headquarters of the Democratic party at Chicago, and to him was assigned the task of writing the railroad campaign literature, giving the records of Wilson and Marshall in relation to railroads and laboring men. He also delivered three hundred speeches. During that same year he was prominently mentioned for the nomination of lieutenant-governor of Indiana, and could have probably secured the nomination had he not emphatically declined. In 1913 Mr. Feick was again elected president of the Railroad Trainmen's Association and secured the enactment of the semi-monthly pay-day bill and other bills of a like nature. He has been frequently called into consultation with national leaders at Washington, and his advice sought on labor legislation and other vital questions of the day. He is now closely applying himself to his law practice, which has assumed large proportions, and is giving his attention practically entirely to personal injury cases, having taken over eighty thousand dollars' worth of claims during the past two years. Keenly alive to the great issues of the day, and especially those pertaining to capital and labor, and the laws of the country and state relating to the protection and welfare of the laboring classes, Mr. Feick has gained a place in the hearts of the common people which could not have been attained had he not possessed those qualities which merited the confidence bestowed in him. Mr. Feick is a well-read man on general subjects, especially those pertaining to national questions of politics and economics, and is a fluent and forceful speaker at all times.

In 1899 Mr. Feick was married to Lena Stoner, daughter of George F. and Rosa Stoner, her father being a successful druggist at Angola, Indiana. They have a son, Dale Frederick, born on April 22, 1900.

Politically, Mr. Feick is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, of which his father and grandfather were adherents, while on the maternal side his ancestors were all Republicans. Religiously, he and his wife are earnest and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he gives an earnest support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Tribe of Ben-Hur and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

GEORGE DEEMS.

The name of George Deems will be one of the best remembered in the history of DeKalb county of the present generation, for it was long very closely associated with her agricultural interests, and although he is today numbered among the silent inhabitants of "God's acre," the good he did, his many little acts of kindness and the influence of his wholesome life still live and are potent in the lives of many who were associated with him.

George Deems was born on June 7, 1840, in DeKalb county, Indiana, and was a son of George and Hannah (Dudgeon) Deems, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and descended from some of the sturdy stock of that old commonwealth. They were the parents of five children, John, Eli, Mrs. Eliza Kepler, the subject of this sketch, all of whom are deceased, and William, who now lives on a farm in DeKalb county.

George Deems received his education in the common schools, and his early life was devoted to assisting in the work of improving and cultivating their pioneer farm, for they were numbered among the early settlers of this locality. He grew to strong and sturdy manhood and became one of the substantial and influential citizens of DeKalb county, enjoying a wide acquaintance and being held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was an eye-witness of the wonderful transformation which took place here from the days when the land was largely covered with a dense growth of timber and wild animals infested the forests, adding anxiety to the other hardships of the pioneers. He never forsook the basic art of agriculture, to which he was reared and eventually became the owner of a good farm of ninety acres in Franklin township, to the management of which he devoted himself until the time of his death, which occurred on June 8, 1897. Such had been his life in the community that his death was considered a distinct loss by all who knew him. Although his life was a busy one, his everyday affairs making large demands upon his time, he never shrank from his duties as a citizen and his obligations to his church, his neighbors and his friends. He was remembered as a man of great energy and rare judgment, which he carried into all affairs in which he was interested. He was indeed a manly man and the honor and esteem in which he was held by all who came into contact with him was but a just tribute to his worth.

On August 5, 1866, Mr. Deems was united in marriage to Louisa Rude, the daughter of Ariel and Sophia (Stoddard) Rude, the father a native of Massachusetts and the mother of New York state. To this union were born eight children, namely: Mrs. Dora Richard, of Butler, this county; Oran, who lives with his mother; Mrs. Minnie Thomas, who also lives with her mother; Mrs. Hannah Hunting, of this county; Mrs. Clara Allwood, of DeKalb county; Mrs. Ida Moughler, also of this county; William A., a farmer in DeKalb county, and Emma, who died at the age of seven years. The mother of these children, who was born on April 11, 1847, is still residing on the old home farm and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know her. George Deems was not only successful in his own private affairs and a good neighbor and loyal to his own family, but in the time of his country's distress gave practical evidence of his patriotism by enlisting as a private in Company H, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he valiantly served three years, giving his country faithful and earnest service in the suppression of the rebellion.

PHINEAS D. CHILDS.

It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action when once decided upon. She is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer, and only the men who have diligently sought her favor are crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of the influential farmer and representative citizen of Fairfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, whose name forms the caption of this review, it is plainly seen that the prosperity which he enjoys has been won by commendable qualities and it is also his personal worth that has gained for him the high esteem of those who know him.

Phineas D. Childs, who was born on January 3, 1849, is the son of Williard and Cornelia (Steves) Childs. Williard Childs was born near Utica, New York, on February 15, 1811, was the son of Phineas and Theodosia (Phillips) Childs, the former a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and of English descent, and the latter also a native of Connecticut, but of Welsh descent. In 1813 these parents moved to Jefferson county, New York, and in 1826 to Onondaga county, that state. When he was fifteen years of age, Williard Childs began to work by the month for farmers. In 1837 he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, and after paying for it had but seventy-three cents left. He then went to

Fort Wayne, where he earned money with which to return to New York. In 1846 he moved his family to DeKalb county, landing in Fairfield township on August 24th, moving into a log cabin and a short time afterward bought the land on which it stood. There were but fourteen families in this township when he settled there, the land being heavily covered by timber. Eventually he became the owner of two hundred and eighty-six acres of land, comprising one of the best farms in the township. In New York state he married Cornelia Steves, by whom were born two children, Emma and Phineas D. His first wife died in 1856, and he afterwards married Amanda Buchanan, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and a daughter of Alexander Buchanan. She was a school teacher and after coming to DeKalb county made her home with relatives and engaged in teaching school here until her marriage. To this union were born two children, Jason B. and Mary E., the latter being the wife of Wilbur Haller, of Kendallville, Indiana. Williard Childs died in 1890 and his wife in 1892. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Phineas D. Childs was educated in the common schools of DeKalb county and in the high schools at Auburn and Waterloo. After completing his public school education he took up the vocation of teaching in Ray county, Missouri, where he was engaged for one and one-half years, then returned to DeKalb county and engaged in farming on the old home place, where he now resides, he now owning the land which his father originally entered here. Up-to-date in his methods and persevering in his industry, he has been enabled to reap gratifying returns as reward for his labor and is regarded as among the representative farmers in his locality.

In 1873 Mr. Childs married Rosa G. Bowman, the daughter of Cyrus and Rachel (Waterman) Bowman, and to this union have been born five children, namely: Reuben C., Frank K., Emma R., Theron A. and Edward L. Politically, Mr. Childs has given his earnest support to the Republican party, and has taken an active interest in local affairs, being the present supervisor. He is a man of sound judgment and good business ability and is performing his official duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the subordinate lodge of Knights of Pythias at Corunna. Mr. Childs and his family stand high in the social circles of the community, being ready at all times to countenance and encourage every enterprise for the advancement of those with whom they mingle, and they enjoy the favor of their acquaintances who speak in high terms of them and their sterling worth.

J. HARVEY KNAUER.

The subject of this brief sketch has been largely dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood, and as one of the leading business men of the thriving village of Corunna, he exemplifies what is possible of accomplishment on the part of one who establishes a definite aim in life and is willing to apply his energies and abilities toward the gaining of the same. He now has one of the leading general stores in the town, and by energy and good management has gained a position of marked prosperity in temporal affairs, while he has so ordered his course in the various relations of life as to gain and retain the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact.

J. Harvey Knauer was born in Greentown, Stark county, Ohio, and is a son of Euramel and Mary G. (Kreighbaum) Knauer, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. Euramel Knauer left his native state and moved to Ohio, settling in Stark county, where he was married, and in 1863 came to DeKalb county, Indiana, settling in Richland township. He clerked in a store until 1865, when he went to Eddyville, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business for two years, at the end of which period he returned to Corunna and was similarly engaged for a like period. He then located in Kendallville, Indiana, where for seven years he clerked in a mercantile establishment, but in 1874 again returned to Corunna, and engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of J. W. Helmer & Company, and later engaged in business for himself, and here he remained until his death, which occurred on January 15, 1902. After selling out to Mr. Helmer, he had bought a stock of goods at Fairfield Center, which was conducted by his son Harvey for two years. This stock was destroyed by fire and in 1886 he established the present business, which later became the firm of E. Knauer & Son. Since his death the business has been continued under the name of J. Harvey Knauer. Euramel Knauer was a man of good business qualities and was eminently respected in the various communities where he lived. His wife also is deceased, her death occurring in January, 1887. To them were born the following children: Hattie, Katy, George, Jennie, J. Harvey, Millie and Frankie, of whom the first two and last two are deceased.

The subject of this sketch was reared by his parents, securing his education in the public schools. He has for a number of years been successfully engaged in the mercantile business at Corunna, and is numbered among the substantial men and public-spirited citizens of this thriving community, his efforts having met with a success commensurate with his activity, energy and correct methods.

On October 5, 1890, Mr. Knauer married Mary Calkins, the daughter of Paulus and Matilda (Brown) Calkins, both of whom were natives of Ohio, but who came to DeKalb county when young and were married here. They settled in Richland township, where Mr. Calkins engaged in the manufacture of tiling and in the operation of a saw mill, in both of which lines he was actively engaged up to the time of his death. To him and his wife were born the following children: Horace N., Milo, Frank, Lindel, Adney, Charles (deceased), Mary and Rose.

Politically, Mr. Knauer gives his support to the Progressive party, believing that the old political parties have failed to meet the necessities of the American people. Fraternally, he belongs to the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Kendallville and the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Corunna, while his religious membership is with the Church of Christ. Genial in manner and untiring in his efforts to please his customers, Mr. Knauer has long enjoyed his full share of local patronage and carries a large and well selected line of goods to meet the demands of his customers. He is deservedly popular among those who know him and is numbered among the representative men of the community.

ALBERT A. KRAMER, M. D.

Concentration of purpose and persistently applied energy rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task, however great, and in tracing the career of Dr. Albert A. Kramer, of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, it is plainly seen that these qualities have been the secret of his rise to a position of prominence and respectability. Moreover, he possesses genuine love for his work and regards it as a privilege to carry comfort and aid to the sick and suffering.

Albert A. Kramer was born in the state of Ohio on October 27, 1879, the son of Michael E. and Kathryn (Christoffel) Kramer. The father, who was a native of Germany, came to America with his parents, who first settled in Ohio in an early day, and there spent the remainder of their lives. The subject's mother, who was a native of the Hoosier state, was the daughter of Jacob and Mary Christoffel, who were natives of Germany, and upon their emigration to this country settled in Indiana, where they spent their lives. To Michael and Kathryn Kramer were born seven children, namely: Anna, William, Bertha, Albert A., John, Ida and Clara.

ALBERT A. KRAMER, M. D.

Albert A. Kramer attended the common schools of his native community in Ohio, completing his elementary studies in the high school at Edgerton, that state. He then spent two years in the Normal School at Angola, Indiana, and one year as a student in Northwestern University at Chicago. Having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he then entered the medical department of the Indiana State University, where he prosecuted his studies and was graduated in 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served a year as interne at the dispensary of the State College of Physicians and Surgeons and later at the Indiana University hospital at Indianapolis, and at the end of that period came to Butler in 1907 and engaged in the active practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present time with a gratifying degree of success. Possessing an ardent devotion to his chosen calling, with a splendid technical training, he has handled successfully many difficult cases and has frequently been called into consultation by his professional colleagues, among whom he is held in the highest esteem. He has built up a large medical practice in this locality and has earned a marked degree of popularity among those with whom he has become acquainted.

On November 14, 1907, Dr. Kramer was married to Dora A. Snyder, daughter of Jacob Snyder, of Indianapolis, and to this union has been born one child, Hal C., who is at home.

Politically, Dr. Kramer gives his allegiance to the Republican party, while in his religious belief he is a Methodist. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 158, Knights of Pythias, at Butler, of which he is chancellor commander. He is also a member and president of the Butler Commercial Club and a member of the DeKalb County Medical Association. Dr. Kramer has been a hard and consistent worker all his life. Indeed, his efforts on his own account commenced at the early age of seventeen years, when he began teaching in the schools in Ohio, following this vocation for four years. Wide awake, energetic and enterprising, he has not confined his interests entirely to his profession, but has given his support unreservedly to every movement or interest having for its object the welfare of the people. He possesses a well-selected library of splendid works, is a deep reader and keen observer of men and events and is considered a well-informed man, being a pleasing companion and interesting conversationalist. Cordial in manner, he easily makes acquaintances, among whom he enjoys a large circle of warm and loyal friends.

The subject was elected mayor of Butler on the Citizens' ticket for the term of four years, from 1914 to 1918.

CHARLES W. WEBSTER.

The gentleman to whom the reader's attention is now directed was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life and is well and favorably known throughout DeKalb county as a result of the industrious life he has lived here for many years, being regarded by all who know him as a man of sound business principles, thoroughly up-to-date in all phases of agriculture and stock raising and as a man who, while advancing all individual interests, does not neglect his general duties as a citizen.

Charles W. Webster, an enterprising farmer and present trustee of Stafford township, was born on October 14, 1872, in this county, and is the son of George and Elsie (Wanamaker) Webster, both natives also of Stafford township, this county. The father was born July 13, 1846, and died February 10, 1911, and the mother was born November 24, 1852. George Webster served efficiently as assessor and trustee of Stafford township. To the parents were born the following children: Charles W., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Vertie L. Emanuel, of Edgerton, Ohio, and Mrs. Helen Nihart, also of Edgerton.

Charles W. Webster attended the common schools of DeKalb county, and then spent two years in the normal school at Wauseon, Ohio. He was reared to the life of a farmer and followed this vocation for a number of years, though he was for some time a traveling salesman, chiefly of stock foods of various kind, in which field of effort he was eminently successful. He is residing on the old home place, and is realizing a handsome profit from its operation. At the present time he is devoting himself to the breeding and raising of thoroughbred livestock, especially of Duroc-Jersey hogs, though for the past fifteen years he has been interested in the breeding of sows. In 1904 he was elected the assessor of his township, and in 1908 was elected trustee, serving with such satisfaction that he was elected to succeed himself, and is the present incumbent of the office.

On November 1, 1899, Mr. Webster was married to Ona Fusselman, the daughter of Nelson and Kate (Cotril) Fusselman, both of whom were natives of the state of Ohio, the father born in Trumbull county and the mother in Hancock county. To the subject and wife has been born one son, Gerry L., whose birth occurred on August 10, 1901.

Politically, Mr. Webster has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party and has taken a deep interest in the success of that organization, especially in local affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 282, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Butler. His life-long residence in DeKalb county, his upright life and mature judgment and the many services which he has rendered have made his name a synonym for character and worth. He is imbued with the deepest and most helpful spirit, and is well fortified in his opinion as to matters of public policy, and has given his best to the furthering of good government, being neglectful of no civic duty. Because of his high character and genial disposition, he has won a host of warm personal friends throughout the community, who esteem him for his genuine worth.

JACKSON A. LONG.

The student interested in DeKalb county, Indiana, does not have to carry his investigation far before learning that Jackson A. Long has been an active and leading representative of its agricultural interests and that his labors have proven a potent factor in making this a rich farming region. Through several decades the subject has carried on farming, gradually improving his valuable place, and while he has prospered in this, he has also found ample opportunity to assist in the material development of the county, his co-operation having been of value for the general good.

Jackson A. Long is a native son of DeKalb county, Indiana, having been born one mile north of Garrett on December 30, 1868, and is a son of Harrison and Marietta (Wyant) Long. Samuel Harrison Long was born in Summit county, Ohio, on October 3, 1842, and is the son of parents who probably were natives of Pennsylvania. Their marriage had occurred in Summit county about 1840 after their removal to that state, the mother's maiden name having been Barbary Ann Fike. They moved from Ohio to Noble county, Indiana, about 1844, settling two miles northwest of Kendallville, and about 1852 the father bought forty acres of land where the town of Garrett is now situated, where he lived until the Garrett Land Company bought his land. Harrison Long spent his boyhood days in DeKalb county, working on a farm near Auburn, and at the outbreak of the Civil war he was employed at the carpenter's trade. In response to his country's call for defenders, he lay down his vocational tools and enlisted on the 9th of August, 1862, for three years, or during the war, as a member of Company A, One

Hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The company's officers at this time were: Captain Rhoades, First Lieutenant Schwartz and Second Lieutenant Hartman. The regiment took part in a number of the most hotly contested engagements of the Civil war, and acquitted itself with great credit, winning the commendation of its superior officers. Mr. Long proved a valiant and faithful soldier and was fortunate in that he went throughout his period of enlistment without receiving a wound. At the time of the final surrender of the two great Southern armies, Mr. Long was at Raleigh, North Carolina, and from there marched to Washington, where he took part in the Grand Review, being mustered out of the United States service on the 8th day of June, 1865. From Washington the troops were shipped to Indianapolis in freight cars, and were there paid off and sent to their respective homes. Mr. Long came to Corunna, this county, where he met John Yarde, with whom he obtained employment until the following spring. During the ensuing winter he met and formed the acquaintance of Marietta Wyant, to whom he was married on the 3d of May, 1866. This union was a most happy and congenial one, lasting over forty-two years, Mrs. Long dying the 12th day of September, 1908. She was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on March 10, 1838, the daughter of John and Lydia Wyant, who were married in Champaign county, and there spent their remaining days. To Mr. and Mrs. Long were born six children, viz.: John Perry, Andrew Jackson, Lydia Rebecca, Ida Leona, Arta Odelpha and Orville Elester. On the 11th of April, 1894, Harrison Long left DeKalb county, locating in Benzonia, Benzie county, Michigan, where he rented a farm. Subsequently he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, of which he still has one hundred and fifteen acres, having given to his son, Orville, forty-five acres after his wife's death. On the 28th of October, 1909, Mr. Long married Mrs. Mary Francis Stafford, who was born in Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on May 23, 1858, the daughter of William and Eliza Reed Dragoo, who were natives of Ohio.

Jackson A. Long spent his boyhood days in farming and attended the township schools as opportunity offered. He gave his attention to the operation of one hundred and sixty acres of land, known as the Hayes farm, one and three-quarter miles northeast of Garrett, which place his parents had rented; and when his father moved to Michigan in 1894 the subject took over the care of the farm which he operated during the following ten years. Later he bought sixty acres known as the Huffman farm, on which he is now located. This is a tract of fine land, and Mr. Long has achieved a splendid success in its operation. In the fall of 1912 he built a splendid new barn, remodeled the residence, and built a large barn shed and made other permanent substantial improvements which have added in a tangible way to the value of his property. About twenty-five acres of this sixty acres of this tract is in timber, which is of itself a valuable part of the estate. The farm is well drained and fenced, and in the locality it is looked upon as one of the best farms of the township. Mr. Long is progressive in his methods, endeavoring at all times to keep up to the twentieth-century standard of agricultural knowledge, and by carefully rotating his crops, giving attention to the maintainance of the fertility of the soil, and to other features of practical farming he has been enabled to achieve a noteworthy success in his vocation. He is a hard worker and a good manager, and is ably assisted by his wife, who takes a commendable interest in the operation of the farm. Mr. Long is well acquainted throughout this locality, and among those who know him he is held in highest esteem because of his accomplishments and his high personal character.

On November 16, 1893, Mr. Long married Lillian Grosh, the daughter of Samuel and Isabella (Opdyke) Grosh. Samuel Grosh was born in Stark county, Ohio, and as a youth came to Allen county, Indiana, with his parents, who settled near Leo on what is now the old farm in Allen county. Subsequently he left Leo for Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed the miller's trade for a number of years, but eventually returned and located near Albion where he still follows the same trade. He entered into partnership with Fisher West, but about a year later sold his interest and came to Auburn. Soon after coming to Indiana from Cincinnati, Mr. Grosh married Isabella Opdyke, who was a native of Allen county, born near Fort Wayne. His death occurred in 1889, in Auburn, where he enjoyed the respect of all who know him. To Mr. and Mrs. Grosh were born four children: Lillian, wife of the subject of this sketch; Leonard, Perry and Mrs. Nellie Kraft, all of whom live in Auburn. After moving to Auburn, Mr. Grosh purchased a grist mill, also residence property, and for about five years prior to his death he was active in the milling business, but shortly prior to his decease he sold his interest.

Politically, Jackson A. Long gave his interested allegiance to the Democratic party, and is active in its support, being an influential factor in all matters affecting the public welfare. Mrs. Long is a member of the Lutheran church at Auburn and gives her earnest support to that society. Mr. Long is interested in the welfare of the community and gives an earnest support to everything that promises to advance the public welfare materially, socially, morally or educationally, and is deserving the high standing which he now enjoys throughout the locality where so many active years of his life have been spent.

ERVIN W. WIGENT.

A man deserving of mention in this history of DeKalb county is the subject of this sketch, for he was born in Butler township, this county, and during his life has been actively engaged in a progressive and enterprising manner in furthering the interests of the community, for it is a well recognized principle that where a man does well with his own interests, the public as well as himself is benefited.

Ervin W. Wigent, who has for several years served efficiently as postmaster at Corunna, where he is also engaged in the mercantile business, was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, on July 2, 1858, and is a son of Urial and Reuhamah (Clark) Wigent, both of whom were natives of New York state. These parents were reared to manhood and womanhood in their native community and after their marriage there they came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating on a farm near Butler Center in Butler township. When Ervin Wigent was six years old his father moved to Whitley county, Indiana, where the parents remained until their deaths. Urial Wigent had been a boat man during the earlier years of his active life, and in whatever enterprise he engaged he was marked by industry, perseverance and integrity of word and deed. To him and his wife were born the following children: Martha, John C., Chauncy G., Burris Edward, Byron D., Lucina, Sarah and Ervin W. The parents of these children are now both deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Whitley county, Indiana, and upon attaining the years of manhood he took up the vocation of farming. Eventually he and his brother, Byron D., turned their attention to the lumber business, finally coming to Corunna, where, on November 1, 1893, they became identified with the milling interests. They remained actively identified with this business for eight years, when the subject met with an accident in the mill which incapacitated him for further active physical labor, and also meeting with a heavy loss in the wheat market, they were compelled to retire from business. On April 1, 1904, the subject was appointed postmaster of Corunna by President Roosevelt and he still is the occupant of that office, discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of the public and the patrons of the office. He is an earnest

Republican in his political views and is active in his support of the principles which he advocates. As a business man and private citizen Mr. Wigent has ever been guided by the highest principles of integrity and honor and is best liked by those who know him best, his sterling qualities of character commending him to the sincere regard of everyone. He is genial and companionable and is a welcome visitor in any circle which he chooses to enter. The community is honored by his citizenship, and because of his representative character he is entitled to specific mention in this work.

C. A. HOUGHTON.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy perseverance, the unswerving persistence and wise economy which so prominently characterize the farming element of DeKalb county. Among this class may be mentioned the gentleman whose name heads this review, who, by reason of years of indefatigable labor and honest effort, has not only acquired a well merited material prosperity, but has also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he has associated, and he is one of the leading agriculturists of the community in which he resides.

C. A. Houghton was born April 12, 1863, in Auburn, DeKalb county, the son of O. C. and Mary (Twining) Houghton. The father was a native of the Empire state, while the mother was born in Ohio. They came to Indiana in May, 1847, and settled in Union township, at Auburn. To them were born eight children, namely: Samantha; Leland is deceased; D. K., who lives in Illinois, was the first male child born in the town of Auburn: Mrs. Phelina Johnson lives in Oregon; Mrs. Etta Otto lives in California; Hiram, Ella and Anna are deceased; C. A.

The subject of this review was educated in the common schools of DeKalb county, attending the short winter terms of the primitive schools, and devoting the remainder of his time to working on the farm. On September 1, 1892, he was married to Anna E. Rann, daughter of John Rann, a native of Pennsylvania, and Mary Rann, who was born in this state. This union has resulted in the birth of five children: Vera, Roscoe, Paul, Ruth and Lela, all of whom are at present living under the parental rooftree.

The subject is still actively engaged in carrying on general farming, and has made a success of his chosen vocation because of his thorough knowledge of the subject and his determination formed early in life to do well what was worth doing at all. His landed estate comprises eighty acres of good land; his buildings and other improvements are substantial, and no better place can be found to enjoy the benefits of true Hoosier hospitality. In the course of his busy and praiseworthy career he has found no time to seek the honors of public life, being content to exercise his suffrage in behalf of the Republican party, with which he has always been affiliated.

DANIEL LOUIS LEAS.

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this biographical review needs no introduction to the people of DeKalb county, since his entire active life has been spent in this section of the state, a life devoted not only to the fostering of his own interests, but also to the welfare of the community at large. An honorable representative of one of the esteemed families of his section and a gentleman of high character and worthy ambitions, he has filled no small place in the public view. He is a splendid type of the intelligent, up-to-date, self-made American in the full sense of the term, a man of the people, with their interests at heart. As a citizen he is progressive and abreast of the times in all that concerns the common weal. Although a partisan, with strong convictions and well defined opinions on questions on which men and parties divide, he has the esteem and confidence of the people of the community and his personal friends are in number as his acquaintances, regardless of party ties.

Daniel Louis Leas is a native of the old Hoosier state and was born in Steuben county on October 17, 1865, and is a son of John Leas. The latter is represented at length elsewhere in this work, therefore further detailed mention of the subject's ancestral history will not be made at this point. When Daniel L. Leas was about three years old, the family moved to a farm immediately north of Waterloo, where he was reared to manhood. He attended the common schools and later the high school at Waterloo, where he was graduated in 1884. He then took a commercial course at the Tri-State Normal School, finishing the complete course, after which he assisted his father on the home farm and in the latter's bank until his marriage in 1889, after which he formed a partnership with J. C. Boyer and engaged in the general merchandise business at Waterloo. They were prospered in this business, but about six and a half years after their start they were burned

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out, suffering a total loss of store building and stock. Mr. Leas then bought Mr. Boyer's interest in the lot and erected a two-story brick business block, which he now occupies and there is engaged in the dry goods business, handling ladies' and gents' furnishings, hats, caps, shoes, carpets, draperies, clothing and other auxiliary lines. When Mr. Leas became a partner with Mr. Boyer they also conducted a feed and grain business in connection with the general mercantile work, and this line Mr. Leas has continued with splendid success. About 1904 he erected the elevator at Waterloo and continued also to run this and with this, as with his other enterprises, he has been eminently successful. In 1895 Mr. Leas embarked in one of the most important lines with which he has been connected during his business career, that of hay, in which he has achieved a big success and acquired a widespread reputation. He erected large hay barns at Waterloo and was in that business for about sixteen years. He at one time shipped about five hundred car loads of hay a year, but in 1910 he sold this business to his nephew, Earl Leas. About 1905 Mr. Leas bought the defunct DeKalb Bank at Waterloo, moved the fixtures to Hudson and organized what is now known as the Hudson Bank, which was a pronounced success from the start. About two years after the organization of this institution he sold his interests there to his nephew, Leroy Waterman, and invested heavily in the German-American National Bank at Fort Wayne. He has also been in various other enterprises and owns a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres west of Waterloo, and also has property at Angola, Ashley and Toledo. He is one of the organizers of the National Hay Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose object was to establish national inspection of hay, and is also a stockholder in the Fink Shoe Company, of Springfield, Ohio, and one of the three stockholders in the Waterloo Broom Company. He has always been a very active worker in the National Hay Association and has filled nearly all the important offices, never missing a meeting of the association. He is a member of the National Grain Dealers' Association, in the workings of which he has been an important factor. The hay business was his most prominent line until he sold out to his nephew, and in many ways he has given a distinct impetus to business affairs in this locality, being entitled to noteworthy distinction on this account. He has been essentially a man among men, having ever moved as one who has commanded respect by innate force as well as by superior ability. As a citizen he easily ranks with the most influential of his compeers in affairs which are for the betterment of his chosen county. While he has carried on special lines of business in such a manner as to gain a comfortable competence for himself, he has also belonged to that class of representative men of affairs who have promoted the public welfare while advancing individual success.

In 1889 Mr. Leas married Nellie Wickwire, who was reared at Angola, Indiana, the daughter of George and Rebecca (Hanna) Wickwire. George Wickwire was born in Seneca county, New York, and died at Angola, Indiana, on October 5, 1883, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a son of Seba Wickwire, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He came to Steuben county, Indiana, among the first pioneers, locating about four miles east of Angola, and there became the owner of a section of land which has been kept in the possession of his family ever since. Rebecca Hanna was born probably in Steuben county, this state, and was the daughter of William Hanna. George Wickwire became a banker at Angola, also owning flour mills at Nevada and saw mill and farming interests in other places. He was twice married, having three children by his first marriage and seven by his marriage with Rebecca Hanna, Mrs. Leas being one of the latter. The mother died in 1875. Mrs. Leas lived most of her younger life in Angola and completed her educational studies in the Tri-State Normal College at that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Leas has been born a daughter, Nellie Fern, who was born and reared in Waterloo, graduating from the high school in that city in 1908, and then becoming a student in Oxford Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and also the European School of Music at Fort Wayne. She has also studied drawing and music at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and in the fall of 1913 took charge of music and drawing in the schools of Waterloo, and is an enthusiastic devotee of her work.

In local public affairs Mr. Leas has taken a commendable interest and has been a prominent factor in the advancement of the highest interests in this locality. He was a member of the Waterloo town board two years, and the Waterloo school board six years, his last term expiring in August, 1913. He was a charter member of Leonidas Lodge No. 205, Knights of Pythias, which was instituted in January, 1889, and has filled all the offices in this lodge and twice been its representative in the grand lodge of the state. He was made a member of the Free and Accepted Masons in 1893, and became a thirty-second-degree member of the Scottish Rite branch of that order at the time the Scottish Rite cathedral at Fort Wayne was dedicated, and also at that time he became a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Leas has been a man who has looked on the sunny side of life, ever hopeful that the good will rule instead of the bad, and as the result of such a fortunate disposition, he has made it pleasant for those with whom he comes in contact, either in a business or social way. Of kindly nature and sociable impulses, he is also a man of high moral character, and thus enjoys the confidence, good will and friendship of all who know him.

WALTER R. HOSE.

It is an agreeable task for the biographer to contemplate the life record of a person who is making a success of life and who has won the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. Such is the record, briefly stated, of the well known agriculturist whose name appears above, than whom a more highly respected or popular man it would be difficult to find within the limits of the locality where he has his home and where he is held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and admirers.

Walter R. Hose was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, on September 3, 1891, and is the son of Solomon and Ida (Swartz) Hose. The father was a native of Summit county, Ohio, and his father, also named Solomon, was a native of Maryland. The subject's father followed farming all his life and came to DeKalb county in an early day, settling in Wilmington township, where the grandfather died a number of years ago. The subject's father, who died on May 30, 1908, gave practical evidence of his patriotism by enlisting during the war of the Rebellion in Company H, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served during most of that struggle, giving faithful and valiant service to his country. He was afterward a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics was a Republican. To him and his wife were born three children, George Ernest, Walter R. and Gladys Elizabeth. Walter R. Hose was reared under the parental roof and early gave his father assistance in the operation of the home farm. He received his education in the common schools of his locality and on attaining mature years applied himself to agricultural pursuits, in which he is still engaged. He now owns and operates the old home place, comprising eighty acres of land, practically all of which is cleared and under cultivation, and he is giving due attention to the maintenance of the fertility of the soil, with the result that he is reaping abundant returns for his labor.

On December 28, 1912, Walter R. Hose was united in marriage with Alta Farner, the daughter of Jacob and Roena (Treman) Farner, he a native of Wyandot county, Ohio, and she of DeKalb county, Indiana. Mr.

Farner, upon leaving his native state, first went to California, where he was for a time engaged in the lumber business, but eventually he returned to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he has since made his permanent home. Politically, the subject of this sketch gives his support to the Republican party, in the success of which he is deeply interested, but he has not aspired to public office of any nature. Though among the younger farmers of his community, Mr. Hose has already earned the confidence and esteem of his fellow agriculturists, for he has evinced those qualities which are bound to win success in any vocation. Personally, he is genial and unassuming, a splendid companion and good conversationalist, and in the social circles in which he and his wife move they enjoy a well deserved popularity.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Specific mention is made within the pages of this book of many of the worthy citizens of DeKalb county, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its moral and legitimate growth. Among this number was Samuel Williams, whose record as a public-spirited citizen, successful farmer and capable official gave him a standing in the community excelled by none of his fellow citizens.

Samuel Williams was born in Holmes county, Ohio, near Millersburg, on September 17, 1841, and died at his home two miles west of Auburn, Indiana, on June 30, 1912. He was the son of David and Mary (Lupold) Williams, who were natives of Pennsylvania, the mother having been born in Lancaster county. In 1861, he came to Indiana with his brother, Cyrus, who located near Corunna. He was engaged in farming with his brother when, at the age of twenty-one years, he enlisted for service in defense of his country, becoming, on November 26, 1862, a member of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to Johnson's division. He was promoted to first duty sergeant of the One Hundred Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and with this command he underwent much severe and arduous service in defense of his country. For two months in 1863 he was confined to a hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, and in 1864 he was furloughed for thirty days. He rejoined his regiment at Tullahoma, Tennessee, and at the battle of Stone River he was captured, being taken to Murfreesboro and sent to the notorious Libby prison, where he was detained until paroled, about six weeks later. He received an honorable discharge from his first enlistment in 1864, and then reenlisted at Corunna in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, with which he completed his military service. He was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Kingston and many other engagements, and in August, 1865, was honorably discharged from the service with a record of which he had just reason to be proud. His brother, Cyrus, was a member of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and was a prisoner in Libby prison for two months, being finally paroled and returned to his command, with which he served until the expiration of his service. His death occurred at Auburn in 1880.

After the war Samuel Williams returned to DeKalb county and was employed as a farm hand by Mr. Brumback for a time. He then worked for George Rufner, of Smithfield township, south of Hudson, where Levi Kessler now lives. About 1878, when Mr. Rufner moved to Fairfield township, Mr. Williams accompanied him and made his home there for a time. In 1890 Mr. Williams was elected recorder of DeKalb county, holding the office from 1892 until 1896, and discharged his duties in a manner that earned the commendation of all who knew him. Upon entering his office as recorder, Mr. Williams moved to Auburn, but at the expiration of his office he spent three years more on the Rufner farm, Mrs. Williams' father living with them. Mr. Williams then bought a farm of one hundred acres in 1900, two miles west of Auburn, where he lived until his death, Mrs. Williams' father living with them and still making his home with his daughter.

On September 4, 1892, Samuel Williams was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza A. (Rufner) Ernest, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, near Canton, the daughter of George and Nancy (Boyer) Rufner. George Rufner was born in Stark county, Ohio, February 5, 1830, a son of John and Rachel (Smith) Rufner, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Berks county, of German descent, and the latter of Adams county, of German and Irish descent. He remained with his parents until the spring of 1853, when he moved to DeKalb county and settled in Richland township. Three years later he sold his farm and bought another tract of wild land in the same township, where he lived nine years, and in the meantime got his land cleared and under good cultivation. He then moved to Smithfield township, where he lived for thirteen years, and in April, 1878, he moved to Fairfield township and bought a farm of one hundred and thirty acres. He was married on November 27, 1851, to Nancy Boyer, the daughter of John and Mary (Thomas) Boyer, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. To them were born four children, Eliza Ann, Mary Ann, Josiah and Jeremiah. Mrs. Williams was but six months old when her parents brought her to DeKalb county and lived with them in their various locations until her marriage. Her mother died of paralysis on October 31, 1885, and her father is still living with her. In 1871 she was married to Henry M. Ernest, to which union were born two children, Mrs. George Ralston, of Fort Wayne, and Marion Ernest Williams, who lives in West Auburn and farms his mother's farm. He married Mrs. Rosa Zimmerman Gushwa, the widow of Frank Gushwa, deceased. She is the mother of one son by her first marriage, Walter Gushwa. They also have a son, Harold C., eleven years old, and Kenneth, who was born May 10, 1913, and died September 9, 1913. Mrs. Ralston is the mother of two sons, Rodgers J., who is four years old, and Hubert, who was two years old on January 30, 1914. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams no children were born. Mr. Williams was an active member of the German Baptist church, to which Mrs. Williams and her father also belong. Mr. Williams was, in every sense, a good citizen of his community and a credit to the county, his genial and companionable disposition giving him a good standing with all with whom he came in contact, while his career as a public official was honorable in every respect. Because of his earnest life, honorable record and splendid attainments, he is eminently entitled to perpetuation in the annals of his county and to be numbered among the representative men of the community which was so long honored by his citizenship.

JOHN JACKMAN.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free, out-of-door life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

John Jackman, one of the best known farmers of Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, who is successfully operating a splendid tract east of Waterloo, was born near that city on December 2, 1865, and is a son of Isaac M. and Jane (Whitla) Jackman, who are represented elsewhere in this work. John Jackman was reared on the home farm, where he remained until his marriage in 1899, when he transferred the base of his operations to the farm owned by his father-in-law, Mr. Wolfe, to the operation of which he has since devoted himself to the present time. His place, which is one of the best farmed in the township, has been maintained at its former standard of fertility and improvement and because of his sturdy industry and up-to-date methods he has achieved a prominent success as a farmer, enjoying a well-deserved position among his fellow agriculturists.

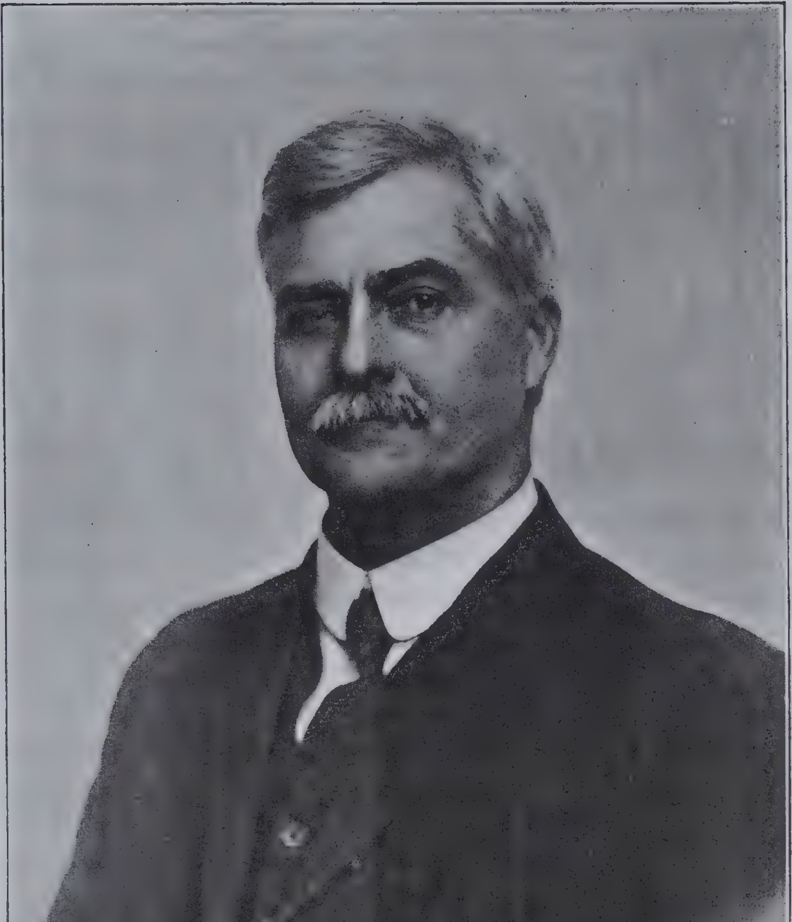
On April 2, 1899, Mr. Jackman married Alice Wolfe, who was born on the farm on which she now lives, the daughter of George and Sarah (Lutz) Wolfe. George Wolfe was born in Stark county, Ohio, on September 9, 1821, a son of John and Elizabeth (Zahner) Wolfe, the father a native of Maryland and the mother of Pennsylvania. They were among the first settlers of Columbiana county, Ohio, where they were married. They subsequently moved to Stark county, and there spent the remainder of their lives. Nine children were born to them, all of whom lived to maturity. George Wolfe was reared in his native county and was there married, on March 16, 1843, to Eliza Fisk, a native of New York. In 1847 they moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, where Mrs. Wolfe died in August, 1855. He was again married on January 18, 1857, to Sarah Lutz, and his own death occurred on February 27, 1885, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a prosperous man in his business affairs, accumulating a fine farm and was prominent and influential in the civic and public affairs of the township, having served as justice of the peace for twenty-nine consecutive years, besides holding other local offices of trust and responsibility. Sarah Lutz Wolfe was born on August 11, 1828, in Stark county, Ohio, and is the daughter of Michael and Magdalena (Crawford) Lutz. She came here in May, 1848, with her parents, who located in the northern part of what is now Grant township, east of Waterloo. Her father, who died on September 8, 1849, left to his widow the task of clearing and cultivating the farm, which was accomplished by her with the assistance of her children. She was an energetic and ambitious woman and worked hard to make a home and rear her children, in which she was entinently successful. She died in 1882, after a long life of usefulness. Her children were John, Sarah, Margaret, Mary, Samuel and Jacob. Of these the only survivors are Mrs. Sarah Wolfe and Mrs. Mary Sawvel, of Franklin township, this county. Mrs. Wolfe now lives on the old farm west of Waterloo, and with her is her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jackman. To George and Sarah Wolfe were born two children, Florence and Alice, the former of whom died at the age of three years.

Politically, Mr. Jackman is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, though he has been too busy a man to give much attention to public affairs. He maintains an abiding interest in the welfare of the community, his support being given without reserve to all movements toward the public welfare. He has been a successful farmer, following progressive and up-to-date methods, and has achieved a success that entitles him to recognition among the leading agriculturists of his township. He and his wife are among the most influential and popular citizens in their community, having long ago established reputations for uprightness, kindness and hospitality, and they are highly respected by all who know them.

WILLIS ARCHIBALD DANNELLS.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is herewith directed is among the favorably known and representative citizens of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana. He has by his indomitable enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the advancement of his locality and during the course of an honorable career has been successful in his business enterprises, having been a man of energy, sound judgment and honesty of purpose, and is thus well deserving of mention in this volume.

Willis A. Dannells was born in Adams county, Indiana, on February 25, 1859, and is a son of Archibald and Lucinda (Blunvelt) Dannells, the former a native of the Hoosier state and the latter of Ohio. Willis A. Dannells came to this county in 1861 with his parents, who settled in section 7, Wilmington township, where the father had bought a farm. The latter had been a soldier in the Civil war, serving practically throughout that conflict, and his death occurred on March 15, 1866. Subsequently his widow married Henry Funk and they remained on the home farm and in Butler, her death occurring on the old home place. She was born at Columbus, Ohio, on February 11,



WILLIS A. DANNELLS

1825, and was there reared to womanhood, being married in her eighteenth year to a Mr. Purdy. The latter died in 1846, leaving one son, Wilson Purdy. Eventually Mrs. Purdy became the wife of Archibald Dannells, whose death occurred in 1866, leaving to her care five sons and a daughter, of whom three sons and a daughter survive her. She removed to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1861, settling on the farm where she died four miles west of Butler, in the seventy-seventh year of her age, her death occurring on January 22, 1902.

Willis A. Dannells was reared on the Wilmington township farm and after his marriage, which occurred in 1882, he remained in the operation of the farm for twenty-six years. In 1908 he moved to Auburn and bought the splendid residence property on East Ninth street, where he now resides. He still owns a fine farm in Wilmington township, situated on the main road west from Butler, the place being characterized by a high type of improvement in every particular, embracing a good and attractive house, large and well arranged barn, with large stock barns and other necessary outbuildings, all of which reflect credit on the owner and which have made the place one of the most valuable farms in this section of the county. Methodical and practical in all he does, Mr. Dannells during the years in which he gave personal attention to the operation of the farm, neglected no detail of its operation and achieved a splendid reputation among his fellow agriculturists as a progressive and enterprising farmer and business man.

On November 19, 1882, Mr. Dannells was married to Dora B. Collins, the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Crays) Collins. When Mrs. Dannells was not quite six years old her parents moved to Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where they bought a farm and there they lived until the last three years of the father's life. The latter was a lifelong farmer and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His death occurred on April 10, 1906, at the age of seventy-eight years, his wife dying on November 19, 1904, at the age of seventy-two years. Both were members of the Evangelical church. Mr. and Mrs. Dannells have no children of their own, but out of the kindness of their hearts they adopted a girl, Alice Lantz by name, who was left an orphan at the age of six years, and was thirteen years of age when she entered their home. She is now the wife of Clyde J. Snyder and they live on the Dannells farm, to the operation of which they give their personal attention. Mrs. Snyder is the daughter of Arthur and Martha (Faust) Lantz. She is the mother of four children, Willis Arthur, Lawrence Amos, Vera Naomi and Glenn Elber.

Politically, Willis Dannells is a stanch Democrat and has been active in the advancement of the party interests in his county, being a familiar figure in the party councils and influential in the organization. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Dannells was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, assuming the office on January 1, 1909, and so satisfactory was his administration that in 1910 he was again elected for a three-year term, his present term expiring on January 1, 1915. To Mr. Dannells is due the credit and responsibility for the new court house just completed at Auburn, for when, during his first term, the question of a new court house had been agitated, and it was known that there was some opposition to it on account of the additional taxes which it would entail, and when the question of deciding the matter came up to the board, a retiring member of the board who had no political position at stake stood for the improvement, the other member of the board refused to vote either way and it was left for Mr. Dannells to decide. He met the issue fairly and squarely, and, true to his honest convictions in the matter, voted for the new building, regardless of whether the act would prove popular or not. The court house has been built and is universally pronounced an unusually fine building, one of which the county should be justifiably proud, a special feature of this building being its natural lighting facilities, which are unusually excellent for so large a building. The decorations and interior finishings of the building are also in perfect harmony with the remainder of the structure, and the enterprise as a whole reflects great credit on the commissioners and particularly Mr. Dannells, who was closely in touch with the erection of the building throughout the work. He is a splendid example of the virile, progressive, self-made man who believes in doing well whatever is worth doing at all, a man of keen discernment and sound judgment, and therefore he enjoys the confidence and good will of the entire community in which he lives.

ELLSWORTH A. EAKRIGHT.

Though nature affords excellent opportunities for the carrying on of certain lines of labor in every locality, there is yet demanded of any man great industry and diligence if he succeeds in business. Competition makes him put forth his best efforts and it requires great care to conduct any business enterprise along profitable lines. This is especially true in farming and from the time of earliest spring planting until the crops are harvested the farmer's life is a busy one. Even through the winter months he prepares for the labors of the coming year and thus lays the foundation of his success. Ellsworth A. Eakright is one of the wide-awake and progressive agriculturists of DeKalb county, his home being in Wilmington township. He now owns the old Eakright homestead, comprising one hundred and ten acres, and is numbered among the substantial, progressive and enterprising agriculturists of his community. Mr. Eakright was born in Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on September 20, 1870, and is the son of Abraham and Susanna (Miller) Eakright, the former a native of Stark county, Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of five children, John J., Sarah A., Edward W., deceased, Mary E. and Ellsworth A. Both parents are now deceased. The subject's father came to Indiana from Ohio, settling in the woods in pioneer days when wild game was seen on every hand and when his playmates were the Indian boys, the red men not yet having left this section of the country. The subject's mother did not see a white woman's face for eighteen months after her arrival in this county.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and was reared to the life of a farmer, to which pursuit he has given his attention during all of his active years with the exception of about twelve years when he spent his winters as a teacher. He was very successful in this vocation and his services were in great demand wherever a high standard of educational excellence was required. Mr. Eakright had attended the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, Indiana, a year and was thus well prepared for this work. He is a man of wide general information, being a close reader and a keen observer and is a most companionable and entertaining gentleman to converse with. He carries on general farming and in connection with the tilling of the soil he gives some attention to the breeding and raising of Duroc-Jersey hogs and has a number of fine dairy cows, the product of which he sells. In everything to which he turns his attention Mr. Eakright has met with well-deserved success and for a number of years has enjoyed a high reputation among his fellow agriculturists in this section of the county.

On June 27, 1897, Mr. Eakright married Etta Metcalf, the daughter of Daniel D. and Katherine (Seibert) Metcalf. Mr. Metcalf was a resident of Ohio, where he followed farming and where he was a man of considerable prominence in his community. He eventually moved to Indiana, where he also followed agricultural pursuits. To Mr. and Mrs. Eakright have been born two children, William Dorsey and Mary Ruth, both of whom are at home. Mr. Eakright has long been interested in local public affairs and in

1900, and again in 1910, served as census enumerator, in Newville township the first time and Wilmington township at the last census. Politically, he is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, to the success of which he has contributed by his personal efforts, and is also a faithful member of the United Brethren church, to the support of which he contributes. As a farmer Mr. Eakright has no particular fads, but is progressive and understands the value arising from feeding the products of his farm to stock instead of selling it off, to the gradual impoverishment of the land. An alert business man and a progressive and discriminating farmer, it is scarcely necessary to say that he has attained a high degree of success in connection with the great basic industry of agriculture, and he is eminently deserving of the enviable standing which he enjoys in the community which he honors with his citizenship.

W. H. FOREST.

In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him so long and well, for the subject presents in his career an interesting study of the manner in which adherence to principle and sturdy endeavor may win worthy distinction.

W. H. Forrest was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, on October 5, 1849, the son of James and Margaret (Aston) Forrest, both of whom were also natives of the Keystone state. James Forrest came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, settling on the farm, where he remained until his death at the age of eighty-two years. His wife also spent the remainder of her life in that state, dying at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of eight children, Maria, John, James, Margharetta, Joseph Benton, Owen, Wilson and Wallace, all of whom are deceased except Joseph and the subject of this sketch.

W. H. Forrest received his education in the common schools of Ohio and then took up the trade of a plasterer, which he followed during all his active years. He is now the owner of thirty acres of land and is living practically a retired life. He came to Indiana in 1881, settling first at Butler, where he followed his trade as a plasterer for two years, and then moved to his farm in Wilmington township, where for twelve years he devoted himself to its operation, and in which he met with the most pronounced success, so that at the end of the period named he was justified in selling the property and in buying his present comfortable home at Moore, where he is now living retired from active affairs and enjoying that rest which his former years of labor so richly entitle him to.

On November 3, 1881, Mr. Forrest was married to Margaret A. Moore, who was born on January 1, 1855, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the daughter of Aaron D. and Rebecca (Caldwell) Moore. Her father was a native of the state of Ohio, and the Moore family history is given somewhat in detail in the sketch of John Moore, elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Forrest have been born two children, namely: Rebecca, who married Otis W. Loutzenhiser, of Moore, Indiana, and they have one child, Violet; Ethel, who became the wife of Fred Oiler, of Moore, Indiana, and they have one child, Forrest.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a supporter of the Democratic party, to which he has ever been loyal, though he has been too busy a man to give much attention to public affairs and has never held public office of any nature. Throughout an active and interesting career duty has ever been his motive of action and usefulness to his fellow men not by any means a secondary consideration. He has performed well his part in life and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to say that DeKalb county is honored by his citizenship, for he has achieved success through his own efforts and is thoroughly deserving of the proud American title of self-made man, the term being one that in its better sense can not but appeal to the loyal admiration of all who are appreciative of our national institutions and the privileges afforded for individual accomplishment.

JAMES PROVINES.

Fealty to facts in the analyzation of the character of a citizen of the type of James Provines is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true glory of a city or state revered at home and respected abroad. In the broad light which things of good repute ever invite, the name and character of Mr. Provines stand revealed and secure and, though of modest demeanor, with no ambition to distinguish himself in public position or as a leader of men, his career has been signally honorable and it may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon his life work.

James Provines was born in Wayne county, now Ashland county, Ohio, on January 7, 1846, and is the son of Alexander and Dorcas (Adams) Provines, the former born in Pennsylvania on January 31, 1818, and the latter in Ohio on January 15, 1820. On the maternal side the subject is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his maternal grandfather, Hugh Adams, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Hugh Adams was born in county Down, Ireland, about 1785, and when he was but three months old his parents brought their family to America. The subject's grandparents on the paternal side were of good Scotch-Irish stock and came to American late in eighteenth century.

The subject of this sketch received a good, practical education in the district schools of his home county and afterwards engaged in teaching for five terms. After completing his education he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he employed himself until he had, by the most rigid economy and good management, succeeded in saving enough money with which to buy a farm, since which time he has made agriculture his life work. He is now the owner of a tract of land of two hundred and seventy-seven acres in Jackson township, and also owns some good town property. Progressive and enterprising in his methods, he has steadily and persistently followed out advanced ideas in relation to agriculture, with the result that he has been able to realize very gratifying returns for his labors. In April, 1864, Mr. Provines enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until October, 1864, when he was given an honorable discharge and was mustered out. The greater part of his service was as nurse in hospitals, in which he rendered good service to his country.

Politically, Mr. Provines has been identified with the Republican party ever since attaining his majority until the Chicago convention of 1912, when he severed his connection with the old party and aligned himself with the Progressive party. He has never held public office, though he has been honored by his party with the nomination for representative and county treasurer. He was appointed county ditch superintendent, holding the position for several years, but has never been ambitious for public office.

On November 11, 1869, Mr. Provines married Helen Woolsey, the daughter of Joseph and Maria (Scudder) Woolsey, of Delaware county, New York, and who came to DeKalb county in 1848, locating on the farm that the subject now owns. To Mr. and Mrs. Provines have been born three children, Frank A., Mary E. and Perry M., all of whom are married and living in DeKalb county. Mrs. Helen Provines died on February 24, 1896. She was a lady of splendid qualities of character, beloved by all who knew her.

Fraternally, Mr. Provines belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Grand Army of the Republic and Patrons of Industry, and is deeply interested in the workings of these various organizations. Mr. Provines possesses a social nature and by his genial and kindly attitude with those whom he has come in contact, he has won the confidence and respect of everyone.

SAMUEL M. HIGH.

The history of the Hoosier state is not an ancient one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness in the last century and reaching its magnitude of today without other aids than those of continued industry. Each county has its share in the story. After all, the history of a state is but a record of the doings of its people, among whom the pioneers and their sturdy descendants occupy places of no secondary importance. The story of the plain, common people who constitute the bone and sinew of the state should ever attract the attention and prove of interest to all true lovers of their kind. In the life story of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch there are no striking chapters or startling incidents, but it is merely the record of a life true to its highest ideals and fraught with much that should stimulate the youth just starting in the world as an independent factor.

Samuel M. High was born August 24, 1855, in Jackson township, the son of Peter and Sarah A. (Henderson) High. The mother was a native of Ohio, while the father was born in the state of Pennsylvania and came to DeKalb county at the early date of 1846. The battle to subdue the wilderness then being fought in this section of the state was entered into by these worthy pioneers, and they, with others of that period, laid the foundations for the wonderful prosperity that has come to this section of the state.

To Peter and Sarah High were born three children: Mrs. Letitia Shear lives in Auburn; Foletus A. is deceased; Samuel M. The subject's father died December 26, 1888, and his mother on December 4, 1904.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was acquired in the DeKalb county common schools. Subsequently he engaged in farming and taught school, his services as an educator extending over a period of almost twenty-five years. He made all the improvements on his place, including a good house, substantial barn, etc. He is now living on the old home place, and is the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of splendid land, on which he is doing general farming, at which vocation he has been more than usually successful.

On July 30, 1897, the subject of this review was married to Rosa A. Philips, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Philips, he a native of Ohio and she of Pennsylvania. As a result of this union one child was born, Julius, who died at the age of seven years.

Mr. High is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, to which he gives an active and generous support, having been trustee for many years, while the Democratic party enjoys his unswerving allegiance. He was trustee of Jackson township from 1900 until 1905, and is on the advisory board at the present time.

TRUMAN W. GRAY.

Descended from honored ancestry and himself numbered among the leading citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, the subject of this sketch is entitled to specific recognition in a work of this character. A residence in this county of many years has but strengthened his hold on the hearts of the people with whom he has been associated, and today no one here enjoys a larger circle of warm friends and acquaintances, who esteem him because of his sterling qualities of character and his business ability.

Truman W. Gray, one of the most respected citizens and successful farmers in Fairfield township, was born March 18, 1824, not far from Black Rock, New York, and is a son of John and Julia (Rowland) Gray, the former a native of Ireland and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, the daughter of Luke Rowland, a native of Connecticut, and who lived to be one hundred years of age. John and Julia Gray moved from New York to Ashland county, Ohio, when the subject was a young lad, and when the latter was but eleven years old his father died, leaving his widow the care of

JOHN H. GRAY

TRUMAN W. GRAY

MRS. SUSAN GRAY

a son and six daughters. Because of the moderate financial circumstances of the family, Truman was compelled to take a man's place early in life, and was consequently denied the educational advantages for which he was ambitious. His first work was as a farm hand and he was also employed for a time in a tannery. Eventually he moved to Mercer county, Ohio, and bought eighty acres of land, which at that time was totally unimproved. He erected the first house and barn on the place. To the cultivation and improvement of that farm he devoted the best years of his early life and remained there until November, 1871, when he came to DeKalb county, arriving here on November 14th, and locating on a farm he had bought in section 35, Fairfield township. He had thus been a resident of Mercer county, Ohio, for about twenty-four years, and has resided here forty-two years. The trip from Ohio to Indiana was a long and tedious one, the family driving through in wagons, four days being consumed on the road, during which it rained and on the last day snowed heavily, so that the members of the little party were well chilled before they reached a comfortable fireside. They first rented a house three-quarters of a mile from their farm on the Squires place, where they remained until they bought the farm later in the winter. Mr. Gray is the owner of one hundred and twenty-four acres of land, which is as well improved as any farm in the locality, there being two residence houses on the farm, the one in which he now resides being built in 1883. It is commodious and convenient and was built according to Mrs. Gray's ideas. During the past two years the farm has been rented, though Mr. Gray still lives in the home built by him.

While a resident of Ashland county, Ohio, Truman Gray was married to Susan Springer, who was born in that county, the daughter of Johann and Elizabeth Springer, who were of good old Pennsylvania Dutch stock and respected residents of their community. Mrs. Gray proved to her husband a true helpmate in the broadest sense of the term and to her he attributes much of the success which accompanied his efforts in his new home. Mrs. Gray died on February 21, 1907. To these parents were born six children, two of whom died in infancy, the others comprising two sons and two daughters. Herbert died at the age of three and one-half years; Ida Josephine died when about six months old; Iona married Douglas Dudgeon, and died some time during the seventies; John Henry, who was born on November 7, 1853, in Mercer county, Ohio, is the only one of the children now living. He never married, and has spent his entire life with his father and is his companion now. He is a member of the United Brethren church. Truman Gray is a member of the Masonic order, in which he was raised to the degree of Master Mason at Willshire, Ohio, and in the workings of which he has always been an appreciative participant. His has been a long and well spent life, characterized by hard labor and persistent toil, and now, in the golden sunset of his years, he can look backward over a career over which there falls no shadow of wrong, and which, in the main, has been full of joy and happiness, for he is a man who sees the best in everything, and who has by his own influence and effort contributed in a measure to the happiness and well being of those about him. In every relation of life he has been true to his highest ideals and his daily life has been such as to win the respect and esteem of all who know him.

HENRY YARDE.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest opinion of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well-defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

Henry Yarde was born on February 13, 1859, on a farm one mile north of Garrett, Indiana, and is the son of John, Jr., and Lydia (Houser) Yarde. He is descended from good old English stock, his paternal grandfather, John Yarde, Sr., having been born in Devonshire, England, on March 12, 1805. His parents died when he was a child and he was reared by his mother's sister and given a collegiate education. At seventeen years of age he began teaching, and, with the exception of a year and a half in the grocery business, followed that vocation for thirty-five years. He married Mary Symonds, a native of Devonshire, and to them were born twelve children, eleven daughters and a son. In August, 1852, Mr. Yarde came with his family to the United States and lived in Summit county about one month, when he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he bought fifty acres of unimproved land. Having the use of only one hand, the burden of the work of clearing and improving the land fell to his son, John, Jr., then only sixteen years of age. Mr. Yarde, Sr., was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a Republican in his political views. John Yarde, Jr., was born in Devonshire, England, on November 17, 1836. His early life was spent in school and before sixteen years of age he had taught seventeen months of school. He was successful in his life's business pursuit and eventually became the owner of a large tract of fine land. He was married on October 10, 1858, to Lydia N. Houser, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, who was born on July 20, 1842, and was the daughter of David and Rebecca Houser, and to them were born six children, Martha, Frank, David, Nettie, Henry and Bertha. John Yarde, Jr., died on May 19, 1900. He was a member of the Episcopal church and highly respected in the community. Of the children enumerated above, Martha became the wife of William Imler and lives west of Garrett; Frank lives in the southwestern part of Keyser township; David lives one mile north of Garrett; Nettie is the wife of George Kelham, and lives in Noble county, Indiana; Henry lives on the home farm one mile north of Garrett, and Bertha is the wife of Ira Grogg, of Butler township. The mother of these children still lives on the home farm.

Henry Yarde, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, and has spent his entire life there, having early assumed its management and operation. At the time of his father's death the estate amounted to six hundred and twelve acres, and had been improved to a degree which made it one of the best farms in DeKalb county. In addition to the paternal estate, Mr. Warde is the owner of a farm adjoining the home place, to which he has also given close attention and which he has developed into a splendid estate. The residence in which Mr. Yarde lives is one of the most attractive homes in this community, being a large brick, slate roofed and with an observatory tower, and the surroundings are in harmony with the character of the home, the well kept hedge along the front of the farm, rows of evergreen trees and other tasteful improvements giving the place an air of prosperity and cheer and welcome which is attractive to the passerby.

In March, 1894, Mr. Yarde was married to Ida Ober, the daughter of Levi and Betsey Ober. To them have been born seven children, Merritt, Ruth, Ralph, Lydia, Mary, Rosa and Frank. Mr. Yarde is recognized as a man of strong and alert mentality, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community along material, civic and moral lines, and is known as one of the progressive and representative men of the county. Because of his genial disposition and progressive spirit, he has earned and retains to an eminent degree the respect and confidence of all who have had acquaintance with him.

LEVI ROLAND.

The gentleman of whom the biographer now writes is widely known as one of the honored pioneers of DeKalb county and for over a half century he has been a valued factor in the development of the same, prominently identified with the varied interests of his community. His well-directed energies in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his own business interests and his sound judgment have demonstrated what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition, who, persevering often in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, proves that he is the possessor of those innate qualities that never fail to bring success if properly directed, as they have evidently been in the case of Mr. Roland.

Levi Roland was born on September 22, 1848, in Stark county, Ohio, and is a son of Abraham and Susan (Stoner) Roland. These parents were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, from whence they moved to Ohio in pioneer days, where the father died shortly prior to the subject's birth. The mother then married Philip Texter and in 1865 moved to DeKalb county. Her husband also was a native of the old Keystone state. The subject's mother was married three times, first, to a Mr. Liniger, by which union was born one child. To Mr. Roland and herself were born two children, the subject and Jacob S., now deceased, while to her union with Mr. Texter were born two children, both of whom are deceased, the subject of this sketch being the only living representative of the family. When the subject's mother and step-father moved to DeKalb county they bought a farm in the northern part of Keyser township, where they lived the rest of their lives, their home being located in section 27. They were members of the Old School Lutheran church, and were earnest, industrious and highly respected residents of their community.

Levi Roland received his education in the pioneer schools of the day and remained at home until his marriage, his earlier years being spent in farm work. On January 1, 1870, Mr. Roland married Eunice Ellen Hathaway, who was born on the farm where she now lives, on the north side of Keyser township. She is the daughter of Albert and Phoebe (Hawk) Hathaway. Her father was born in 1828 in the northeast part of Ohio, not far from Lake Erie, and probably near Chardon. He was the son of Nathan Hathaway, a native of Massachusetts, who came here with his parents in February, 1844. They bought the farm where Mr. and Mrs. Roland now live, entering the land from the government some time prior to their location here, and at that time there were only two houses where now stands the beautiful city of Auburn, and when Mr. Hathaway came here and asked how far it was to Auburn, he was told that he was standing in the heart of the city. Here the elder Hathaways cleared and improved a farm and spent the remainder of their days. Albert Hathwaay was one of seven children, four boys and three girls, by his father's second marriage. He married Phoebe Hawk, who was born in Adams county, Indiana, her parents being of good old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, who came from the Keystone state to Ohio, then to Adams county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their days and died. Albert Hathaway has lived ever since on the farm where he and Mr. and Mrs. Roland now live, comprising the tract entered by his father from the government and referred to above. To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hathaway were born eleven children who grew to maturity and two who died in infancy, while seven of the daughters and two of the sons are still living. Mrs. Eunice Ellen Roland, Mrs. Hannah Rebecca Wise, Mrs. Mary J. Brown, Nathan, deceased, John H., of Tennessee, Mrs. Anna Charlotte Houser, Mrs. Lydia Mountz, Silas A., of Garrett, Mrs. Delilah Book. Mrs. Stella Markins, and Calvin, deceased. The mother of these children passed away in 1906, and the father is still living on the old home farm.

After his marriage Mr. Roland operated the Hathaway farm for about seven years and then rented land near by. In 1899 Mr. Roland bought a farm east of Auburn, but later sold it, and in the fall of 1913 bought one hundred and sixty acres of land along the south line of Union township. In August, 1910, he moved in with Mrs. Roland's father in order to care for the latter during his advanced years. To Mr. and Mrs. Roland have been born two children, a son and daughter, Audrey Pearl and Norman Nathan. Audrey Pearl became the wife of Ralph G. Harding, and she has a daughter, Eunice Edna Harding. She and her husband are on the Hathaway farm with her parents. Norman W. lives on the Krise farm east of Auburn. He married Lulu Olinger and they have four children, Ralph, Letha, Norma Madonna and a baby daughter. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Roland are members of the German Baptist or Brethren church, in which he has served as a deacon, and their daily lives conform to the creed which they profess. Politically, Mr. Roland is a Democrat. Kind-hearted, generous and tolerant, they have in the largest sense of the word earned the respect of the community, for their lives have been such as have commended them to the good opinion of all who know them. Mr. Roland has not only been successful as a farmer, but he has also been active in his efforts to advance the welfare of the community in every way, and his sympathies are always enlisted on the side of the right.

DAVID YARDE.

Among the representative farmers of DeKalb county is the subject of this review, who is the owner of a fine landed estate in Keyser township and is carrying on the various departments of his enterprise with that discretion and energy which are sure to find their natural sequence in definite success, having always been a hard worker, a good manager and a man of economical habits, and, being fortunately situated in a thriving farming community, it is no wonder that he stands today in the front rank of the agriculturists of this favored locality.

David Yarde, who was born on December 26, 1862, on the old Coombs farm in Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, is a son of John and Lydia Ann (Houser) Yarde, old and well known citizens of this county, who are referred to elsewhere in this work in the sketch of the subject's brother, Frank Yarde. Therefore, it will not be necessary to give further reference to the family ancestral history at this point. David Yarde spent his boyhood days on the home farm in Richland township, and received a good, practical education in the local schools. After his marriage in 1891, he moved to and rented his father's farm in Richland township, which he operated until his father's death. He then bought the farm, which consisted of one hundred and twenty acres, divided into two plats of eighty acres and forty acres respectively. Later he added to this one hundred and twenty acres more, and still later another tract of similar size lying close to Garrett on the north. In addition to this extensive farm, Mr. Yarde also farms a twenty-acre tract for his mother. Mr. Yarde has built many of the outbuildings on the farm, the residence and barn having been built by his father. The buildings are all up-to-date and modern in style and arrangement, and the farm in every respect is kept up to the most modern and progressive ideas relative to successful agriculture. Mr. Yarde is giving due attention to every detail of his farm, including the drainage and preservation of the timber, and, because of his progressive tendencies and industrious habits, he has been enabled to achieve an enviable success in his work, being numbered among the representative farmers of his section of the county.

On March 19, 1891, Mr. Yarde married Mary Brechbill, the daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Ober) Brechbill, who are referred to specifically in the sketch of H. R. Davidson elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Yarde have been born four children, namely: Ora, who died on September 3, 1896, and Claude, Edna and Howard, who are at home. Politically, Mr. Yarde is affiliated with the Progressive party, in the support of which he is enthusiastic, and he is interested in everything that pertains to the common weal. His life history exhibits a career of unswerving integrity, indefatigable private industry and wholesome home and social relations, a most commendable career crowned with a gratifying degree of success.

G. W. HANES.

The success of men in any vocation depends upon character as well as upon knowledge, it being a self-evident proposition that honesty is the best policy. In every community some men are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and moral worth rather than for their wealth or political standing. Their neighbors and acquaintances respect them, the younger generations heed their examples, and when they "wrap the drapery of their couches about them and lie down to pleasant dreams," posterity listens with reverence to the story of their quiet and useful lives. Among such men of a past generation in Indiana was the late G. W. Hanes, who was not only a progressive man of affairs, successful in material pursuits, but a man of modest and unassuming demeanor, well educated, a type of the reliable, self-made American, a friend to the poor, charitable to the faults of his neighbors, and who always stood ready to unite with them in every good work and in the support of laudable public enterprises. He was a man who in every respect merited the high esteem in which he was universally held, for he was a man of public spirit, intellectual attainments and exemplary character.

G. W. Hanes was born May 29, 1828, and died near Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the 28th day of May, 1897, lacking one day of being sixty-nine years of age. He came to this county with his parents when he was but twelve years of age and with them tasted of the hardships, struggles and few pleasures of those trying pioneer days. On the 29th of September, 1866, he was united in matrimony with Harriet Altenburg, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Latson) Altenburg, natives of the Empire state. To this union were born eight children, one of whom died in infancy. The seven surviving children were with him at the time of his death and during the long last illness administering to his wants with loving hands.

In his early days the subject taught school and subsequently entered the dairy business with his brother, at which he was very successful. He was a good man in all that term implies, and was honored and respected by his neighbors and associates, who frequently solicited his sound advice on matters of business.

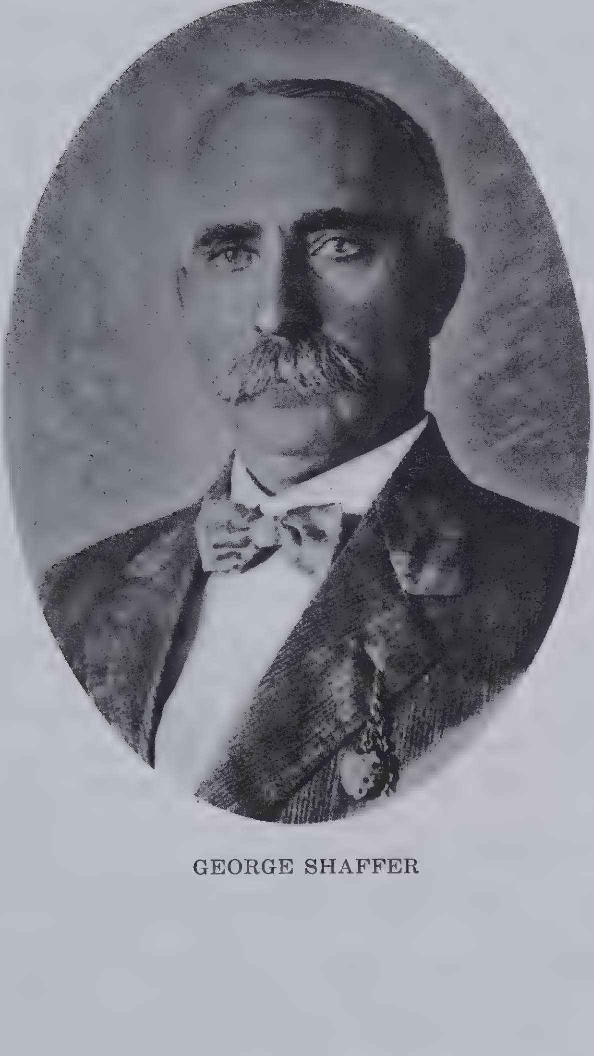
Fraternally, Mr. Hanes was quite prominent in the Odd Fellows lodge, having belonged to the order at Butler, Lodge No. 282 and Encampment No. 160, for about twenty-eight years, during which time he was active in promoting the growth of that fraternity.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hanes were as follows: Cameron R., of Chicago; Sarah E., the wife of Charles Heffelfinger, of Chicago; Mary Ella, the wife of W. D. Gardner, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Pearl, deceased; Wilmetta, the wife of Milton Wagoner, of Goshen, Indiana; Altenburg, of Waterloo, this county; Carleton, at home; Clara, who lives with her mother, was married on November 25, 1909, to Eston McCague, who was born June 3, 1880, in Waterloo, this county.

Mrs. Hanes and family still own the home farm, comprising one hundred and forty acres of land, one hundred of which are tillable, and here they carry on general farming and stock raising.

GEORGE SHAFFER.

DeKalb county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Indiana, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this review demands representation as one who is serving his community well in a position of distinct trust and responsibility. For many years recog-



GEORGE SHAFFER

nized as one of the successful agriculturists of this locality, Mr. Schaffer has for a number of years been retired from active labor and is now spending his years in his comfortable and attractive home in Corunna.

George Shaffer was born on August 31, 1860, in Stark county, Ohio, and is the son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Luttman) Shaffer, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. These parents were reared and educated in the old Keystone state and were there married, after which event they came to Ohio, whence, after a residence of about ten years, they came to DeKalb county, settling in Richland township on April 1, 1864. Here they spent the balance of their lives, the father engaging in blacksmithing, in which he was very successful. They were the parents of the following children: Martin, Mary, David, Katherine, George, Barbara, Lewis, Elizabeth and Ella.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Richland township, this county, and upon attaining manhood's years he took up the vocation of farming, having wisely decided that in that vocation he would secure an independence and a success that was offered in no other line of effort. He carried on a general line of farming, in connection with which he also raised some live stock and became the owner of eighty acres of splendid land in Richland township which demanded his undivided attention until 1905, when, having amassed a sufficient competency to insure his future years from embarrassment, he retired from active life and now resides in Corunna, to which place he moved in April, 1904.

On October 18, 1883, Mr. Shaffer married Samantha Harding, the daughter of Dimmick and Sarah (Bike) Harding, who were early settlers in DeKalb county. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer had no children of their own, but adopted a daughter, Lulu, who is at home and to whom they gave the same cheerful and loving attention that she would have received had she been their own daughter. Mrs. Shaffer died on September 13, 1905.

Democratic in politics, Mr. Shaffer has for many years been actively interested in the success of his party and in 1908 was elected trustee of Richland township, which important local office he is filling to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. His term will expire in 1915. In the discharge of his official duties, Mr. Shaffer exercises the same vigilance and sound business methods that he followed in his private affairs and is giving careful attention to the welfare of the township in which he lives.

In every phase of life's activities in which he has engaged he has been guided by the highest motives and because of his integrity and high personal worth he has earned the commendation of all who know him.

HARRY DIEHL.

Among the prosperous farmers and substantial citizens of Keyser township is Harry Diehl, a gentleman of high character and reputation, whom to know is to esteem and honor. A quiet, unostentatious man, who makes his presence felt by his actions and influence rather than by conversation and public acclaim, he has contributed not a little to the stability and respect of the body politic and all who know him bear cheerful testimony to his many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

Harry Diehl was born on December 8, 1869, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, the son of George and Nancy (Ober) Diehl. George Diehl, who was a native of Germany, came to the United States with his parents when about five years of age, locating first in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where the father followed farming and spent his entire life in that state. He died on November 22, 1899. During the marriage of George and Nancy (Ober) Diehl there were born eight children as follows: Mrs. Sarah Olinger, of Keyser township, DeKalb county, Indiana, who is the mother of one child, G. F.; John, of Keyser township; Mrs. Mary Shaffer, who lives in Calhoun township, Michigan, and who is the mother of six children; Mrs. Susanna Smith lives in Kendallville and is the wife of Isaac W. Smith, the minister of the Christian church. They are the parents of four children; Mrs. Jennie Shumaker, who lives in Harvey county, Kansas, is the mother of two children; Lincoln, who lives on the old homestead in Pennsylvania, is the father of two children; Mrs. Elizabeth Shumaker, who lives in Harvey county, Kansas, is the mother of five children; the subject of this sketch is the youngest in order of birth.

Harry Diehl was reared to manhood in his native community and in 1892 came to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he was employed at farm labor. In 1893 he bought eighty acres of land in Keyser township, formerly known as the A. J. Bolyard farm, to which he has devoted his undivided attention and which he has developed into a fine and valuable farm. He erected an attractive and well arranged residence, large, commodious barn, and has in other ways made substantial and permanent improvements on the place. The land was practically all cleared when he obtained it, so he retained about eighteen acres of fine timber land. He carries on general farm operations, raising all the crops common to this locality, and also gives some attention to the raising of live stock, making a substantial profit in both departments of his work.

On October 8, 1896, Harry Diehl married Laura Shumaker, a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and whose death occurred in 1905. To this union were born two children, Earnest and Virgil, who died in infancy. On October 16, 1907, Mr. Diehl married Bertha Olinger, a daughter of Ephraim and Kizzia (Mathias) Olinger, and the fruits of this union were four children, Olive, Illif, Ford and Glenn. Politically, Mr. Diehl has been a life-long Republican up to the organzation of the Progressive party in 1912, to which he gave his allegiance and in which he was enthusiastic and very active during the campaign. He is a man of strong mentality, keeping in close touch with the current questions of the day, and because of his upright life, his success and fine personal qulaities, he is clearly entitled to the high place which he holds in the minds of all who know him.

Ephraim Olinger, the father of Mrs. Diehl, was born in Stark county, Ohio, where he lived until 1882, when he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, making his residence here until 1904. He then moved back to Stark county and now resides in Louisville, near Canton, that state. He has followed agricultural pursuits throughout practically his entire life, but is now retired from active work. His wife also was a native of Stark county, and to them were born the following children: Ida, deceased; Mrs. Josephine Flagler, who is now living in Auburn; Benton, deceased; Bertha, Mrs. Diehl and Mrs. Lulu Roland.

HENRY RICE DAVIDSON.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of DeKalb county would not be complete without specific mention of the well-known and popular gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. A member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of this locality and for many years a public-spirited man of affairs, he has stamped his individuality upon the community and added luster to the honorable name which he bears, having always been actuated by a spirit of fairness in his dealings with the world in general, and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his friends and the favored section of the great commonwealth in which he has been content to spend his life. Straightforward and unassuming, genial and obliging, Mr. Davidson enjoys the good will and respect of a wide circle of friends throughout this part of the state.

Henry Rice Davidson, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, was born on

March 13, 1865. His father, Henry Davidson, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was a bishop in the church of Brethren of Christ, being deeply interested in religious work. He attained to a prominent and influential place in his church and was editor of the church paper. Eventually he moved from Pennsylvania to Michigan, where he bought a farm and followed agricultural pursuits, as well as preaching. About 1881 he went to Kansas, where he bought a farm, continuing agriculture. While living in Kansas his second wife, whose maiden name had been Fannie Rice, died in 1894, and shortly afterwards he returned to Pennsylvania, where he later married Katie Brenneman, a native of Mechanicsburg. He died on March 17, 1903, and his widow is now living at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. By his first marriage Henry Davidson became the father of five children, namely: Mrs. Mary Yoder, a widow who now lives in Ohio, and is the mother of two children; Mrs. Sarah Coup, also a widow, who lives in Ohio, and is the mother of five children; William, who is a farmer in Ohio, is married and has one child; Isaiah C. is the principal of the high school at Barberton, Ohio, which position he has held for nineteen years; Mrs. Carrie Landis, whose husband is a hardware merchant, lives in Kansas, and they have two children. By his marriage to Fannie Rice, Mr. Davidson became the father of eight children, namely: Mrs. Lydia Brewer, who lives in Kansas and is the wife of a retired farmer; Mrs. Rebecca Doner, of Ohio, whose husband is a farmer, and they have four children; Francis, a minister of the Brethren in Christ, has been a missionary in South Africa for the past fifteen years; Mrs. Emma Deihl, whose husband, John Deihl, is represented elsewhere in this work; Mrs. Henrietta Brechbill, whose husband, John Brechbill, is also represented elsewhere; Henry Rice, the immediate subject of this sketch; Albert, who lives in Colorado, is married and has two children; Mrs. Ida Huffman, whose husband is a minister of the Brethren in Christ, and also operates a large creamery plant, and they have two children; Mrs. Davidson was married a third time, but no children were born to the last union.

Henry Rice Davidson was reared in Ohio until the age of sixteen years, when he moved to White Pigeon, Michigan, with his parents, where he lived and farmed until the age of twenty-one years. He had attended the public schools in Ohio and also attended the high school at White Pigeon, thus receiving a good practical education. In 1877 Mr. Davidson went to Kansas, where he operated his father's farm of one hundred and sixty acres, remaining there for about five years and then coming to DeKalb county, where he rented a farm in section 28, Keyser township. This farm comprised one hundred and twenty-seven acres, in the operation of which he was profitably engaged, and eventually he bought this farm of his father-in-law and is still actively engaged in its operation. He has remodeled the residence and barn and made other permanent and substantial improvements which have greatly added to the value and attractive appearance of the place. He has about eight acres in valuable timber. The land is kept in good, fertile condition, well fenced, while the general appearance of the place indicates him to be a man of good taste and sound discrimination. He is up-to-date in his ideas, hesitating not to adopt new methods when their superiority over old ways has been demonstrated, and in the business and civic life of the community he has taken a prominent part, and is now township representative for the DeKalb Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of DeKalb county, in which he has done much effective work. He is also guardian of the estate of Albert Hathaway, which comprises one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the farm of the subject. Politically, he is a progressive Republican, and his religious affiliations are with the Brethren in Christ, of which society he is a deacon.

On January 20, 1877, Mr. Davidson married Elizabeth Brechbill, the daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Ober) Brechbill, and to this union have been born four children, Fannie, Walter, Elsie and Loyd, all of whom are at home. Jacob Brechbill was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. In 1854 he moved to Stark county, Ohio, where, on February 3, 1859, he married Sarah Ober, who also was a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. In 1864 they came to DeKalb county, Indiana, buying eighty acres of land in section 29, Keyser township, and later bought the eighty acres where the subject of this sketch resides, to which he later added another forty acres adjoining. Mr. Brechbill was a member of the Brethren in Christ, and much respected by those with whom he was acquainted. He learned the trade of shingle making, which he followed in connection with farming for many years. His death occurred on February 21, 1902, at the residence of the subject of this sketch, who had taken care of him during his later years. His widow also died here on November 1, 1908. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Martin, deceased; John, a farmer of Richland township, who is the father of nine children; Mrs. Nancy Shirk, of Kansas, who is the mother of six children living and one deceased; Elizabeth, wife of the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Sarah Wagner, of Garrett, Indiana, the mother of four children; Mrs. Mary Yarde, whose husband, David Yarde, is represented elsewhere in this work; and Francis and Claude, twins, who died in infancy. In this brief review but little has been said in a commendatory way of Mr. Davidson's life, but it is unnecessary, for in the community where he has spent his active years his life has been as an open book, and because of his upright character and consistent living he has enjoyed to a marked degree the respect of all who have known him. He is a man who has ever looked on the sunny side of life, ever hopeful that the good would rule instead of the bad, and as a result of such a fortunate disposition he has made it pleasant for those with whom he has came in contact either in a business or social way. He is a man of genial and kindly nature, which has made him popular with all who have associated with him and, being a man of high moral character, he has the confidence and good will of all.

TIMOTHY McCLURE.

In presenting the biography of this well remembered gentleman, whose life was that of a high grade man, of noble ideals and laudable ambitions, we believe that the reader will be benefited and encouraged, for his life was a life that made for success because of the honorable principles he employed in dealing with his fellowmen and because of the many admirable attributes he possessed which made his daily walk one worthy to be emulated.

Timothy McClure was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1818, and his death occurred at his home in Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on September 1, 1878. He was a son of Samuel and Emily McClure, and was of Irish ancestry. From the age of eight years he was reared in the home of Simeon and Elizabeth (Haynes) Aldrich in Vermont and eventually married Olive Aldrich, the daughter of his benefactors. After his marriage he and his father-in-law and his family went by wagon to the Hudson river, thence to Lake Erie and by water to Toledo, and from there by canal to Defiance, Ohio. Mr. Aldrich had been a wealthy farmer in New England, and, on starting west, stored his money in gold coin in bags in a chest. At Toledo, while transferring the stuff from the ship to a lighter, the chest of gold was dropped and broken and the gold went to the bottom of the lake, but, after an anxious time, was restored to its owner. Mr. Aldrich's two sons, Simeon and Terry, had come west some time before this and had spent four years in Williams county, Ohio. Soon afterwards the Holton family came across from that county to DeKalb county, Indiana, being the first settlers here, and in 1834 the Aldrich boys followed. These sons met Mr. McClure and the Aldrich family at Defiance, Ohio, and with ox teams were four days coming across the country to Troy township, locating four miles east of Hamilton. There Mr. Aldrich entered land for all his children, giving each of them a good start in life, and there his wife got lost in a swamp a year later, her death occurring from the effects of the exposure. Subsequently Mr. Aldrich returned to Vermont, where he married and brought his wife back to the frontier home, and here her death occurred about eight years later. Mrs. Olive McClure received from her father eighty acres of land and a house, each of her brothers being given one thousand dollars each. Mr. Aldrich, who had been a stock breeder in the east, came here in order to secure larger opportunities for the members of his family. Things were not very encouraging here at that time and it is related that a letter written him in 1836 from Vermont was sent to his nearest postoffice, Lagrange Center, about forty miles from his home. From about 1848 to about 1855 he carried the United States mail from Defiance to Lagrange, thence to Coldwater, Michigan, and to the neighborhoods between these points, riding horseback over roadless prairies and fording unbridged streams. He bought and sold farms frequently, owning a large number of them, and was really more of a business man than a farmer. In 1860 Mr. McClure moved to the eastern part of Grant township, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was for two terms trustee of Union township and was administrator and guardian of many estates, it being stated that for a period of nearly forty years he was constantly guardian of not less than half a dozen wards. A man of keen perceptions, strong character and bright and kindly face, he won the good opinion and friendship of all who knew him, he being familiarly called "Uncle Timmie."

Politically, Mr. McClure was a lifelong Democrat, but during the Civil war he remained loyal to the Union. A man of natural musical talent, he was a leader in the drum corps that during the war escorted each new military company on its way to Indianapolis. Religiously, he was a member of the Disciples church, as was his wife, and they were loyal and earnest in their support of all worthy causes. It is related in testimony to Mr. McClure's humane and kindly disposition that in the early days he constantly carried a gun with which he expected to shoot deer, but never shot when he saw the deer, his humane impulses forbidding the act. Of Mrs. McClure it is related that one night when left at home alone a big bear came close to the cabin and attempted to take a sow and pigs, but she scared it away with firebrands. To Mr. and Mrs. McClure were born five children, namely: A boy who died in early youth; Sarah, who was married three times, her last husband being Rev. S. P. Klotz; Timothy is a resident of Waterloo, this county; Olive became the wife of John D. Eckhart, of Toledo, Ohio, but both died at about the same time of typhoid fever; Mary, the wife of Jefferson W. Jackman, of Grant township, this county, who is represented elsewhere in this work.

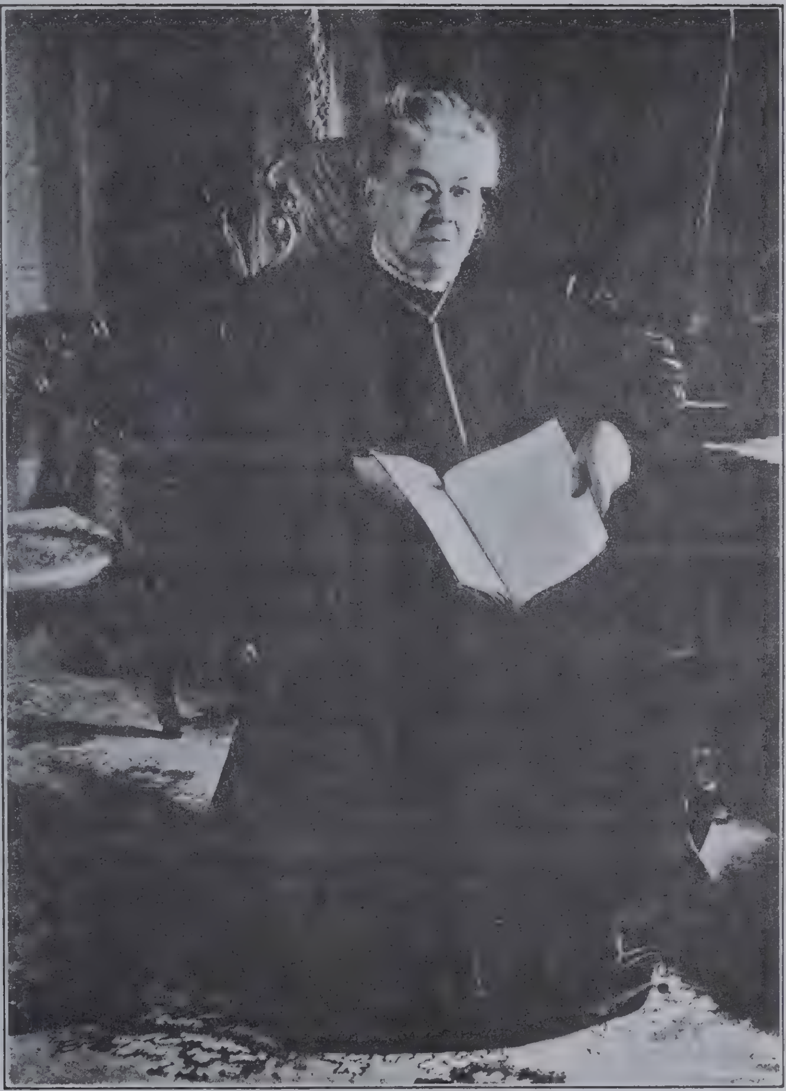
EMANUEL ROGER SHOEMAKER.

Emanuel Roger Shoemaker, the third son of Henry Shoemaker and Mary Wagoner, his wife, was born in Stoystown, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1832. As every man's biography properly begins with the preceding generation at least, and as his life was colored to an unusual extent by the incidents of his childhood and youth, considerable attention will be devoted to the experiences of his father's family in Indiana.

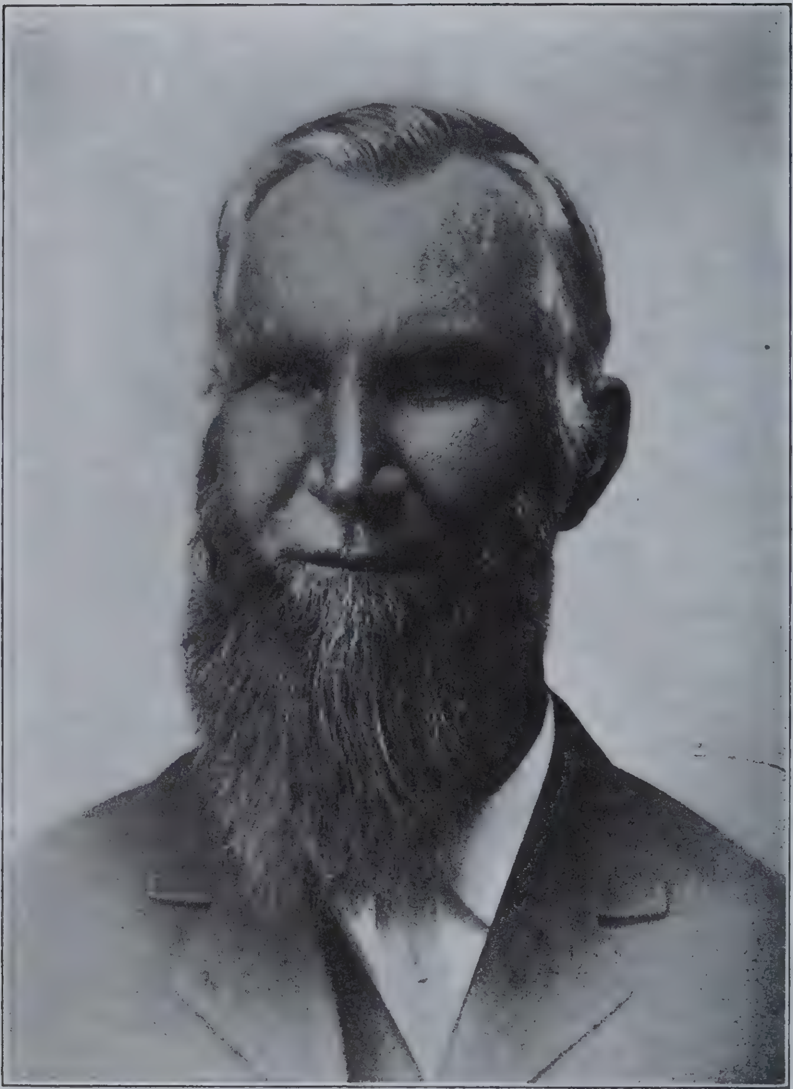
The parents of Emanuel R. Shoemaker were residents of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where the father pursued the tailoring trade. Their interests in Indiana began in 1837 when Emanuel Wagoner, a brother, entered two hundred and forty acres of land in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The family continued their residence in Pennsylvania for three years, and by 1840 there were six children, David, Jacob, Emanuel, Catherine, Mary and John.

In May, 1840, the family left their old home and came to Knox county, Ohio, using as their conveyance a covered wagon pulled by two spirited sorrel mares. They remained there until the last of August, when they took another start, accompanied by the brother who had entered the land for them. On their journey westward they encountered the most serious difficulties, especially in the Black Swamp in western Ohio. As there were few roads they had to make their way through the mud, water, underbrush and over the corduroy bridges. Finally, about the middle of September, they reached Auburn, Indiana.

The father left the family there for a week while he went north to look up his land, which lay three miles north of the present town of Waterloo. He selected one hundred acres of the east side of the two hundred and forty acres entered, comprising the west half of the southwest quarter of section 22, and twenty acres of the east side of the southeast quarter of section 21, and later forty acres more. There were no houses from Auburn to Isaac Smith's, and no lumber available for building purposes, so he bought several hundred feet of lumber at Auburn and hauled it upon his land. In a few



MRS. HARRIET J. SHOEMAKER



EMANUEL R. SHOEMAKER

days he returned for the family and they reached the site of their future home without shelter other than the wagon, and night was approaching in the wilderness,

Emanuel was then a boy eight years of age, and to the close ot his life he could remember this evening. "My mother," he wrote, "was a remarkable person to go ahead. She soon had one boy unhitching the horses, and another searching for water. My father went out to cut forked saplings with an eight-pound ax—for such did we Pennsylvanians use. With these slender trees he forked a pole against a couple of beeches, and against this pole he stood the boards on end which he had brought from Auburn." When this shack was reared, the wagon was unloaded and a meagre supper was spread. The family, all completely exhausted, lay down for their first night in their new home, only to be awakened by the wolves that seemed to scent the new inhabitants.

The morning brought new troubles. A house of some kind must be provided and feed for the horses found. It was a situation with tremendous trials that faced this family, whose head was a tailor, born and reared in a town, with no knowledge of farming, much less of the clearing of land. The timber was so dense that only here and there the sky was visible. Spicewood, horse-mint, nettles and weeds were so thick that it was difficult to make a way except along deer trails, until the frost had trimmed the foliage.

The first step was to erect a home, and James Blake was hired to cut logs for a cabin. When he began chopping with his light three and one-half pound ax, the Shoemaker family watched him critically. He did not slide his hand the entire length of the handle, and the handle was crooked, they observed. He did not chop straight into the tree, but started higher and chopped downward. "He is too lazy to bend his back," they said, "and his ax is only a tomahawk anyway." When the "Yankee" watched the Pennsylvanian wield his heavy eight-pound ax, with every stroke bringing forth a groan, it was his turn to laugh derisively. After a few days enough logs were cut, and when they had been drawn up with great difficulty by the fiery horses, seven or eight men came to the raising. The boards used in the shack were laid across the joist poles, and served as a roof through several rains until the cabin was covered with clap-boards.

During the first winter all fared better than would be expected. By the spring of 1841 seven acres of underbrush were cleared and about ten or twelve trees were left standing on each acre. The first corn crop was planted in Pilgrim fashion by dropping kernels in the trenches made by cutting between the roots of trees.

In June, Henry Shoemaker returned on horseback to Stoystown and sold his town property for a sum considerably lower than he had hoped. During the six weeks of the father's absence the family had some startling experiences. One Sunday when the mother and children were all in the cabin, two large Indians stepped in the door. They sat down and began talking about the guns which they saw in the room. "No good" was all that the family could understand, and by this the Indians meant that the guns had caplocks. They soon made it known that they were hungry and without any delay a gallon of milk, a loaf of bread and a plate of butter were set before them. Each Indian drew from his belt a huge knife and began wiping it on his hair. To the great relief of the family, both began to eat. When they had finished they left the cabin, as they seemed to know the family were all afraid of them, walked to a fence where each picked up a gun and a deer. and went on their way. Some time afterwards, one of them was found dead on the edge of a cranberry marsh about five miles to the southeast. The names of these Indians were Jon Ess and Raccoon, and it was learned that they were the last two native Indians of DeKalb county.

In the fall of 1841 the father was attacked by a fever. No doctor was to be had, but after a very serious illness he finally recovered. It was no uncommon experience for six or seven members to be stricken with malaria or fever at the same time. When one would recover from his chill he would rally sufficiently to give the other water and a little care.

The winter of 1841-1842 was very discouraging, for it was with great difficulty that sufficient food and clothing were procured for the family. The details were never forgotten by Emanuel R. Shoemaker, who was then a boy of nine years. "Many gallons of meal," he wrote in a sketch of his life, "have I ground on the bottom of a tin pan with holes punched through from the inside to make a rough surface. I would take an ear of soft corn and rub it over the rough pan until I had worried the kernels off. Borrowing flour through the neighborhood was much in vogue among early settlers, but sometimes borrowing was impossible. I remember one week when we were all forced to live on vegetables."

During the first few years of life in the new country the nearest mills were the one at Vermont, now called Orland, in Steuben county, and the Union mills, at a distance requiring four to six days for a single trip. Later Thompson's mill was built at Flint and another was completed at Enterprise, now called Hamilton, in 1846 or 1847. "Many were the troubles I have had going there to mill," wrote Mr. Shoemaker, the subject of this sketch. "Bags containing about three bushels of wheat would be put on a horse and me on top of that. The sacks would strike against trees as I would try to avoid fallen timber or deep mud holes, and tumble off the horse."

In 1848 the father built a hewed-log house on the north part of the same tract of land, and was able to offer generous hospitality to any visitors who chanced near there. Religious services were frequently held and when a quarterly meeting occurred in the neighborhood, the minister, his family and all guests from a distance were received into the home. "The pioneer mothers could find accommodations for everybody," wrote Mr. Shoemaker, "and I have known complete strangers to come and stay eight and ten days with a team, with no thought of remuneration on the part of my parents."

Before proceeding further with the story of the family of Henry Shoemaker, we shall pause to relate the connection of this man with the Mexican war of 1848. A complete narrative of this chain of remarkable incidents is contained in the *Fort Wayne Sentinel* for Saturday, January 11, 1913. Prefacing the narrative by the statement that in 1842, as at present, DeKalb and Steuben counties were in the same legislative district, the story may be told in the following brief style.

In this district, Dr. Madison Marsh, a Democrat, and Enos Beall, a Whig, were opposing candidates. On the face of the returns, Enos Beall was defeated by one vote, but after votes for Doctor Marsh were thrown out, the former was declared elected by the board of canvassers. The final hearing of this disputed election case took place at Indianapolis before a legislative committee, and the vital contention was over the ballot of Henry Shoemaker. With the two candidates, he made the trip to the state capital as a witness before the legislative committee and from the testimony given these facts were ascertained: At the polls on election day the vote of Henry Shoemaker had been challenged and in the dispute which followed he became angry, tore his ballot in two, threw it under the table and left the room. Later it was picked up and found to be for Doctor Marsh, the Democrat, but it was not allowed to be put in the ballot box. At the Indianapolis hearing this vote was counted, and it elected Doctor Marsh by a majority of one. He was accordingly given the legal certificate of election and took his seat in the House.

When the state Legislature came to elect the new Indiana senator to Congress, the contest was an exciting one. Hon. O. H. Smith was then senator and a candidate for re-election by the Whigs. Gen. T. A. Howard was the Democratic candidate, and their support was very evenly balanced. Several ballots were taken and the last one resulted in the election of a third and hitherto inconspicuous candidate, Edward O. Hannegan, by a majority of only two votes, one of which was cast by Doctor Marsh.

The annexation of Texas as a state in the Union was then the burning issue, and it presented itself to Congress at the first session after Mr. Hannegan's election. He favored annexation and voted in its favor. Had not this strangely remarkable sequence of incidents occurred, Mr. Beall, a Whig, would have furnished the one necessary vote to return Senator Smith to the United States Senate, and, being a Whig, he would have voted against annexation. This would have made the vote in the Senate on the resolution a tie, and the President of the Senate, a Whig, would have cast the deciding vote against annexation. As the policy of annexing Texas was probably the real cause of the Mexican war, it seems an accurate statement that Henry Shoemaker cast the vote in 1842 which, by a long series of causes and results, made possible the war with Mexico in 1848.

By the year 1852, the family had grown to include five more children, Eva, Sarah, Horace, Malvina and Phebe. Eva and Mary died while young, and the father's health was very poor. In the midst of hardships and what was frequently positive want, the stories of the California gold discoveries were most alluring, and the family yielded to the "California gold fever." On April 8, 1852, the father, with two of his older children, Catherine and Emanuel, left home for California via the overland route. They set out in a one-horse covered wagon, with two yoke of cattle. Their route lay along Bear or Green river, the Humbolt river, across the desert, up the Truckee to Galoway Ranch. Emanuel, the son, made the statement in after years that, notwithstanding the awful dangers, all enjoyed the trip and suffered no ill results except the father, whose eyes became very sore while traveling along the Humbolt and crossing the desert. When they reached the ranch they sold their oxen and walked four miles to Downieville, on the Yuba river in Sierra county, California. The time spent en route was five months and six days, and the harrowing experiences of this journey would fill a volume.

After their arrival, they bought a part of an abandoned flume and some lumber with which they built a small house on Durgan Flat. During the winter of 1853-1854 the father suffered greatly from eye trouble, and in May he returned home via Panama and New York. Catherine, the sister, worked with wonderful fortitude and was a great companion for her brother during those lonely months. In the summer of 1853 she married Franklin C. Francis, a partner of Doctor Webber in a saw mill on Durgan Flat.

Emanuel Shoemaker continued mining during these years on Coxes Bar, about three miles down the river from Downieville. The hard work, ill health and utter loneliness which he endured can only be realized by a reading of his diary written day by day. These pages reveal the incessant work at "drifting," in the "diggings," cutting timber on the mountain side and chopping wood. When the heavy rains fell and prevented work in the mine, he would busy himself with any kind of employment that he could find. The exposure suffered in digging the mill wheels out of the ice during the winter always resulted in severe colds and often in serious illness. The pleasures were few, but genuine. Debates were held several evenings of each week and the subject of this biography often participated. Preaching on Sundays and "by candle light" through the week was not only well attended, but appreciated. The greatest happiness came with the letters, however, which could always be expected with each arrival of the mail. The "home letter" never failed of mention in the diary, and its reading was generally followed by a period of loneliness during which he would console himself in writing to his mother.

The desolation was only deepened by the return of his sister, Catherine, her husband and child to "the States" in the fall of 1854. It was somewhat of a surprise when he learned on September 23d of Mr. Francis' expected return home, and he at once helped him close up his business. On the morning of September 26th Emanuel accompanied his sister and her family when they started for the "Bay." He went with them to Marysville, then to Sacramento, and then to San Francisco, where they arrived after midnight Thursday, September 28th. He saw them start for their long voyage down the coast on the steamer "Yankee Blade," the same boat that the father had taken. After they left he returned to Downieville and it was not long before he got word that the steamer had been out only twenty-three hours when she ran on a rock near Santa Barbara. Two boat-loads were stranded, and among those who were saved was his sister's family. They returned to San Francisco and started again.

Emanuel continued mining on Coxes Bar a year longer. A page from his diary for Saturday, November 4, 1854, contains this excerpt: "This evening, after a very hard day's work, I hurried to the postoffice with John Nobles, but we both found ourselves disappointed. We returned to the house on Durgan Flat. There we sat in silence looking about the room. No one to greet us. All, all looked lonesome and forsaken, while memory ran back to the time when all the folks were here. It almost caused me to weep. Again I turned my eyes to the daguerreotype of those whom I esteem so much, and they looked as natural as life, but it was only an image. They could not speak, therefore I closed the case and laid it away again, and set to work. After which I retired, only to reflect on the past."

On September 11, 1855, Emanuel started for San Francisco and his voyage home. He had sold his claim and after the final division was made he found that in these three long, weary years he had earned and cleared the sum of three thousand dollars. He took the same route that his father and sister before him had taken, and left San Francisco September 20th on the steamer "Sonora." The voyage to New York via Panama required twenty-six days, and the diary records an average daily distance of two hundred and fifty miles, a dangerously heavy sea part of the time, and attendant sea-sickness. On his arrival at New York city he was met by his brother, David, and together they returned home via Erie, Crestline and Fort Wayne. During these three years spent in California the foundations were laid both of his comparative ill-health and of his success in later life.

In March, 1856, the father died after an illness of several weeks. During the years that followed the mother was twice married and in 1886 she died at the home of her son, Emanuel. Both parents are buried in Cedar Lake cemetery, northwest of Waterloo. Through the many years that Grandma Shoemaker was an active woman in her own home with her own family, she never missed an opportunity of assisting where there was illness, and at a time when doctors were very few this able care was an infinite service.

Concerning the other members of the family, the following brief facts may be related. David was assisted by Emanuel in setting up a store in Uniontown, in which he succeeded until about 1860. After this he lost all his property, and in 1891 his death occurred. He was buried in the Waterloo cemetery. Jacob, the hunter of the family, served in the army throughout the Civil war. During the later years of his life he lived in the West, and he died in Minnesota in April, 1908. His remains were brought to the Waterloo cemetery for interment. Catherine Francis lived with her family in a large home on the south side of Waterloo until May 13, 1900, when they removed to Massillon, Ohio. Her husband, Franklin Francis, died in 1898, and she often returned to Waterloo to visit her friends and relatives.

John Henry was killed while firing a farewell salute to his comrades who were departing for the war. They were the first soldiers to leave the town of Waterloo for the front. His was the first grave made in the Waterloo cemetery. Sarah first married Henry Feagler, and while living in Crawfordsville their son, "Colonel," was accidentally shot while hunting on the eve of his departure for West Point. She afterwards married R. D. Gauby and removed to Arcadia, Florida, where she died in June, 1909. Horace enlisted in the army while a young man, and was seriously injured by the explosion of a shell. He is residing in Auburn. Melvina died when a young woman, and Phebe married William Bonnell and now resides in Los Angeles, California.

The biography of Emanuel R. Shoemaker will now be resumed. In June, 1856, he and his mother went on business to Pennsylvania and visited in Stark county, Ohio, where he met the young woman who afterward became his wife. Harriet Jane Miller, born April 19, 1834, was the eighth child in the family of nine of Henry Miller and Mary Magdalene Weaver, his wife. They resided on a farm one mile south of Canal Fulton, in Stark county, on the Tuscarawas river. Near there ran the old canal, which was an important link in the route of traffic between Cincinnati and Cleveland. The grandparents had come to this part of Ohio with their respective families while young. The father, Henry Miller, was a Pennsylvanian by birth. The mother was a daughter of a well-to-do Virginian of the non-slaveholding class, living near Hagerstown. He often witnessed the cruel treatment of slaves and was known as a strong opponent of slavery.

After a correspondence of over a year, Emanuel R. Shoemaker and Harriet Jane Miller were married on September 16, 1857, in the Franklin House, Canton, Ohio. They visitd in Pittsburgh, returned for a few weeks with the family of the bride, and came to their new home in Indiana. As the pioneer conditions here were one generation behind the comforts enjoyed in Ohio, it was indeed a brave step for the bride to take, but notwithstanding all the hardships and inconveniences she suffered, she never became homesick. Soon after his return from California he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, where the homestead is located. About the year 1861 he bought his mother's and the heirs' interests in his father's farm, and in 1872 added one hundred and sixty acres to the west, known as the Young farm. Later, in 1890, he bought forty acres of the Hemstreet farm to the southeast, which completed the ownership of the entire estate of five hundred and twenty acres. By the practice of economy and thrift the husband and wife acquired an estate which, with the buildings erected for his younger son, comprised two well equipped homesteads. In May, 1895, the family removed to Waterloo, where Mr. Shoemaker was building a new home and in November they moved into the residence now occupied by his widow.

Mr. Shoemaker was a man with both local and general public interests. He was appointed justice of the peace October 26, 1872, and served two terms. In November, 1896, he was elected one of the three county commissioners of DeKalb county, and was re-elected for a second term, which was ended by his death. At that time the county was laboring under a heavy burden of debt, which was subsequently discharged very largely through the efforts of Mr. Shoemaker. He critically examined all bills for appropriations and demanded that all unnecessary expenditures be voted down. He exacted of all contractors with the county the careful execution of all terms of their contract, and many a long drive he took for the purpose of personal inspection of the progress of bridges according to the specifications of the contract. During his term of office the construction of a new court house, jail and poorhouse was under discussion. He hoped for the completion of all these projects, but not until the county could be relieved of its debt.

In politics Mr. Shoemaker valued principle above party. While he was generally known as a Democrat, he was an ardent supporter of Lincoln during the war. He favored the Greenback platform in the later seventies, and the Populist platform in the early nineties. He always adhered to the policy of free trade and during the later years of his life he favored bimetallism. He was a stanch supporter of Bryan and held his views on every question.

As a boy and young man Mr. Shoemaker was intensely devout. While in California he was most religious, and during his early married life he attended the United Brethren church regularly. At this time he would have joined had not his membership in the Masonic lodge prevented him from doing so. Later he became interested in the movement for freedom of religious thought through reading the sermons of Henry Ward Beecher and the works of Voltaire, Paine and Ingersoll, and from 1875-1895 he secured many noted lecturers on Liberalism who spoke either in Waterloo or at his home in Smithfield township.

Mr. Shoemaker joined the blue lodge of the Masons in December, 1866, in Waterloo, and also became a member of the following lodges, from all of which he received honorable demits on severing his relationship with them—the Auburn chapter, the Angola council, and the Kendallville commandery.

In the family of Emanuel and Harriet Shoemaker there were three children. Henry Douglas, born August 27, 1858, in his boyhood attended the Valparaiso Normal and returned to assist his father at home. He married Mahala Bachtel in April, 1892, and they now reside with their son, Russell, born November 15, 1895, in the old homestead. May Shoemaker Dilla, born October 21, 1860, early began her career as a teacher, which she continued after graduating from the Methodist Episcopal College of Fort Wayne, Indiana, in June, 1882. She was married in the fall of 1883, and when her daughters were far enough advanced she removed with them to Ann Arbor, Michigan. The elder, Harriette May, born June 12, 1886, received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1908 and the Master of Arts degree in 1909 from the University of Michigan. The younger, Geraldine Princess, born December 21, 1890, secured the Bachelor of Arts degree from that institution in 1911. The former obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University, New York City, 1912, and has occupied the chair of history and political science in Wheaton College near Boston, and Lake Erie College near Cleveland. The latter studied in the Ann Arbor Conservatory of Music, and after her return home from college she was assistant principal in the Waterloo high school. She is now an instructor in Ward-Belmont College, Nashville, Tennessee, where she is continuing the study of piano.

Scott Sherman, the third child, born May 24, 1862, married Elizabeth Brand in December, 1892. They resided in the home built for them by his father south of the old home on the Shoemaker farm, until his death, which occurred June 10, 1898. Two daughters had been born to this union, Rheua May, born April 1, 1894, who is a student at Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, near Cincinnati, and Maude Scott, born October 3, 1896, who attends Glendale College for Girls, also near Cincinnati.

Throughout his life Emanuel R. Shoemaker was an extremely active man, often working far beyond his strength. On Tuesday, June 16, 1903, he was suddenly seized with hemorrhage of the stomach, which was followed by more severe attacks. These left him in such a weakened condition that recovery was impossible. Early in the morning of September 13, 1903, he passed away. The funeral occurred at his residence September 16th, on the forty-sixth anniversary of his marriage, and interment took place in the Waterloo cemetery. His love of progress and improvement, his broad and liberal religious views, his freedom in political matters, and his honesty, ambition and industry made him a leader whose influence will be felt for many years.

EDMOND J. WYATT.

The gentleman whose career is briefly sketched in the following lines is one of the established residents of Auburn and his life has been such as to gain the confidence and good will of the people of his community and to make him well and favorably known throughout the county of which he has been so long an honored citizen. In the highest sense of the term, he is a self-made man and as such has met with success in material things such as few attain and made a record which may be studied with profit by the young men of the rising generation.

Ed Wyatt, as the subject of this sketch is popularly known, is a native of DeKalb county, Indiana, having been born in Jackson township, on April 26, 1862, and is a son of John and Sarah Jane (Robe) Wyatt. John Wyatt, the son of Nathan and Mary Wyatt, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1811, and came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1836. He died July 28, 1906, at his home in DeKalb county, aged ninety-three years three months and twenty-four days. He was married April 1, 1834, in Medina county, Ohio, to Eva Kitchen, who died February 12, 1839. Their only child, Rachel, was born sixteen months after they came to this county and died at the age of fourteen years. On September 12, 1839, Mr. Wyatt married Sarah Jane Robe, a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, born on October 31, 1820, and who died January 27, 1888, aged sixty-seven years two months and twenty-six days. It was in the fall of 1836 that Mr. Wyatt came to Jackson township to seek a location for a future home. Here, traveling through the dense woods, which were full of a thick growth of wild pea vines, prickly ash, etc., the knees of his pants wore out and his hide too, but he bound up his knees and struggled on. He selected government land in section 34, then returned for his family, bringing them here the fall of 1837. The deed for this land was signed by President Andrew Jackson. In the spring of 1837 John Wyatt's father had come from his Ohio home and so many of the family and relatives accompanied him that the people there called it the exodus of the tribe of Wyatt. Nathan Wyatt also settled in section 34 in Jackson township, and for the last forty years of his life was a member of the Methodist Protestant church, the greater part of the time a class leader and he was a power for good in the new settlement. John Wyatt was taken sick soon after reaching his new home, and he hired his brother-in-law, A. Squiers, to cut logs to make the house, built it with a puncheon floor and an outside chimney of clay and straw. The following spring he added a hearth made of mud. They were in comfortable and better circumstances than some of their neighbors. About the holidays, winter set in. He had nothing of any kind to winter the seven cattle he had brought with him. The poor animals would roam around the house and moan so pitifully at night that he would cover his head to keep out the sound, but he bought some corn meal and a barrel of salt (price nine dollars), and that, with browsing tree tops, brought the cattle out all right in the spring. Of the season of 1838 he wrote: "We ran out of provisions. I managed to get a bushel of corn and going nine miles to mill by a zigzag road through the woods, could not get my grist until the next day and then not, because I would not buy a jug of whiskey. I traveled that road four times and finally, to keep from starving at home, gave money to fill that jug, got my grist and finished my well and got good water." He gave twelve dollars for a barrel of flour, sixteen dollars a hundred for pork; drove far and near to get corn, found some west of Fort Wayne three years old and musty and covered with litters of rats. It was all he could get and it cost him one dollar a bushel. Roads were only a few trails cut through forest and dense underbrush, and much stuff was hauled up the St. Joe in boats and he had many narrow escapes from tipping over and losing the cargoes. John Wyatt owned and lived on the same land for seventy years, a record never equaled in DeKalb county.

Edmond Wyatt was reared on the parental farmstead in Jackson township and completed his educational training in the high school at Spencerville. Reared as he was to the life of a farmer, he pursued this vocation after reaching his majority and became the owner of forty acres of good land in Jackson township. In 1891 he sold this tract and bought eighty acres in Newville township, to the cultivation of which he devoted his attention until 1902, in February of which year he sold his farm and moved to Auburn. In January, 1903, Mr. Wyatt engaged in the coal business in this city, to which he has since devoted his attention and in which he has been rewarded with very creditable success. He carries a complete line of hard and soft coal and coke and is prompt and reliable in his deliveries to the trade. A man of good business judgment and the strictest integrity, he has won and retains to a notable degree the confidence of the people and, because of his sterling qualities and genial manner, he is popular in the circles in which he moves.

On March 8, 1885, Mr. Wyatt was married to Jane McKinley, who was born in 1862 in Ashland county, Ohio, being brought the same year to DeKalb county, Indiana, by her parents, William and Sarah (Romine) McKinley, the former of whom was a second cousin of President McKinley.

Her parents were residents of Jackson township, this county, for many years, but in later life removed to Butler township, where they spent their last days. Mr. McKinley was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on January 22, 1820, and his death occurred on February 6, 1896, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a good neighbor, kind and considerate to all and was generous in his aid to others. His first wife, Mary Shinneman, became the mother of four children, and his second wife, to whom he was married on January 9, 1851, was born in Putnam county, Ohio, on September 11, 1830, and died on April 21, 1900. She became the mother of twelve children, of whom eight are living.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt have been born three children: Franklin Dale, born December 30, 1885, married May Milliman, and they have three children, Violet Marie, Charles Cecil and Harry Richard; Ica May, born May 4, 1887, is the wife of Fordyce Newton, of Auburn; Myrtle, born December 20, 1889, is at home with her parents. Since May, 1911, Fordyce Newton has been a partner with Mr. Wyatt in the coal business, although his personal attention is given to his own trade as a machinist. Fraternally, Mr. Wyatt is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Wyatt has always been enterprising and public spirited and ready at all times to lend his influence to measures and movements having for their object the welfare of his fellowmen. His character has always been above reproach, his word as sacred as his bond and all who know him speak in high praise of his sterling qualities of manhood and citizenship. He has lived wisely and his friends, who are legion, unite in the earnest prayer that he may be spared many years to bless the world.

SILAS NODINE.

Agriculture has been the true source of man's dominion on earth since the primal existence of labor and been the pivotal industry that has controlled, for the most part, all the fields of action to which his intelligence and energy have been devoted. Among this sturdy element of DeKalb county whose labors have profited alike themselves and the community in which they live is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and in view of the consistent life record lived by the subject since coming to this section of the country, it is particularly fitting that the following short record of his career be incorporated in a book of this nature.

Silas Nodine, one of the successful farmers and progressive citizens of Wilmington township, was born in Connecticut on November 19, 1848, and is the son of Hiram and Rebecca (Miller) Nodine, both of whom also were natives of the Nutmeg state. The family ancestral history is traced back through a number of generations to England and thence back to France, where the family originated. The subject's great-grandfather was Elias Nodine, who married a lady of nobility, and to whom was born a son, John, who married Laura Pearce on October 23, 1825. Among their children was Hiram Nodine, the subject's father, who was born near Sharon, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on April 7, 1827. John Nodine, the subject's grandfather, came from Sharon, Connecticut, in 1846, and located in Union, now Grant township, DeKalb county, Indiana, entering a tract of land in section 12, which he cleared and where he built a home, spending the rest of his days there. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, he also did considerable surveying and was an important factor in the early life of the community. While helping his brother, Joseph, survey, he took cold, from the effects of which he died. The brother, Joseph, referred to, was county surveyor during the fifties. Hiram Nodine, who was reared in Connecticut, was married on January 31, 1848, to Rebecca Miller, whose birth occurred in Connecticut on August 20, 1826, and to them were born four children, Silas, born November 19, 1848; Laura, born May 26, 1850, and Benjamin and John, twins, who were born on December 2, 1851. The mother of these last named children died at their birth. Hiram Nodine was a blaster in the iron mines near his home, in which he did all the blasting until 1848, when he and his family came to DeKalb county, locating on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 12, Grant township, near his father. The long journey from the New England state to Indiana was made through the lake and thence by canal to Fort Wayne and by stage to Waterloo. There Hiram Nodine followed farming, buying more land as he was prospered until eventually he owned two hundred acres. He was a man of good intellectual attainments and during his early days he taught school two winters. After the death of his first wife Hiram Nodine returned to Connecticut, where he worked one summer in the mines and then returned to Waterloo, where, on November 21, 1853, he married Mary Nodine, the daughter of Benjamin and Julana Nodine. She was born in New York state and came here with her parents in 1844, locating on the southwest quarter of section 12. Later her parents sold their farm and moved to Branch county, Michigan, where they lived a number of years and then bought a farm east of Fremont in the southwest corner of Clear Lake township, Steuben county, Indiana, where they spent the balance of their lives. To Hiram Nodine's second marriage were born the following children: Albert, born October 5, 1854, died at the Soldiers' Home at Marion, Indiana, on January 15, 1906; Ann Melissa, born September 27, 1856, died on July 29, 1869; Emeline, born June 30, 1858, is the wife of A. C. Jackson, and they live in Michigan; William Jefferson, born April 10, 1860, who is represented elsewhere in this work; Mary Manilla, born December 12, 1861, died on October 31, 1868, from the effects of falling from a tree top that had been cut down; Ophelia, born August 21, 1863, died on September 12, 1873; George, born April 25, 1865, is a manufacturer of cement work at Waterloo; Charles, born June 13, 1867, lives on a farm near Waterloo in Smithfield township; Orasmus, born January 24, 1869, lives in California; Dora, born January 19, 1870, is the wife of John Shaw, and lives in Oklahoma; Amos, born January 2, 1873, lives in Waterloo; Richard, born August 31, 1874, died January 31, 1875; Henry, born November 30, 1875, is employed in W. J. Nodine's mills at Waterloo; Chloe, born June 6, 1877, died on May 2, 1892. The father of these children died on October 11, 1902, and his second wife passed away on January 30, 1885. Hiram Nodine was a man of strong character and strict integrity of word and action, and during his long residence in this locality he always commanded the fullest measure of popular esteem because of his upright life and splendid industry.

Silas Nodine, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools of DeKalb county, and was reared to the life of a farmer, a pursuit which he has never forsaken, having early determined that to the husbandman there was afforded an independence and a guarantee of success which is offered by no other vocation. In this decision he showed good judgment, for he has been to a gratifying degree successful in his agricultural efforts, and has become the owner of two hundred and forty acres of most desirable land in Wilmington township, to the cultivation of which he gives his undivided attention. He carries on a general line of farming and also gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, in both of which he exercises sound judgment and wise discrimination, and among his fellow agriculturists he is considered an up-to-date and enterprising farmer. His place is well improved in every respect, being kept in good repair and in all regards he exhibits a modern and progressive disposition, adopting new methods where their superiority over old methods has been demonstrated, the result being that he has obtained the maximum of results from his efforts.

In 1883 Mr. Nodine was married to Emma Knavel, the daughter of George and Susana (Myers) Knavel, who were early settlers of DeKalb county, having come here from Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Nodine have been born the following children: John B., Walter, Andrew J., Willis R., Henry D., Goldie Marie and Silas H.

Politically, Mr. Nodine has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party and aside from the office of supervisor, which he held for a number of years, he has never held public office of any nature, preferring to devote his time and attention to his private business affairs. In all public affairs Mr. Nodine takes a deep interest. He unquestionably possesses the qualities which typify the gentleman and because of his upright life he has won and retains the friendship and respect of all who know him.

MILES J. WELLER.

Individual enterprise, which is justly the boast of the American people, is strikingly exhibited in the career of the gentleman whose name forms the introduction of this sketch, for the well improved and well cultivated farm and splendid home which he has accumulated by his own efforts would indicate that he has let no obstacle thwart him. He has been a very active man in the development of his community, and the part which he has taken in its growth entitles him to a place in his county's history.

Miles J. Weller was born September 26, 1861, on the old home place in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, the son of Joseph and Caroline (Johnson) Weller. The father was born October 23, 1828, in Rockingham county, Virginia, and the mother was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on April 23, 1832. When but a baby, Joseph Weller was taken by his parents to Clark county, Ohio, where he was reared and was there married. In 1860 he and his wife came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and settled on a farm in section 19, Butler township. To them were born two children, Mrs. Mary E. Hogue, who lives in Noble county, Indiana, and the subject. Joseph Weller was a life-long farmer and in their old age he and his wife were tenderly cared for by the subject and his sister. The father died on August 30, 1912, and the mother on June 12, 1912. Joseph Weller was a Democrat in politics.

A very good education was secured by the subject in the common schools of the county, he rounding out his studies with a two years' course in the Auburn high school. He was thus equipped to take up the work of teaching, which he engaged in for about eight years, in the district schools of Keyser and Butler townships. However, pedagogical work proving too confining he was compelled to relinquish his duties as an educator and turn to agriculture. As a tiller of the soil he has gained a reputation second to none, and his one-hundred-and-six-acre farm, with its comfortable home and substantial farm buildings, is a monument to his thoroughness and intelligence in applying modern methods to his work.

Miles J. Weller has been twice married, first to Emma Houser, on January 21, 1883, the daughter of David and Salome Houser, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union were born three children: Mrs. Artie Pfund, who lives in Butler township; Frank lives on a farm in Butler township; Ralph is deceased. The second wife of Mr. Weller, whom he married in 1891, was Effie Hartung, the daughter of Lewis and Kathren (Karton) Hartung. The two grandchildren in whom the subject takes great pride are Leona and Floyd. Politically, Mr. Weller is independent, voting for the men whom he considers best qualified for the offices regardless of their political views.

FREDERICK GINDER.

The life history of Frederick Ginder, one of the well known and highly esteemed venerable veterans now living in honorable retirement in Wilmington township, shows what industry, good habits and staunch citizenship will accomplish in the battle of acquiring property and rearing children to lead steady and respectable lives. His life has been one replete with duty well and conscientiously performed in all its relations. He has not been a man to shrink from his duty, however irksome or dangerous, whether in the role of private citizen or on the field of battle, and it is such traits that win in life's affairs. He has come down to us from the pioneer period and has noted the wondrous transformation from that time to this, playing well his part in the drama of civilization. He has been an advocate of wholesome living and cleanliness in politics as well, and has ever been outspoken in his antipathy to wrong doings, whether by the humble citizen or by the incumbent of influential offices.

Frederick Ginder was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on the 25th day of

FREDERICK [illegible] AND FAMILY

April, 1843, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Miller) Ginder, both of whom were natives of Germany. The subject's grandfather, Jacob Ginder, also a native of the fatherland, came to the United States when his son, Jacob, was but eleven years old and settled in Ashland county, Ohio, where they remained until the family came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1854, and here the subject's father lived until his death, following farming, in which he met with a fair degree of success. To him and his wife were born the following children: Katherine, P. D., two who died in infancy, Eva, Mary, George, Matilda, Sarah, Louis and the subject.

Frederick Ginder received his education in the common schools of Ohio and Indiana, and was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation which he has never forsaken and in which he has met with a very gratifying degree of success. He was also engaged for thirty years in the sawmill business, being a good judge of timber and an expert in this line, and in this as in his farming operations he has been prospered. He is the owner of two hundred acres of splendid land in Wilmington township and has been guided by up-to-date ideas in the management of his farm, the condition of the building, fences and fields indicating him to be a man of good judgment and wise discrimination in the management of his estate.

In 1861 at the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, Mr. Ginder enlisted as a private in Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Reed, and the regiment, being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, was plunged into the midst of the struggle at the outstart. Mr. Ginder took part in many of the most hotly contested battles of that great struggle, including the sanguinary conflicts at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Perrysville and Chickamauga, than which there were no more important battles fought in the middle west section of the Southern territory. Mr. Ginder served three years and two months valiantly and courageously and was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in December, 1864, with a military record of which he is justifiably proud.

Mr. Ginder has been twice married, first in 1865 to Emily McDaniel, the daughter of David and Nancy (Gunsenhauser) McDaniel, both of whom were members of old families of DeKalb county. To this union were born the following children: Jacob Sherman, John Philip, Maggie, deceased, Bryan and Hiram, twins, David O., Nora, George and Fred, deceased. After the death of his first wife Mr. Ginder married Elizabeth Hollinger, the widow of George Hollinger. Politically, Mr. Ginder gives his support to the Prohibition party, believing that the liquor question is the most important issue before the American people, and he is standing firmly for his convictions on this subject. His religious connection is with the United Brethren church, in the success of which he is deeply interested and to the support of which he contributes. All worthy enterprises for the general advancement of the community find in him an earnest advocate and liberal patron, and he has always given his influence and aid to every progressive measure for the good of his fellow men. He is in every respect an upright, energetic man, keenly alive to every interest which affects the growth and development of his community and has every reason to be proud of his success and of the prominent place he holds in the public esteem.

FOREST A. HIXSON.

Among the men of influence in DeKalb county, who have the interest of their locality at heart and who have led consistent lives, thereby gaining definite success along their chosen lines, is Forest A. Hixson, a successful farmer of Butler township, having there a valuable and highly productive farm, which he manages with the care and discretion that stamps him as a twentieth-century agriculturist of the highest order.

Forest A. Hixson was born February 19, 1877, and is the son of Bennett and Sarah E. (Knott) Hixson, both being natives of Ohio. To these parents were born six children, namely: James O., deceased; Mabel M. was born November 9, 1874, and resides on the farm; the subject; Roy and Ray, twins, are deceased; Tula V., who was born August 21, 1886, was married December 24, 1913, to Theodore Rhodes. The subject's father, who was one of the earliest settlers of DeKalb county, died on July 7, 1897, and his widow now makes her home with her son, Forest A., on the home farm.

Receiving a good common school education, the subject of this brief review engaged in farming and has made this his life work. He is at present cultivating two hundred and forty acres of choice land in Butler township, which his owned jointly by the subject, his mother and two sisters.

On January 12, 1900, occurred the marriage of the subject to Amanda Houser, daughter of Adam and Catherine (Bebber) Houser, both natives of Pennsylvania. To this union have been born three children: Ralph, deceased; Belva, who was born October 26, 1902, and Mary K., who was born June 29, 1907.

The farm now occupied by Mr. Hixson is the old home place, it being called "the old James Reynolds farm," James Reynolds, the subject's great-grandfather, having purchased it in 1858, and the farm has been continuously since in the possession of some members of the family.

A Democrat in his political faith, Mr. Hixson has given loyal support to that party, although never having been desirous of political honors, preferring to limit his activities along that line to casting his vote for the principles he thought right.

JOSEPH PEPPLE.

One of the sterling citizens of DeKalb county is Joseph Pepple, a name well known, especially in Butler township, where he has a splendid and attractively kept landed estate, and being regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of his community. As a result of his industry, integrity and genuine worth he is held in high esteem by the people of this vicinity, mainly as a result of his principles of modern farming and progressive and upright citizenship.

Joseph Pepple was born on July 4, 1867, in Butler township, DeKalb county, the son of Joseph and Addeline (Hahn) Pepple. His parents, at an early date, came from their native state of Ohio and were among the pioneers who fought and conquered the hardships and perils of those days. To the elder Joseph and Addeline Pepple were born seven children, namely: Mrs. Frances Lung lives in DeKalb county; George and Jessie are deceased; Mrs. Ellie Thrush lives in DeKalb county; Mary is deceased; Joseph; Mrs. Leah Fitch lives in Seattle, Washington.

At such times as he could be spared from the work of farming on the home place, the subject attended the common schools of the county. After reaching his majority he was married, on November 27, 1895, to Celia Griffin, daughter of Alanson and Henrietta (Surfus) Griffin, he a native of New York and she of Indiana. To the subject and wife have been born five children: Mrs. Viola Timberlan lives in Allen county, Indiana; Mrs. Effie Griffin lives in Butler township; Mrs. Annie Rugman is also living in DeKalb county; John Griffin is a resident of Allen county; Jessie lives in Butler township.

The subject is now actively engaged in tilling the one hundred and ninety-seven acres of his splendid farm. Good buildings have been added by Mr. Pepple and his home is a model among the good homes of this community. Along one side of his possessions runs an interurban line, which not only adds to the value of his holdings, but is a great convenience. The Republican party claims Mr. Pepple's suffrage.

FRANCIS A. HOGUE.

Dependent very largely upon his own resources from his early youth, Francis A. Hogue, of Butler township, has attained no insignificant success, and though he may have, like most men of affairs, encountered obstacles and met with reverses, he has pressed steadily forward, ever willing to work for the end he has in view. His tenacity and fortitude are due, no doubt, in a large measure to the worthy traits inherited from his sterling ancestors, whose high ideals and correct principles he has ever sought to perpetuate in all the relations of life.

Francis A. Hogue is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Washington township, Allen county, Indiana, on February 12, 1849, and is a son of John and Cornelia (Prey) Hogue, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The subject's father came from his native state to Ohio with his parents in boyhood, and Mrs. Hogue also moved to the Buckeye state in girlhood. They were married in the latter state and eventually, in 1842, established their permanent home in DeKalb county, which at that time was but thinly settled. He located in Butler township, where they remained for many years, or until 1879, when they moved to Nebraska. Eventually they returned to DeKalb county, where their deaths occurred. They were the parents of seven children: Mary A.; Ellen C., deceased; the subject of this sketch; John H., James W., Claudius F., deceased, and Merritt.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of DeKalb county and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of one hundred acres of land in Butler township, to which he gives his undivided attention and in the operation of which he has met with splendid success. Early in life he established those habits of industry and frugality which have assured his success in later years and by close application and perseverance he has risen to a high place in the ranks of the farmers of his county, being regarded today as an enterprising and typical farmer of the advanced class. His superior system of tillage, the good order of his fences, the well-cared-for condition of his fields, the commodious and comfortable buildings all demonstrate his successful management and wise discrimination in the care of his property. He carefully rotates his crops so as to maintain the fertility of the soil and is not slow to take advantage of the most advanced ideas relative to agriculture, being up-to-date and thorough in his methods.

On the 3d day of January, 1882, Mr. Hogue was united in marriage to Hannah Kugler, daughter of Anthony and Margaret (Gresh) Kugler. Both of these parents were natives of Germany, coming from the fatherland to the United States in 1853, settling in Noble county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives, devoting their energies to farming pursuits. The father died there several years ago and is survived by his widow. To Mr. and Mrs. Hogue have been born three children, namely: Anna, who married William Werning, and they now reside at Lima, Ohio; Dolpha, the wife of James Marsh, of Butler township, this county, and Francis, who lives in Auburn and who married Zella Marsh.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is an earnest advocate of Democratic policies, and ever since attaining his majority has given that party his stanch allegiance. He has no aspirations for public office, but maintains an intelligent interest in the public affairs of his community, giving his support at all times to every movement for the public advancement. A man of keen discernment and sound business judgment, his advice is often sought in matters of business and he is considered a man of more than ordinary attainments. A wide reader of current affairs and a thoughtful observer of men and events, he keeps in close touch with the issues of the times and is considered one of the most substantial and influential citizens of the locality which is honored by his residence.

OLIVER P. GROGG.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has won a definite goal in life, whose career has been such as to command the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such, in brief, is the record of the well known agriculturist whose name heads this sketch, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would be difficult to find within the limits of DeKalb county, where he has long maintained his home and where he has labored not only for his own individual advancement and that of his immediate family, but also for the improvement of the entire community, whose interests he has ever had at heart.

Oliver P. Grogg, one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Keyser township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born on July 1, 1865, in the northeast part of the township, and is a son of Adam and Emily L. (King) Grogg, who are mentioned specifically elsewhere in this work in the sketch of the subject's brother, Isaac Grogg. The subject's father died when he was about six months old, after which his mother moved to Auburn, and when Oliver P. was about seven and one-half years old his mother became the wife of Daniel Lower and moved to Noble county, this state. Mr. Lower died there and his widow came back to DeKalb county, where she eventually became the wife of Daniel Thomas, of Corunna, who is represented elsewhere in this work.

The subject of this sketch spent his early years with his mother, looking after her interests carefully during her widow years, and then after his marriage, which occurred in 1890, he engaged in farming in Noble county, carrying on that pursuit there for eight years. On October 18, 1898, he returned to DeKalb county, settling near the old home farm, where he now lives and to the cultivation and development of which he has devoted himself assiduously with very gratifying results. In 1900 he built a new residence, remodelled the barn, and has in other ways brought the place up to a high standard of development and improvement. Of the old barn that stood on this farm, it is noteworthy that the subject's father painted this barn when it was originally built by his father, the paint being made from red clay found near the barn, and which was ground and burned and finally mixed with oil. Though crude in method of manufacture, the result was highly satisfactory and this paint lasted until the barn was remodelled in 1910. Mr. Grogg is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of good land, and, owing to his twentieth-century methods and his wise discrimination in the rotation of crops and other advanced features of agriculture, he has been enabled to realize very gratifying returns for his labors. He raises all the crops common to this section of the country and gives some attention to the breeding of live stock, in both departments being considered a man of good judgment and sound discrimination.

In 1890 Mr. Grogg married Mary Frantz, the daughter of Christian and Marguerite (Amstutz) Frantz, and a sister of John Frantz, who is represented elsewhere in this work. To them has been born a daughter, Maude A., who is the wife of Matthew Sleasman, of Auburn, this county. Mr. Grogg is a man of a high degree of intelligence, being well read on a wide range of subjects, and is an interesting conversationalist and a forcible speaker. He is thoroughly alive to the current questions of the day, on which he holds decided opinions, and is not afraid to stand staunchly by his honest convictions. He is a man of fine qualities of character and is deserving of the high standing which he enjoys.

MARION S. DeLONG.

All callings, whether humble or exalted, may be productive of some measure of success, if enterprise and industry, coupled with a well directed purpose, form the motive power and force of the person directing the same, and in no case is this fact more apparent than in agricultural pursuits. It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance as well as the above enumerated qualities. When a course of action is once decided on these attributes are essential. Success is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and she never courts the loafer, only those who have diligently sought her favor being crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of the prosperous and influential agriculturist whose name forms the caption of this biographical review, we find that the above named elements have entered largely into his make-up and therefore we are not surprised at the large and ever-growing success which he has attained.

Marion S. DeLong was born in Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on August 28, 1868, the son of Henry F. and Jane (McCrum) DeLong, she being a native of Canada and he of Ohio. The father came to this county with his parents when he was quite a small boy and they settled in Butler township. They later moved to Fairfield township where he was married, after their marriage they lived in Richland township and died in 1889. The wife is still living on the old home place in Richland township. Her father built the first school house in the town of Auburn. He never lived in Auburn, but settled and died in Richland township. To Henry and Jane DeLong were born four children: Marion S., the immediate subject; Alice, Zoe and Clarence.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the DeKalb county common schools. After completing his studies he taught school one year, then took up farming and has been continuously since actively engaged in that pursuit, in which he has achieved marked success, he owning at this time one hundred and twelve acres of valuable land in Fairfield township. In 1900 the subject was united in the bonds of matrimony with Matilda E. Wittig, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Rheinhart) Wittig, both natives of Germany, who came to Erie county, Ohio, and later to DeKalb county, in 1864 and settled in Fairfield township, where they lived all their days. To Mr. and Mrs. DeLong have been born three children, Mildred, Helen and Audrey.

Fraternally, Mr. DeLong is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Corunna, and of the Masonic lodge at Waterloo and the chapter at Auburn, while politically, he is quite active in his support of the principles of the Republican party, he having been for some time precinct committeeman for Fairfield township and a member of the county organization. His religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church. Mrs. DeLong is a member of the Pythian Sisters and the Order of the Eastern Star.

RAY C. DILGARD.

The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is widely known as one of the honored citizens of Auburn, Indiana. He has lived in DeKalb county all his life and for a number of years has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of this community. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of any discouragements which may seem to arise. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact and a biographical history of DeKalb county would not be complete without a record of his career.

Ray C. Dilgard, a successful furniture dealer and undertaker at Auburn, is a native of DeKalb county, having been born about two and one-half miles west of Waterloo in Grant township, on May 23, 1881, and is a son of Simon and Eliza (Goodwin) Dilgard. The subject's paternal grandparents, Reuben and Lovina (Shaffer) Dilgard, were residents of Mehackinville, Wayne county, Ohio, where he followed the trade of a miller. He came to DeKalb county in 1847 and entered a homestead in Grant township, after which he

RAY C. DILGARD

returned to his Ohio home, where he remained until 1857, when he came to his Indiana farm and established his permanent home. The subject's mother, Eliza Goodwin, was born in Smithfield township, this county, and was a daughter of David and Susanna (Keefer) Goodwin, who came in an early day to this county from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Simon Dilgard, who has followed the pursuit of agriculture all his life, is still living in Grant township, one of the honored and respected citizens of his community.

Ray C. Dilgard was reared on his father's farm until the age of sixteen years, assisting in the farm work during the summer months and attending the common schools in winter. He later entered the high school at Waterloo, where he graduated in 1899, and afterwards was a student at the Tri-State Normal School at Angola. He then became associated with the International Harvester Company as traveling salesman, with headquarters at Sioux City, Iowa. A year later he joined T. G. Northwall & Company, dealers in a different line of farming implements, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska, with whom he remained as a traveling salesman. Tiring of the road, Mr. Dilgard then entered a school of embalming at Chicago, taking a full course, after which, in January, 1905, he came to Auburn and formed a business partnership with Ben K. Adams, undertaker and dealer in furniture. In April of the following year Mr. Dilgard bought his partner's interest, and since then has continued the business alone. The business now controlled by Mr. Dilgard was established in Auburn about fifty years ago by a relative, C. C. Shaffer, and is probably the oldest established business house in the city. Thoroughly qualified for his duties as undertaker, Mr. Dilgard has handled his full share of the business in this line throughout a large radius of surrounding country, while as a furniture dealer he is the leader in this section. His agreeable disposition, pleasing address and splendid business qualities have commended him to the good will of all who have had dealings with him and he enjoys a large and loyal circle of friends.

Fraternally, Mr. Dilgard belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of the Maccabees, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Commercial Club, in all of which he has taken an active interest and is an appreciative member. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they give an earnest support and contribute liberally.

On June 14, 1905, Ray Dilgard was married to Katherine Smith, of Albion, Indiana, daughter of Charles L. and Melissa (Beck) Smith. Mr.

and Mrs. Dilgard move in the best social circles of the city and are deservedly popular. Charles L. Smith was a native of Ohio and his wife of Albion, Noble county, Indiana. He came to Indiana and here followed farming throughout his active life, being now retired. To him and his wife were born three children, namely: Leone, the wife of Edward Hicks, of Auburn; May, the wife of Walter Bonhan, of Albion; Katherine, Mrs. Dilgard. The latter is a licensed embalmer and works with Mr. Dilgard on all his calls.

ALVA F. GROGG.

One of the best known and most enterprising of the younger agriculturists of DeKalb county, Indiana, is Alva F. Grogg, now in the very prime of life and usefulness, and his influence as an honorable, upright citizen is productive of much good upon all with whom he comes in contact. His past success gives assurance of something yet to come, and he is evidently destined to continue a potent factor for substantial good for many years to come.

Alva F. Grogg is a native son of the old Hoosier state and of the county in which he now resides, his birth having occurred on his father's old homestead, on July 3, 1882. His parents were Peter H. and Mary J. (Baker) Grogg, the former a native of DeKalb county, Indiana, and the latter of Stark county, Ohio. The Grogg family is numbered among the earliest settlers in DeKalb county and bore their part in the great task which presented itself in the settlement, clearing and opening up of the new country to civilization. To Peter H. and Mary J. Grogg were born ten children, namely: Oscar, of Keyser township, this county; Wilson, of Keyser township; Marion and Lettie are deceased; Alva F., the subject of this sketch, is next in order of birth; Mrs. Dora Draper, of Richland township, this county; Elmer, who operates a farm in Union township, this county; Mrs. Lottie Close, of Grant township; Gladys and Mabel remain at home with their parents.

Alva F. Grogg was reared under the parental roof and secured a good, practical education in the common schools. Reared to the life of a farmer, he early showed his wisdom in maintaining his connection with that basic industry and has been for many years numbered among the substantial and successful farmers of the county. His ability and high character were recognized when, in June, 1912, Mr. Grogg was appointed superintendent of the county farm, assuming the duties of his office on the 1st of September following. He has under his direction three hundred and twenty acres of land, in the handling of which he has shown good judgment and wise discrimination, managing the property to the entire satisfaction of the county officials, to whom he is responsible.

On April 29, 1905, Alva F. Grogg was united in marriage with Ada R. Smurr, the daughter of William and Sarah (Morr) Smurr, both of whom were natives of DeKalb county. To Mr. and Mrs. Grogg were born two children, Edward W. and Edgar P., twins, whose birth occurred on March 14, 1909. Politically, Mr. Grogg gives his support to the Republican party, though he has been too busy a man to have entertained any aspirations for office holding, his present position having come to him practically unsought at the earnest solicitation of those who felt that he was the right man for the place. He is not only a progressive farmer, but is considered as ranking among the most enterprising of his contemporaries, interested in all that benefits the community and alive to the welfare of his fellowmen. He has lived an honorable, upright life and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER DIEHM.

Any person who will investigate the facts in the case will be surprised to learn the great number of people of Germanic descent now living in the United States. Unquestionably the greatest number of emigrants reaching the shores of the new world come from that nation, and statistics show that there is more Germanic blood in the United States than any other. This being a fact, it is easy to account for the prosperity and morality of this country. Not only that, but it will afford an explanation for the love of learning shown by the people of our vast nation. Germany is famous the world over for its remarkable universities, for its educated men, for its poets and philosophers, and for the industry, patience, intelligence, morality and sturdiness of its citizens. These qualities have been brought to this country by the immigrants, and are now part and parcel of our wonderful nation—its progress in domestic economy, its advancement in every branch of material improvement and its love of country and home.

William C. Diehm was born on February 16, 1864, about one and one-half miles south of his present farm in Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of Peter and Margerite (Riess) Diehm. Peter Diehm, who was born in Germany, came to the United States with his parents when about seven years of age, the family settling first on a farm in Wayne township, Noble county, Indiana, where the subject's father acquired a fine forty-acre farm. Subsequently he sold that tract and moved to Richland township, buying his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in 1854. The land was well improved, and Mr. Diehm continued his active operation of the place, which is well fenced and drained and in all respects improved in an up-to-date and practical manner. The subject's father died on December 11, 1913, at the age of eighty-seven years five months. Margerite (Riess) Diehm, who also was born in the fatherland, came to America when about twenty-two years of age, and settled in Wayne township, Noble county, this state. Her death occurred in 1902, at the age of seventy-six years, on the old home farm. She was, in the true sense of the term, a help-mate to her husband in the accumulation of his material possessions, working hard as his assistant, being a considerate neighbor, a dutiful wife, a kind and affectionate mother and dearly beloved by all who knew her. To this worthy couple were born nine children, namely: John, deceased; Mrs. Christiana Lash, who lives at Garrett, Indiana, and is the mother of six children; Sarah, deceased; Mrs. Anna Wells, of Noble county, who is the mother of five children; Mrs. Katherine Craven, of Michigan; Mrs. Mary Kresse, of near Kendallville, this state, and the mother of five children; William C., the subject of this sketch, is the next in order of birth; Fred, who is a retail clerk living at Kendallville, married Lillie Squires; Henry, a farmer in Lagrange county, this state, married Rose Gregg.

William C. Diehm was reared by his parents and received a good, practical education in the schools of his home township. He remained with his father until attaining his majority, when he took up the trade of carpentering, which he followed at different places during the following seventeen years. For four years he lived in Noble county, operating the old Hinkle farm, and then came to Richland township, DeKalb county, where he bought forty acres of land, section 18, known as the Farrington farm, but retained possession of the forty acres already purchased. At the end of a year in Keyser township he returned to his Richland township farm, and has since given his undivided attention to its operation. He built the present fine barn at this place in 1908, and has in other ways made many fine permanent improvements, the place ranking among the best in the township. Mr. Diehm is a good farmer in every respect, giving attention to every detail of his work, and is in his relations with his neighbors a man of broad sympathies and kindly interest, holding the warm regard of all who know him.

Mr. Diehm was married on November 15, 1888, to Rachel Lehner, the daughter of Jacob J. and Suzanna (Treesh) Lehner, the former a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1844, and the latter born in Ohio. Mr. Lehner, who always followed farming pursuits, came to DeKalb county, settling in Richland township, where his death occurred in 1873. He was survived a number of years by his widow, whose death occurred on January 3, 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. Diehm have been born three children: Roy, a farmer, Mrs. Rosa Huhlman and Vern, who live at Kendallville.

Politically, Mr. Diehm has given his earnest support to the Democratic party, and has been for many years numbered among the influential men of Richland township. A Lutheran in his religious faith, Mr. Diehm is in hearty sympathy with all moral movements, but is not personally affiliated with any religious society. The record of testimony in his community is ample that he is a good citizen in the full sense of the term, worthy of all confidence, and ever doing worthily and well everything which he gives his attention. A hospitable man and cordially responsive to all social claims, his home is well equipped and attractive to all who are in his list of friends.

MELVIN E. REYNOLDS.

It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action when once decided upon. She is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and only the men who have diligently sought her favor are crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of the influential citizen of Corunna, Indiana, whose name forms the caption of this review, it is plainly seen that the success which he enjoys has been won by commendable qualities and it is also his personal worth that has gained for him the high esteem of those who know him.

Melvin E. Reynolds was born on May 31, 1858, at Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is a son of Jerome and Barbara (Eckert) Reynolds, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Germany. Jerome Reynolds was brought from his native state to Ohio with his foster parents, and there grew to manhood. His wife, who had been born in Germany, was brought to this country at the age of eight months, her parents first settling in Pennsylvania, but later locating in Ohio, where, in young womanhood, she met and married Jerome Reynolds. In the spring of 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds came to Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, where he followed his trade, that of cabinet-making, during the remainder of his life. He was a man of good habits, steady industry and stanch integrity and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his community. His death occurred on May 24, 1884, and his wife died on March 4th of the same year. Mr. Reynolds served as postmaster at Fairfield Center continuously from 1864 to 1884. To him and his wife were born the following children, Eolian, the wife of Daniel Lower, of South Dakota; Clarence M., of Auburn; Melvin E., the subject of this sketch; Walter T., of Corunna; Virginia, the wife of Charles Bangs, of Richland township; Franklin G., of Corunna. The father and mother of M. E. Reynolds had both been married prior to their union, and by his first wife Mr. Reynolds was the father of three children, Elizabeth, deceased; Thomas, who was a member of Company A, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, who is now deceased, and Amelia, deceased. By her first marriage Mrs. Reynolds was the mother of two children, Eolian and Luella, both of whom are deceased.

Melvin E. Reynolds attended the common schools of Fairfield township and then was a student in normal school for two terms. Upon the completion of his education he took up cabinet-making, but did not follow that vocation long, turning his attention to brick-making, which vocation he followed for seven years. He then again entered the cabinet-making work in Corunna, which he followed for five years, and then took up carpentering and contracting, being thus employed until 1894, a period of seven years, during which time he constructed many of the prominent and substantial dwellings and business houses in this locality. In 1894 Mr. Reynolds engaged in the saw-mill business at Corunna, which has commanded his attention continuously to the present time, and in which he has met with well-deserved success.

On December 25, 1889, Mr. Reynolds was married to Amanda Wagner, the daughter of James and Mary Ann (Billman) Wagner. These parents, who were from Huron county, Ohio, moved to Michigan, where the father died. The widow returned to Ohio and later came to DeKalb county with her parents, where she remained with her relatives. To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have been born five children, namely: Harley G., who married Rosa Mason, and they have two children, Gerald and Olen; Walter, who married Bessie Zimmerman, and they have one child, Melvin W.; Oscar married Bessie Workman; Zola and Bernice are at home. Mrs. Reynolds, who was born on February 14, 1861, died on September 3, 1912, at the age of fifty-one years. She was a woman of many kindly qualities of head and heart, which had endeared her to all who knew her.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Reynolds has for many years been active in the civic and public affairs of the locality, having served as trustee of Corunna for two terms, one and four years respectively, and township trustee for five years. At one time he made the race for county auditor as the Republican nominee and lacked only fifty-seven votes of being elected. He assumes generally an independent attitude, especially in local political affairs, voting for the men whom he considers best qualified for public offices. Imbued with the deepest and most healthful public spirit, Mr. Reynolds is well fortified in his opinion as to matters of public policy and gives of his best to the furthering of good government, being neglectful of no civic duty. His personal relations with his fellow men have been ever mutually pleasant and agreeable, and he is highly regarded by all, being obliging and straightforward in all the relations of life.

JOHN BRECHBILL.

The gentleman to whom the reader's attention is now directed has, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, attained a comfortable station in life, and is well and favorably known in DeKalb county as a result of the industrious life he has lived here for many years, being regarded by all who know him as a man of sound business principles, thoroughly up-to-date in all phases of agriculture, and as a man who, while advancing his individual interests, does not neglect his general duties as a citizen.

John Brechbill was born in Stark county, Ohio, on April 8, 1862, the son of Jacob and Sarah (Ober) Brechbill. Jacob Brechbill was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and died near Garrett, Indiana, on February 21, 1902, aged sixty-nine years five months nineteen days. In 1854 he moved with his parents to Stark county, Ohio, and on February 3, 1859, he married Sarah Ober, also a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and whose death occurred on November 2, 1908. They came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1864, settling in Keyser township, where they passed the remainder of their lives in the pursuit of agriculture. They were members of the Brethren in Christ church and were very active in church work. To them were born eight children: Martin, John, the subject, Nancy, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Cora and Claude. Martin, Cora and Claude are deceased.

After securing a good common school education in the DeKalb county schools, the subject took up agriculture as his life work, and has continued to follow this calling with unusual success. He is the owner of two hundred acres of good land, on which he carries on diversified farming, employing scientific methods in the tilling of the soil, which have well repaid him in bountiful harvests.

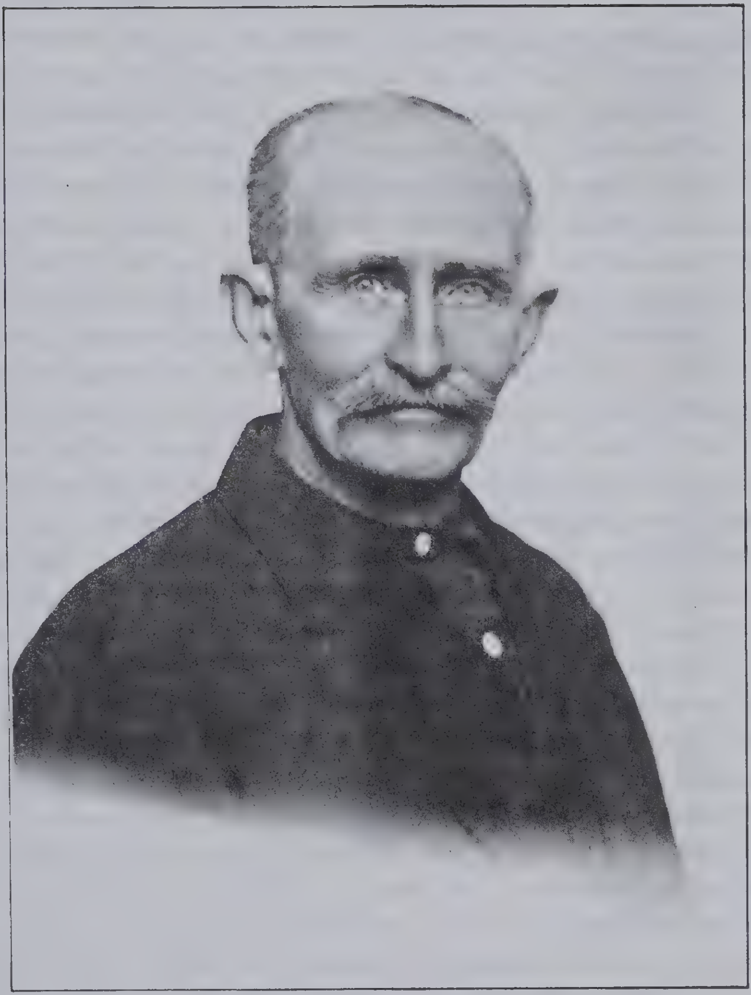
On September 29, 1886, Mr. Brechbill was united in marriage with Etta E. Davidson, the daughter of Henry and Fannie (Rice) Davidson, who are referred to elsewhere in this work in a sketch treating of the life of Mr. Davidson. To the subject and wife have been born nine children, Frank, Albert, Mabel, Ruth, Elmo, Pearl, John, Pauline and Lucile. Frank was educated at the Bethany Bible School, Chicago, Illinois, pursuing the three-years course and finishing in 1912. He returned home and has been a preacher in Brethren in Christ church, located in Keyser township. He was married on September 28, 1911, to Jessie Hoover, of Mansfield, Ohio. Albert was educated in Goshen College, graduating in June, 1913, and took up teaching. He is now principal of the Liberty Center (Ohio) high school. Mabel and Ruth were educated in high and normal schools and are now teaching.

The Republican party has received the support of Mr. Brechbill, and, religiously, he is a member of the Brethren in Christ church, being active in church work. His life has been as an open book and his standing in the community is such as should be a matter of pride to his family and his friends.

JEFFERSON WILLIAM JACKMAN.

Biographies should not be published unless there is something in the life and character of the individual worthy of emulation or imitation by others under like circumstances—certainly not for self-aggrandizement; but sufficient has been drawn from the life history of the gentleman whose name appears above to show that there is something in the inner life of this man worthy of more than incidental mention. He began life practically at the bottom of the ladder, which he has climbed to the top with no help but a brave heart, industrious hands and an intelligent brain, and is a living example of what may be accomplished in this country by thrift and perseverance, even under discouraging circumstances.

Jefferson W. Jackman was born in section 6, Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on January 31, 1852, and is a son of Isaac M. and Jane (Whitla) Jackman, who are mentioned specifically on another page of this work. When the subject was about three years old the family moved to the eastern part of Grant township, where the father bought the farm on



JEFFERSON W. JACKMAN

which the subject of this sketch now lives, and here Mr. Jackman grew to manhood. Their home was a log house, and about eight acres of land had at that time been cleared. To the further clearing of this land and its improvement and cultivation the lad gave of his time and strength and was a valuable assistant in this work to his father. His education was received in a typical log school house of that day, in which the advantages were much inferior to those of the present day, but, being ambitious and a good student, Mr. Jackman became qualified to teach school when twenty-one years of age and followed that pursuit for several years. His summers were spent in farming, and in 1876 he made farming his chief employment, renting a farm on the west of his present home. In the fall of 1878 he moved on to his father-in-law's farm, which he occupied fourteen years as a renter, and after Mr. McClure's death he bought the interests of the other heirs and later bought also the widow's interest, thus becoming sole owner of the farm in 1901. This place, which comprises one hundred and thirty-five acres, is one of the choice farms of that locality and is well improved. Mr. Jackman remained there until 1910 with the exception of one year, and then moved onto the old home farm owned by his father. He had seen many discouraging conditions in his farming experience up to that time, but by energetic work and rigid economy he had weathered several panics and had even gotten ahead in his financial affairs, having bought the farm and paid for it by his own efforts during this period. He now resides on his father's old farm and is numbered among the successful and energetic agriculturists of DeKalb county. In 1883 Mr. Jackman began breeding and shipping thoroughbred Berkshire hogs, in which he was engaged for the following twenty years and was numbered among the leading men in that line in the United States. He carried at all times from one hundred to one hundred and fifty head of fine stock, shipping from the Atlantic coast to Salt Lake City, and from the Gulf to Montreal, Canada. He advertised extensively, at times in as many as two hundred and fifty papers over the country and carried on his correspondence and bookkeeping at night, this extra work entailing so severe a strain on his eyesight that in 1901 he was compelled to give up his hog business and give his attention to the lighter labors of the farm. During all his business experience of twenty years Mr. Jackman never had but one complaint from a customer and that was settled quickly and to the entire satisfaction of the complainant. This is certainly a remarkable record and speaks well for his sound business methods and integrity of character.

On May 28, 1876, Mr. Jackman married Mary McClure, the daughter of Timothy McClure, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, and to them were born two children. Sadie Olive, born February 18, 1878, is the wife of Walter Cherry, and lives in Franklin township, this county; they have a daughter, Eldora Cherry. The subject's youngest child, Ward, who was born on February 4, 1887, married Edna Goodwin, and lives on his father's farm that was formerly known as the McClure place. He attended high school at Waterloo and a commercial college at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He is now devoting his attention to farming and the raising of fine horses, in which he is attaining a distinctive success. Olive received three years' education in high school, studied pedagogy and received a teacher's review course at Butler College and also attended the Normal College at Angola. She taught school about eight years, from 1895 to 1903, the time of her marriage.

Politically, Mr. Jackman is an earnest Democrat, and in 1900 was elected a member of the state Legislature, serving in the sessions of 1901. In 1903 he was unanimously renominated for the same office, but owing to peculiar local conditions he was defeated by a narrow majority. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, taking a deep interest in the workings of that order. In all the relations of life Mr. Jackman has been found faithful to every trust confided in him and because of his genuine worth, courteous manner and genial disposition he has won and retains the warm regard of all with whom he has associated, the latter including the best people of the county.

LUTHER H. HIGLEY.

The "art preservative of all arts," printing, has done more to promote the progress of civilization, with its attendant blessings of liberty and education, than any other discovery since the beginning of time. Many who read this work can remember when a newspaper was seldom seen, and on the rare occasions when one, perhaps a month or more old, filtered from "back East" into the frontier of civilization, as Indiana was rightly termed in the pioneer days, it was eagerly and critically perused and passed from one hand to another until it was worn into shreds. Soon, however, the knights of the "fourth estate" joined in the vanguard and took up the task of "molding public opinion." The father of the subject of this sketch was one of the early newspaper men of this region and his son has followed in his footsteps with commendable fidelity and industry, which have brought to him the respect and admiration of his fellowmen.

Luther H. Higley, owner and editor of the Butler *Record,* was born in Butler, Indiana, October 30, 1867, he being the son of Emery and Mary (Haverstock) Higley, natives of Ohio. The mother came to Butler at an early date with her parents. Elmer Higley come to Butler about 1865 and engaged in the business of buying and selling produce and in other mercantile lines. He established the first newspaper in Butler, called the *Banner of Liberty.* After conducting this pioneer publication for a time, he removed the plant to the town of Auburn and began the publication of the Auburn *Times.* After a short time he went west and his death occurred in LeMars, Iowa. Beside the subject, he had one other child, Leverett G.

Luther H. Higley acquired a splendid basis for the success which he has achieved in his chosen vocation, he having graduated from the scientific course in the Fayette Normal School. After completing his studies in this institution, he accepted the position of assistant principal of the Butler schools, which he occupied with marked ability for a year. He subsequently filled the position of principal in the schools at Rolling Prairie, Indiana. Becoming restless under confining stress of pedagogical routine, he gave up this profession and, coming to Butler, purchased the Butler *Record,* of which he is now owner and editor.

The subject was married, on February 9, 1889, to Carrie Palmerton, daughter of Wesley and Sarah (Nelson) Palmerton, who were early settlers in DeKalb county. To this union were born three children: Ethel, who married Fred E. Voight, of Washington, D. C.; Robert Dale, and Ruth Madonna. While he has not sought public office, Mr. Higley has been selected by his fellow citizens to serve on the board of education for two terms, and his early training in educational work has stood him in good stead in solving the many problems presented to that body. He has always been a warm supporter of the Republican party. Fraternally, the subject is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, while his church relations are with the Methodist Episcopal church.

In addition to the local paper, Mr. Higley has built up an extensive mail-order business in the printing line, which amounts to several times as much as the local field affords, and in 1903 he established the *Epworth League Quarterly,* which now has a circulation of over twenty-four thousand copies and circulates in every Northern state from Maine to California. His commercial lines are handled by several salesmen on the road and by several jobbing houses in the large cities. The business has had a steady growth and is still growing.

JOSEPH PERRY HEITZ.

One of the conspicuous names on the list of DeKalb county agriculturists is Joseph Perry Heitz, proprietor of a fine farm in Butler township, a gentleman of high standing to whom has not been denied a full measure of success. Long recognized as a factor of importance in connection with the farming and stock-raising industries here, he has been prominently identified with the material growth and prosperity of this part of the state, his life having been closely interwoven with the history of the county where he has been content to live and follow his chosen vocation for over a quarter of a century.

Joseph P. Heitz was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, on August 29, 1870, and is the son of John H. and Lydia (Groves) Heitz, both of whom were natives of Ohio. John H. Heitz came to DeKalb county many years ago, settling in Butler township, where he spent the balance of his life, having been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife are now both deceased. To them were born five children, Joseph P., the immediate subject of this sketch; Edith, deceased; Cora E., Calvin W. and Georgia, deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood and spent his earlier years under the direction of his father on the home farm. He was wise in deciding to make agriculture his life work, for in this line of endeavor he has achieved a most pronounced success and is today numbered among the representative agriculturists of Butler township. He owns eighty acres of land and also operates one hundred and sixty acres adjoining. He carries on a general line of farming, raising all the crops common to this locality, and also gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock.

On December 12, 1906, Mr. Heitz was married to Oma Dale Strause, the daughter of Joseph and Katherine (Krick) Strause, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Germany. The latter came to the United States when six months old with her parents, who settled at Pittsburgh, later moving to Wayne county, Indiana, where they remained until Mrs. Krick was married, when they came to DeKalb county and located in Keyser township. They became the parents of eleven children, namely: Mary, Boston, Ida, Rolando; Alice, deceased; Cora, deceased; Emma, William, Amanda, Oma, the subject's wife, and Elmer. The father of these children has passed away, but his widow is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Heitz. To Mr. and Mrs. Heitz was born one child, Emily J.

Politically, Mr. Heitz is a Democrat, though his private business interests have demanded his sole attention and he has no time for public affairs. Nevertheless, he takes a proper interest in local events and gives his support to all those things which tend to advance the welfare of the community in any way. He is a man of clean habits and upright life, and enjoys the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem.

GEORGE W. BURTZNER.

The biographies of successful men are instructive as guides and incentives to those whose careers are yet to be achieved. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and consecutive endeavor strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish. The gentleman whose life history is herewith briefly set forth is a conspicuous example of one who has lived to good purpose and achieved a definite degree of success in the spheres to which his talents and energies have been devoted. The subject, who is the present efficient and capable township trustee of Butler township, is known by his neighbors and friends as a citizen of high rank, a public-spirited man who has ever manifested a willingness to serve his fellow men.

George W. Burtzner was born March 9, 1859, in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, the son of John and Anna (Lung) Burtzner, the father a native of Germany, and the mother of Ohio. John Burtzner was one of the pioneers in DeKalb county and was a man highly respected by the early settlers. To this worthy couple were born three children: Mrs. Ellen E. Rinehold lives in Jackson township; Susanna, deceased, and the subject. John Burtzner died on November 16, 1860, at the age of thirty-nine years, and his widow afterward married Peter Fair, of Allen county, Indiana, who is deceased. Her death occurred on February 16, 1885.

The subject attended the common schools typical of that period, devoting himself to the "three Rs" during the short winter terms and being of great assistance to his mother on the home farm when not thus engaged.

On September 4, 1881, the subject of this review was married to Rachel A. Lyon, daughter of John N. and Sarah A. (Reynolds) Lyon. To John and Sarah Lyon were born seven children, namely: John R., Isaac, Mary J.

and Ellen are deceased; William lives in Mentone, Indiana; James is deceased; Rachel A.

The subject and wife have been blessed with the birth of two children: Cliff L., who lives on a farm in Ohio, and Mrs. Mary I. Mowry, who is living at the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Burtzner have eight grandchildren, namely: Oscar E., Lyndes S., Alma, John W. and Letha Mary Burtzner and Treva D., Kenneth E. and Iris L. Mowry.

In 1908 the voters of Butler township selected Mr. Burtzner for the position of township trustee, which office he is still filling in a most capable and satisfactory manner. His administration of the affairs of this responsible post has been a matter of just pride to him and when his present term ends in 1914 he will have the enviable right to point to his record as one of economy, efficiency and businesslike management. Mr. Burtzner gives a loyal and active support to the Democratic party.

At this time the subject is engaged in general farming on one hundred acres of very valuable and fertile land. His place is a model of all that goes to make up a modern farm. His fraternal spirit finds companionship in Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 191, of Auburn.

ISAAC GUNSENHOUSER.

Throughout an active and interesting career duty has ever been the motive of action of Isaac Gunsenhouser, one of the progressive agriculturists of Stafford township, DeKalb county, and usefulness to his fellowmen has not been by any means a secondary consideration. He has performed well his part in life, and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to say that this locality is honored in his citizenship, for he has achieved definite success through his own efforts and is thoroughly deserving of the proud American title of self-made man, the term being one that, in its better sense, cannot but appeal to the loyal admiration of all who are appreciative of our national institutions and the privileges afforded for individual accomplishment. It is a privilege, ever gratifying, in this day and age, to meet a man who has the courage to face the battle of life with a strong heart and steady hand and to win the stern conflict by bringing to bear only those forces with which nature has equipped him, self-reliance, self-respect and integrity.

Isaac Gunsenhouser is a native of the county now honored by his citizenship, he having been born in Stafford township on March 9, 1838, and was the son of John J. and Mary Elizabeth (Strole) Gunsenhouser. John J. Gunsenhouser was born in Switzerland, and at the age of twelve years accompanied his parents on their removal to the United States, they first settling in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Sometime later Mr. Gunsenhouser removed to Summit county, Ohio, and still later to DeKalb county, Indiana. His wife, who was born and raised in Summit county, Ohio, was married to him there, and accompanied him to DeKalb county in 1836. They settled on a farm in Stafford township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: Elizabeth, John, Mary Ann, Henry, Jacob, Isaac, Lola, Nancy, Sarah, George and William.

Isaac Gunsenhouser received his education in the public schools and was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he followed for eleven years. He then engaged in the saw-mill business in Newville township, which commanded his attention for twelve years, after which he cultivated land in that township for twelve years longer. He then returned to Stafford township, locating on the old home farm where he now resides, and there took care of his parents until their death. He is an up-to-date, progressive farmer, giving due attention to every detail of his work, and has been very successful in this vocation. In 1905 his wife departed this life and he then arranged for his daughter and her husband to make their home with him, he retaining a life interest in the twenty-four acre farm.

In 1860 Mr. Gunsenhouser married Roseana A. Dickerhoff, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Macobie) Dickerhoff, who were from Summit county, Ohio, and who were among the early settlers of DeKalb county. To Mr. and Mrs. Gunsenhouser have been born two children, Mary E., and Inez, deceased.

Politically, Mr. Gunsenhouser has always assumed a rather independent attitude, especially in local affairs, and has been elected by his fellow citizens to a number of prominent offices, in all of which he has discharged his duties to their entire satisfaction. He served two terms as road supervisor of the township, two terms as school director, twelve years as a justice of the peace, and in 1906 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, assuming his duties on the first Monday of December in that year. At that time there was a general public impression that there had been some crooked work among the county officers, and in response to public sentiment Mr. Gunsenhouser, as commissioner, started an investigation. It developed that several past officials of the county were compelled to disgorge about thirty-two thousand dollars, which had been unlawfully taken from the county funds.

The only expense of this investigation was that of an expert accountant. Fraternally, Mr. Gunsenhouser is a member of the Masonic order, in the workings of which he takes an appreciative interest. His influence is always given to every movement having for its object the advancement of the best interests of the community, and among those who know him best he stands high, for his life has been square to everyone that knew him, so ordering his course in all the relations of life as to command the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

KARL GERNER.

It is a generally acknowledged fact that journalism is one of the most important factors in twentieth-century life, exerting as it does an influence on practically every department of society. This relation is just as actual and potent in the smaller cities and towns as in the larger cities and he who directs the policy of a newspaper, or wields the pen which gives expression to that policy, exerts a personal control over local thought and action not equaled by any other profession. Among the newspaper men of DeKalb county, who have, by their progressive attitude toward local affairs, contributed in a very definite measure to the advancement of the community, is the gentleman whose name appears above and who is successfully publishing the *Courier*, at Auburn, Indiana.

Karl Gerner, the son of Christian and Katherine (Keller) Gerner, was born in Adelheim, Baden, Germany, January 17, 1854. His parents came to this country, in 1857, and settled at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His father was a locksmith by trade, but later entered the mercantile business and continued in that for the remainder of his active life. Both of his parents are deceased. His father served in the revolution of 1848 in Germany under General Segil, and was forced to leave the country on this account. To Mr. and Mrs. Gerner, Sr., were born five children, three of whom are still living.

Karl Gerner was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and coninued his education at Meadville in the same state. He later went to Boston and completed the law course in that city. Feeling that the West offered the best field for the practice of his profession, he went to Iowa and located at Storm Lake, where he continued to practice for four years. He then went to Colorado and practiced law and was appointed the United States commissioner, after which he went to South Dakota and entered a government claim at Iroquois, in that state. He continued his practice in South Dakota for fourteen years, and was very successful in all of his cases. An indication of his success is found in the fact that he was elected a member of the first South Dakota Legislature, upon the admission of that state to the Union.

After leaving the Legislature Mr. Gerner gave up his law practice and entered the newspaper business. He was one of the founders of the *Iroquois Chief,* in South Dakota, and continued that paper until 1896, when he came to Indiana. He located at Waterloo, DeKalb county, and started the *Silver Dawn,* a paper which advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as set forth by the Democratic party at that time. He continued this publication until 1909, when he sold it. He subsequently became associated with the Auburn *Dispatch,* and when the *Dispatch* was sold to the Auburn Printing Company he took charge of the Auburn *Courier,* which he still manages.

In 1883 Karl Gerner was married to Harriett Mather, the daughter of Elias and Eliza (Herrick) Mather. Mrs. Gerner's father was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, and was a lineal descendant of Cotton Mather, famous preacher of Salem, Massachusetts, of the early colonial days. Her mother, Eliza, was born in Aurora, Ohio, and her parents were pioneers at Twinsburg, that state. Her grandfather, James Herrick, was a native of Connecticut. When Harriett's mother was a child of ten, her parents moved to New Jersey and later to Illinois, where her father died. She, her sister and the mother went to South Dakota, and lived there until her marriage to Mr. Gerner. In her younger days Mrs. Gerner attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. She began teaching school at the age of sixteen, in Illinois, and later taught in South Dakota until her marriage. After they came back to Indiana she taught in the public schools of Waterloo for three years. She became a member of the Progressive Literary Club at Waterloo, and was also a valued member of the Fortnightly Club of that place. In the literary clubs she began to urge the desirability of a public library at Waterloo, and continued to urge the idea with great persistence. Others took up the proposition and with the joint effort of all the clubs of the town and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a library was finally established, and later the Carnegie Library was erected as a result of that beginning. Mr. and Mrs. Gerner have two children, Karl and Harold. Karl is clerking in the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Garrett, and Harold is still at home.

Mr. Gerner has always taken an active part in different fraternal organizations. While in Dakota he was grand master of the Ancient Order of

United Workmen. After coming to Indiana he became worshipful master of the Free and Accepted Masons at Waterloo, and he also served one term as worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Gerner has always been a stanch supporter of the Democratic party and his papers have always upheld the principles of that party. In his long service as a newspaper man he has had the opportunity to advance the interests of his party in a very material way.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerner have always taken a large part in every activity which had for its object the bettering of the community in which they live. They have been on the right side of all the educational or moral questions, and their influence has been an uplift to the neighborhood in which they have lived. It is generally acknowledged that the influence of Mrs. Gerner had more to do with the decently dedicated library at Waterloo than any other person.

ELIAS SCHOPF.

To attain a worthy citizenship by a life that is always honored and respected even from childhood deserves more than mere mention. One may take his place in public life through some vigorous stroke of public policy, and even remain in the hearts of neighbors and friends, but to take the same position by dint of the practice of an upright life, and without a craving for exaltation and popularity, is worthy of the highest praise and commendation. The late Elias Schopf, one of the successful men and public-spirited citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, who departed this life on January 31, 1911, and who was well known throughout this community, was a man honored and respected, not because of the vigorous training of his special talents, but because of his daily life, each day having been one that was above criticism and passed upon in the light of real, true manhood. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he not only made his presence felt, but also gained the good will and confidence of both his associates and the general public, ever retaining his reputation among men for integrity and character, no matter how trying the circumstances, and never losing that dignity which is the birthright of a gentleman. Consequently his influence for good in the general life of his community was most potent, and he will long be sadly missed from the various circles in which he moved and over which his influence was like sunshine on a field of ripened wheat.

Elias Schopf was a native of the old Keystone state of Pennsylvania, having been born in Lancaster county on the 5th day of April, 1831. He was a son of Henry and Elnora Schopf, who, in 1840, loaded their household effects into a covered wagon and brought their children with them to Wayne county, Indiana. There the subject of this sketch grew to manhood and in 1860 was married. Three years later he and his wife came to DeKalb county, locating on a farm about one mile south of where Garrett is now located, buying the place where Mrs. Schopf now lives, consisting of eighty acres. At that early day but little of this land had been cleared, the major part of the tract being swampy and densely covered with timber and undergrowth. Through this wild solitude deer were still to be seen and many other wild animals were found, some of whom found a place in the larder of the pioneer families. The first home of the family here was an old log cabin, but soon afterward a more comfortable and attractive frame house was erected, and in 1891 Mr. Schopf erected a substantial, well-arranged and attractive brick house which is still standing and in which Mrs. Schopf now lives. Early in life Mr. Schopf had learned the trade of cigar making, which, for a time, he followed here in the early days, but he soon abandoned that work and gave his entire attention to farming. In this he was successful, for he was energetic and methodical in his work, giving attention to every detail of the improvement and cultivation of his land until he had developed it into one of the best farms in this locality. Personally, Mr. Schopf was a man of intelligence and high character, whose life, though quiet, was eminently useful to the community in many ways. He was a man among men, standing "four-square to every wind that blew," and all who knew him realized that he was the possessor of good attributes which could be relied upon. Broad-minded and sagacious in his views of men and things, he was generous in his relations with all causes which appeared to him to be for the betterment of the community and in the early life of DeKalb county he was ever ready to perform his share in helping to lighten the burdens of his fellow pioneers. He was strongly domestic in his tastes and to his wife he was a loving, thoughtful husband, with whom he shared the joys and sorrows of life for over a half century, while to his children he gave that thoughtful care and kindly attention which endeared him to them. His death was the first in this large family, as all the children and grandchildren survive him.

On November 15, 1860, Elias Schopf married Catherine Strouse, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1841, a daughter of Philip and Sarah (Long) Strouse. When she was about eighteen years of age she came to Wayne county, Indiana, to join a brother who had preceded her and with whom she lived until her marriage to Mr. Schopf. To them were born ten children, four sons and six daughters, namely: Boston Walter, born August 12, 1861, lives on the home farm; Savannah Elizabeth, born October 18, 1862, is the wife of Irving Smith, of Hillsdale, Michigan; Viola Ellen, born March 28, 1864, married Daniel Lung and lives in Butler township, this county; Sarah Catherine, born December 28, 1867, is the wife of Percy Cornell, of Jackson, Butler township, this county; Philip Monroe, born November 18, 1869, married Louise Miller, and they live in Garrett, this county; Carilla Larah, born May 18, 1872, is the wife of William Heitz, and lives in Fowlerton, Indiana; Anise Maria, born March 22, 1875, is the wife of Bert Fitch, of Garrett; Sylvester Sydney, born January 12, 1877, married Semma Knott, who is now deceased, and he lives on the old home place, being in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; Preston Darius, born April 15, 1879, and who is a watchmaker by vocation, is living at home; Almeda Stella, born April 27, 1881, is the wife of Albert Barringer, of San Francisco, California. The following grandchildren are included in this family record: Mrs. Savannah Smith's two children, Russell and Raymond; Mrs. Daniel Lung's five children, Alta, Archie, Arlie, Frankie and Edna; Mrs. Sarah Cornell's four children, Ethel, Esther, Ernest and Myrtle; Mrs. Anise Fitch is the mother of four children, Ivan, Oscar, Thelma and Floretta; Sylvester has a son, Danford; Mrs. Lung's daughter, Alta, married Walter Downend, and they have two daughters, Catherine and Laurine, and Mrs. Lung's son, Frank, married Myrtle Mowery, and they have one son, Lester.

In 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Schopf became members of the Reformed Mennonite church, and their lives ever afterward were fairly consistent with the profession they thus made. Generous, charitable and kind in all their relations with their fellows, none of the old residents of this community ever enjoyed the confidence and respect of all more than this worthy couple, and Mrs. Schopf is now beloved by all who know her because of her kindly qualities and the thoughtful regard which she entertains for all who come in contact with her.

H. F. DeLONG.

In the death of H. F. DeLong, which occurred on February 4, 1889, there was removed another one of those prominent agriculturalists of DeKalb county, Indiana, who made their way in life by force of their merits and industry from small beginnings to splendid successes, and his memory will long be revered and his influence for good felt in this section of our commonwealth, for he belonged to that class of worthy and noble citizens who leave behind them a worthy name. Mr. DeLong was born on November 19, 1836, in Miami county, Ohio, the son of James and Elizabeth DeLong, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Philena Jones, who lives in Kansas; H. F., the subject of this sketch; David D., deceased; Sophia, deceased, and Mrs. Emma Bangs, of Montana.

The subject of this sketch was brought by his parents to DeKalb county, Indiana, when but two years old, and has thus been an eye witness of the wonderful transformation which has taken place during the intervening years. At that early period settlers were but few and far between. The timber stretched for many miles in every direction, with an occasional cabin clearing here and there, while but few efforts had at that time been made to develop agriculture as it is now practiced. He devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and in 1861 settled on the fine farm of eighty-nine acres in Richland township, where his widow now resides and to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted himself through the years and the success he attained entitled him to rank among the foremost farmers of the vicinity. He carried on general farming and also gave some attention to stock raising, giving intelligent and agreeable direction to all of his labors.

On July 25, 1867, Mr. DeLong married Jane McCrum, who was born in Canada on September 25, 1838, the daughter of James and Mary A. (Chugham) McCrum, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Mrs. DeLong was but three years old when her parents brought her to DeKalb county, and here she has resided continuously since. To Mr. and Mrs. DeLong were born the following children: Marian S., of DeKalb county; Mrs. Alice Wittig, of Defiance county, Ohio; Mrs. Zoe Washburn, of this county; Clarence E., of Whitley county, this state. The mother of these children is still residing on the old farm and, despite her seventy-five years, she is enjoying good health and has the confidence and esteem of all who know her.

Politically, Mr. DeLong was a Republican of the most radical type, and took an active interest in the success of his party, as well as in general affairs, though he held no public office. Religiously, he was a consistent and earnest member of the United Brethren church, to the support of which he contributed liberally of his means. Mr. DeLong was a public spirited man in all that the term implied, being ever interested in enterprises tending towards the general welfare, and withheld his support from no movement for the good of the locality so long honored by his residence. His personal relations with his fellowmen were ever mutually pleasant and agreeable, and he was highly regarded by all, being easily approached, obliging and straightforward in all the relations of life.

FOREST MILLER.

It was remarked by a celebrated moralist and biographer that "there has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." Believing in the truth of this opinion, expressed by one of the greatest and best of men, the writer of this review takes pleasure in presenting a few facts in the career of a gentleman who, by industry, perseverance, temperance and integrity, has worked himself from an humble station to a successful place in life and won an honorable position among the well-known and highly esteemed men of the locality in which he resides.

Forest Miller is a native of Steuben county, Indiana, where he was born on September 20, 1875, and is a son of William Henry and Sarah (Martin) Miller. William H. Miller was born in Stark county, Ohio, and came to DeKalb county, Indiana, when nineteen years of age. In 1874 he married Sarah, the daughter of Albert Martin, and his death occurred February 5, 1906, on the homestead farm. Mr. Martin, who was a millwright by trade, lived in Steuben county, Indiana, although a native of Ohio, owning a farm in the above county, and also one in DeKalb county. Mr. Martin was a soldier in the Civil war and died in Kentucky after two years' service. His widow went to Kentucky and brought his body home and he was buried at Hamilton, Indiana. Mrs. Sarah Miller, his mother, who also was a native of Ohio, is now deceased. They were the parents of nine children, viz: Forest, the subject of this sketch; Don Carlos, William, George A., Lew, Mrs. Florence Sutherland, and three who died in infancy. Don Carlos lives on a farm in Smithfield township and also operates a threshing machine. William is married and lives in San Francisco, California. George, who also is married, lives in South Dakota, where he runs a grain elevator. Lew lives at Vancouver, Canada, and is a gas fitter by occupation. Florence became the wife of Elmer Sutherland and lives in Smithfield township, where her husband is following the farming pursuit.

Forest Milier received his education in the township schools and early in life began assisting in the work on the home farm. At the age of twenty-one years he received an inheritance of thirteen hundred dollars, and thereafter was employed at various labor until twenty-six years of age, when he bought eighty acres of land in Smithfield township. After farming this land for three years he sold it and bought a half interest in a farm of one hundred and sixty acres known as the James Clark farm, across from the Clark school. This land he operated a year, and then sold his interest in it to his wife's uncle, O. J. Camp. Then he rented this farm for nine years, making many improvements and spending about five hundred and fifty dollars on it.

In 1907, after the settlement of the father's estate, Mr. Miller bought the interest of the two brothers in forty-five acres of land in the southern part of the old homestead across from the Christian church in Smithfield township, and in April, 1913, he bought one hundred and sixty acres from the O. J. Camp estate, comprising the farm he originally rented.

Mrs. Miller received forty acres from her father's estate in 1908, and subsequently she bought forty acres more from her sister, Mrs. Maude Duncan, this land being now rented to Gobert Gaetz. In all his affairs Mr. Miller has been characterized by sound judgment and untiring energy, so that he has succeeded in achieving a genuine success where many others would have gained but mediocre results. He gave his personal attention to every detail in his farm work, and maintained his place at the place of highest agricultural excellence. He raises all the crops common to his locality, and also gives some attention to the handling of live stock, in which he has been very successful.

On December 25, 1901, Forest Miller was married to Eva Camp, the daughter of Aaron and Amanda (Hasselman) Camp, and to them has been born one child, Lloyd Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller, out of the kindness of their hearts, have adopted a daughter who is now known as Ethel (Hope) Miller. Politically, Mr. Miller is a Democrat, progressive in his ideas and is numbered among the men of advanced thought in that locality. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Ashley, and is held in the highest esteem by his fraternal brethren. He is one of those solid men of brain and substance so essential to the material growth and prosperity of a community and whose influence is willingly extended in behalf of every deserving enterprise that has for its object the advancement of the moral welfare of the locality. His success in life has been the legitimate result of consecutive effort, directed and controlled by good judgment and correct principles.

SAMUEL HARRISON DOWNEND.

Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote of the character of Samuel Harrison Downend, a well known and influential farmer and stock raiser of Keyser township, and he has not only been interested in the work of advancing his own individual affairs, but his influence is felt in the upbuilding of the community. He has been an industrious man all his life, striving to keep abreast of the times in every respect, and as a result every mile post of the years he has passed has found him further advanced, more prosperous, and with an increased number of friends.

Samuel Harrison Downend is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born on December 13, 1859, in Richland county, Ohio, and is the son of John and Sarah (Bechtel) Downend. John Downend, who also was born in Richland county, Ohio, on July 11, 1834, was the son of James and Eliza Downend, who were natives of Lincolnshire, England, from whence they came to America probably in May, 1834, locating in Richland county, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives on a farm. There their son John grew to manhood, and on February 10, 1859, married Sarah A. Bechtel, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on May 6, 1840, the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Harmon) Bechtel. On March 20, 1861, John Dowend and his wife came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating in Keyser township, where Mr. Downend had previously bought a tract of land in sections 7 and 8 in the southwestern part of that township, and here they lived until their deaths, acquiring a fine estate of one hundred and forty acres. They became the parents of four children, Samuel H.; Clara, deceased; Franklin, who died in infancy; and Charles E., the latter now living in Fort Wayne, and is a traveling salesman. The father of these children died on October 11, 1895, and his wife on October 6, 1882.

The subject of this sketch was reared under the parental roof and as soon as old enough took a hand in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm. He received his educational training in the district schools of that neighborhood, and at the age of twenty-two years he went west, where the following two years were spent. At the death of his mother Mr. Downend returned home and remained with his father and sister, having operated the home farm continuously since.

On March 11, 1885, Mr. Downend was married to Laura Houser, who was born in what was then the northern part of Butler township, now in Keyser township. Her death occurred on February 21, 1912, at the age of

RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL H. DOWNEND

forty-eight years. She was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Houser, and was born on May 30, 1865. She was a devoted wife, a loving mother, a good neighbor and highly esteemed by all who knew her. By her union with Mr. Downend she became the mother of four children: Harry E., born June 29, 1886, and who married Ella Clark, now lives in Garrett, and is the father of two children, Dorothy and Harriett; Walter E., born April 27, 1888, married Alta Lung, and has two daughters, Catherine and Laurine. He lives on the home farm with his father; Bertha, born January 17, 1890, married Perry Gump, and they live on the latter's farm near Mr. Downend's place; William J., born May 19, 1896, lives in Garrett, where he is employed in the United States Express Company and also farming.

Mr. Downend is an active supporter of the Democratic party and in 1908 was elected trustee of Keyser township, holding the office for a six-year term and being its present incumbent. He exercises in his official position the same business methods and enterprising spirit which has characterized his own affairs, and is performing the duties of his office to the full satisfaction of all concerned. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a man of kindly impulses and genial nature and because of his excellent qualities of character and the splendid success which he has attained, he is deserving of the high regard in which he is universally held throughout his section of the county.

SIMON PETER KOSHT.

There is nowhere a more beautiful farming country than the fertile rolling prairies of Wilmington township in DeKalb county. In the growing seasons of the year they present a rare picture, cattle grazing in the verdant pastures, fields of corn and oats waving in the breezes. Not only do they gratify the eye, but they as well richly reward the men who possess them and are the owners of the luxurious crops which they produce. And the farm of Mr. Kosht is unexcelled among the farms of Wilmington township.

Simon Peter Kosht is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Ashland county, Ohio, on August 24, 1858, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Lash) Kosht. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and his wife was born in Ohio. He came to the latter state from Pennsylvania and there met and married his wife. Afterwards, in 1866, they moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, settling in Union township, where he followed farming during the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife are now deceased. To them were born fifteen children, namely: Philip, Josiah and Harriett, who are deceased; George, Sarah, Eli, Simon P., Francis, David; Mary Ellen, deceased; Barbara Jane, deceased; William, Emma and Emmett, twins, and Cora.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and has followed farming since his boyhood days, to which vocation he was reared. His fine farm in Wilmington township comprises seventy-four acres of good, tillable land, on which he carries on general farming, raising a general line of crops, and in connection therewith a portion of his time and attention has been given to the raising of live stock, which in these modern days of intelligent farming is one of the most valuable auxiliaries to a well conducted farm. Mr. Kosht is progressive in his ideas, hesitating not to adopt new methods and discard the old when the change is found to be advantageous. He keeps his fences and buildings in good repair and buys the very best machinery, and is industrious and energetic in his personal habits, so that he has been enabled to reap a large reward for his labors.

On May 4, 1884, Simon P. Kosht and Elizabeth Grabill were united in marriage, the fruit of their union being two children, David R., who married Donna Engle, and Annie May, who became the wife of Don Hindeman, of Concord township, this county. Mrs. Kosht is the daughter of Abraham and Mary (Saylor) Grabill, the former a native of the German empire and the latter born in Pennsylvania. They became the parents of seven children, namely: David; Agnes, deceased; Katherine, Elizabeth, Jacob, Henry, and Anna, deceased. The parents of these children are also both deceased. They were residents of DeKalb county from 1863 up to the time of their death, and during this period they enjoyed the confidence and good will of all who knew them.

Mr. Kosht, in his political views, is in fair harmony with the platform and policies of the Democratic party, which he has supported ever since attaining his majority and he takes an active interest in advancing the party in this locality. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious affiliation is with the Christian chruch. He has been successful in his efforts, and is today not only one of the leading farmers of the township in which he resides, but occupies a prominent place among the solid and substantial men of the community. His character is such as to win for him in a marked degree the esteem and friendship of those who know him and all who meet him are favorably impressed.

JOHN DEIHL.

Prominent in the affairs of DeKalb county and distinguished as a citizen whose influence is extended far beyond the limits of the community honored by his residence, the name of John Deihl stands out a conspicuous figure among the successful farmers of the locality of which this volume treats. All of his undertakings have been actuated by noble motives and high resolves and characterized by breadth of wisdom and strong individuality, and his success and achievements but represent the result of fit utilization of innate talent in directing effort along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way.

John Deihl was born on May 8, 1865, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George and Nancy (Oba) Deihl. George Deihl was a native of Germany and a son of John and Elizabeth Deihl, who, in 1830, brought their family to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, George Deihl being at that time about six years old. He had a brother of precocious intellect and attainment, who, at the early age of eight years, was clerk at a sale in Germany. He never left the fatherland and died there. George Deihl was reared in Pennsylvania and there married Nancy Oba, a native of Bedford county, that state, and the daughter of John and Nancy (Bachtel) Oba. George Deihl died in Pennsylvania in November, 1889, and two years later his widow came to DeKalb county and made her home with her children until her death, which occurred on July 3, 1906.

John Deihl was reared to manhood in Pennsylvania, securing his education in the common schools of his home locality, and on September 9, 1879, he left home and came to DeKalb county, Indiana, where his father owned a farm in Richland township and there the subject has lived continuously since with the exception of about two years, which he spent back at his Pennsylvania home a short time after coming to this state. Upon coming to Indiana the second time he made his home for a while with the Oba family and while there met his future wife. She later moved to Abilene, Kansas, and there he went and married her in 1891. She had received a splendid education and had engaged in teaching school near her present home three years before she went west. Her maiden name was Emma C. Davidson, a sister of Henry Davidson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and in which will be found something of the family history. John Deihl, at the time of his marriage, owned a farm of forty acres in the northern part of Keyser township, near his present home, and on this place he lived until 1896, when he sold it and moved to near Haynes Corners. In 1896 he built his present home on the old farm formerly owned by his father and moved there in 1897, and has lived there continuously since. He is now the owner of over two hundred acres of splendid land in his home farm in Richland township, and in the operation of this place he has met with a well merited success, for he has so conducted his operations as to insure a successful outcome. He has carried on a general line of farming and in connection with agriculture has given considerable attention to the raising of live stock, having raised and sold more sheep than any other man in DeKalb county. In this line alone he has earned a wide-spread reputation and has done much to advance the interests of sheep-raising in this section of the state. He has made many permanent and substantial improvements on the home farm, all of which bear evidence to his enterprise and progressive spirit, and in the public and civic life of the community he is equally enterprising, giving his support to everything which promises to be of material, social or educational benefit to the community.

To Mr. and Mrs. Deihl have been born four children, George, Roy, Victor and Dorothy, all of whom are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Deihl move in the best social circles of the community, where they have long been numbered among the best citizens, and wherever known they are held in high esteem, for they possess to a marked degree qualities which win and retain friendship.

DAVID MILKS.

The following is a brief sketch of the life of one who, by close attention to business, has achieved marked success in the world's affairs and risen to an honorable position among the enterprising men of the county with which his interests are identified. It is a plain record, rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventure, no wonderful or lucky accident and no tragic situation. Mr. Milks is one of those estimable characters whose integrity and strong personality must force them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality upon the age in which they live.

David Milks was born on April 3, 1861, in Green county, Wisconsin, a son of Ezra and Sarah (Ronds) Milks. Ezra Milks, who was a native of New York state, went to Pennsylvania with his parents in young manhood and soon afterwards migrated to Wisconsin, where he followed agricultural pursuits during practically his entire life. He was born in 1820, and died at the Soldiers' Home in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1907, having been a veteran of the Civil war. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Ronds, was born in Massachusetts in 1827 and died in Wisconsin on June 7, 1909. Mr. Milks was the father of seven children, of whom three, Amos, Thomas and Hattie, were born of his first union, and four, Frank, Ruth, David and Ella (Mrs. Estes), to the second union. Mrs. Milks, the subject's mother, had a child, Martha, by a former marriage, she being now deceased.

David Milks was reared on the paternal homestead, receiving a common school education and following the vocation of farming during his early manhood years. In the spring of 1887 he went to Kansas, where he remained until 1902, being engaged in farming operations, and then came to Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and bought the Kimmel farm of one hundred and forty acres. In the fall of 1911 he bought a residence property in Ashley, this county, remodeling the same and moving into it in the spring of the following year, his son, Bert, taking charge of the farm. The latter place is one of the best farms in Smithfield township, being well drained and practically all under cultivation, very little timber being on the place. From the age of twelve years until he attained his majority Mr. Milks was reared by Arnold Bennett, who gave to him the same careful attention that he would have given to a son of his own blood. Mr. Milks has proven to be a man of broad, humanitarian impulses, and he has not only achieved a large success in his own personal affairs, but has also been successful as a citizen, giving the proper care and attention to those things which have for their object the advancement of the general welfare of the community.

On Christmas day, 1886, Mr. Milks was married to Maria, the daughter of Jacob and Angeline (Minert) Abley. Jacob Abley was a native of the little republic of Switzerland, where he remained until twenty-four years of age, when he emigrated to the United States and here followed the trade of a carpenter until his marriage, in September, 1859, to Angeline Minert. He was married in Wisconsin and there he settled on a farm. He followed agricultural pursuits there until his death, which occurred on April 18, 1897. By this union Mr. Abley became the father of six children, Mrs. Maria Milks, Cassie, Ida, Mrs. Lizzie Lewis, William and Mrs. Vera Marlcook. The mother of these children was a native of Indiana, born near Covington, Vermilion county, and died in Albany, Wisconsin, on July 28, 1906. To Mr. and Mrs.

Milks were born two children, Bert and George. The former married Georgia Conrad and lives on his father's farm, which he operates.

Politically, David Milks gives his earnest support to the Republican party, in the counsels of which he was a prominent figure for many years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Ashley. Religiously, he has for a number of years been a member of the Christian church, of which he has served as treasurer and is now one of its deacons. A man of kindly and charitable impulses, he breathes a spirit of optimism wherever he goes, and those who know him best hold him in the highest regard. A man of clean character, a good business manager and keenly alive to the highest and best interests of his community, he is entitled to that measure of confidence and regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

NOAH A. LUNG.

The biographies of the representative men of a county bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their family and of the community, and it is a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men in the ranks of whom may be found tillers of soil, mechanics, teachers, as well as lawyers, physicians, bankers and members of other vocations and professions. The subject of this sketch is distinctively one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives, and as such has made his influence felt among his fellow men and earned a name for enterprise, integrity and honor that entitles him to worthy notice in a work of the nature of this volume.

Noah A. Lung was born in Butler township, DeKalb county, December 23, 1862, the son of Samuel and Sarah Jane (Showers) Lung, the father a native of Ohio, born July 25, 1835, and died October 12, 1900, the mother born November 29, 1844, and died March 3, 1888. To them were born ten children: Charity, Noah A., Daniel, Perry, deceased; Thomas, William, Alice, deceased; Jeremiah, Paul, deceased, and Samuel, deceased. The subject of this sketch was given a good common school education, after which he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, and engaged in teaching for three years. Subsequently he took up the pursuit of agriculture and followed the same in Butler township until 1904, when he moved to Union township, where he farmed for five years, from there removing to Fairfield township, where he now resides. His landed possessions amount to one hundred and sixty acres. Noah Lung was married on July 28, 1886, to Sarah Hawk, daughter of Adam and Nancy (Johnson) Hawk. Adam Hawk was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1826, and died in 1878. He was a farmer all his life in Adams county, Indiana. His wife was born in Harrison county, Ohio, June 10, 1833, and she passed away February 3, 1904. The Johnson family were among the first settlers in Harrison county, Indiana. To Adam and Nancy Hawk were born seven children: Lemuel, deceased; John, deceased; A. J.; Rebecca, deceased; Mary, deceased; Sarah I. and Valentine. To the subject and wife have been born six children: Mabel married Henry Emme, of Union township; Jennie married Max Lower, of Toledo; Arthur is at home; Lulu married Herman Martz; Blanche married Paul Smith, of Sturgis, Michigan; Edna is at home.

Fraternally, Mr. Lung is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Auburn, having gone through the chairs of said lodge. He was elected and served as trustee of Butler township from November 10, 1900, to January 1, 1905. He was a member of the state militia for three years and performed service in the Pullman strike of 1893, for which he received a bronze medal for meritorious service.

CHARLES LEHMBACK.

The virile and wholesome blood of the fatherland, which has steadily flowed in all its enriching and purifying power into the arteries of every industry and occupation of this land, has probably been more marked in the development and uplift of agriculture than in any other vocation. With wholesome minds and sturdy bodies these welcome emigrants from the Kaiser's domain have formed a part of the vanguard of almost every band of pioneers fighting their way through forests dense, braving untold dangers and suffering severe privations that they might do their full share in making their adopted land the glorious nation it is today. No more worthy son of the Teutonic race could find a place in the pages of this work than he who forms the caption of this brief sketch. The phrase "a self-made man" has been so frequently abused and so carelessly applied that its full import is often lost, but the friends and acquaintances of the subject will readily grant, and insist, that, in all its broadest meaning, it but justly and truthfully describes the one whose life inspires this article.

Charles Lehmback was born August 25, 1841, in Germany, the son of Christian and Hanna (Geist) Lehmback. The father, Christian Lehmback, spent his entire life in Germany, where he died in 1841. He was a farmer all his life and was noted for being thrifty and progressive in his methods. The mother, also a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States when the subject was about twenty-six years of age, his two brothers also coming. They came to Auburn, which at that time was sparsely settled. The mother lived in Auburn with her son John until her death. To the subject's parents were born six children: Sophia, deceased; John, who lives in Auburn; Minnie; Reggie, or Regina, deceased; Mary, deceased, and Charles. The mother was married a second time, to Carl Kruse, whose decease occurred previous to her death. To this union was born one child, William, who lives in Auburn.

In December, 1868, Charles Lehmback was united in holy wedlock with Fredrekia, daughter of John Strube and Fredreka (Shultz) Strube, both natives of the fatherland, who came to America and located in Chicago, where they spent the balance of their days, John Strube passing away in 1902, his wife having preceded him across the dark river one year. To them were born six children: Fredrickia, Charles, Fred, John, Minnie and Lena (Mrs. Brochar).

To Mr. and Mrs. Lehmback have been born six children: Minnie; Frank, who lives in Garrett and is employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, is married and has three children; John, a carpenter, who is married and has four children, living also in Garrett; Lizzie is married to a Mr. Schulthess, retired, of Garrett, and they have had five children, two of whom are deceased; Liddie, who also lives in Garrett, married a Mr. Martz, who is employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and they have one child; Tillie is married to W. M. Miller, also a retired resident of Garrett.

Charles Lehmback worked in Auburn for nine years and lived for one year on a farm betwen Waterloo and Auburn. After leaving Auburn he came to Keyser township, and rented a farm of one hundred and ten acres, about one-half of which was in timber. He cleared a good portion of this timbered land and after renting the farm for twenty-two years he purchased the tract and is still engaged in active farming. He has built a comfortable residence on the place and the substantial outbuildings are also evidences of his thrift and energy. He has remodeled the barn and fenced and drained the land until it today stands as one of the best agricultural plants in the township and is an inspiring illustration of the old axiom, "where there's a will there's a way." In the development of this wild tract of timbered land into the model farm it is today, and in the struggles, hardships and trials incident thereto, he has been loyally assisted by his devoted helpmate, who with her honored spouse has the satisfaction of duty well done. They came to the farm with empty hands, but by keeping "everlastingly at it" they have prospered and have been rewarded with a goodly share of this world's goods.

Politically, Mr. Lehmback takes an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the German Methodist church, of which he is a trustee.

WILLIAM GOODWIN.

In the history of DeKalb county, as applying to the agricultural interests, the name of William Goodwin occupies a conspicuous place, for through a number of years he has been one of the representative farmers of Smithfield township, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities win success, sooner or later, and to Mr. Goodwin they have brought a satisfactory reward for his well-directed efforts, and while he has benefited himself in a material way, he has also been an influential factor in the educational, political and moral uplift of the community favored with his citizenship.

William Goodwin was born on August 24, 1856, on the old Goodwin homestead in section 33, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of Daniel and Susannah (Kiefer) Goodwin. Daniel Goodwin, who was a native of Ashland county, Ohio, emigrated to DeKalb county, Indiana, when about thirty years of age, coming with his wife and son in 1854. He bought two hundred and eight acres of land in the fall of the previous year, going then back to Ohio and bringing his family in May of the following year. With the exception of five years, when he lived in Waterloo, Mr. Goodwin gave his undivided attention to the operation of this land, having a renter on the place during his absence. After spending five years in Waterloo, Mr. Goodwin moved back to the farm, where his death occurred on July 2, 1903. He was twice married. After the death of his first wife, in the fall of 1854, he was married, on April 26, 1855, to Susannah Kiefer. By his first union were born two children, Phileman, deceased, and Henry A. Henry, who has never married, now lives with his stepmother on the home place, she being now about eighty-five years of age. By his second marriage Mr. Goodwin became the father of five children: William, the immediate subject of this sketch, Mrs. Eliza Dilgard, Mrs. Elmira Parnell, John and David. Eliza, who became the wife of Simon Dilgard, a farmer of Grant township, this county, is the mother of three children living and two deceased, those living being Raymond Curtis, Jaques and Vera; Elmira, who became the wife of Curtis Parnell, a farmer of Pleasantville, Iowa, is the mother of two children, Mrs. Sivalla Hickenbaugh and Mrs. Vesta McElrea; John, who is a traveling salesman and manager for the T. G. Norwall Company, of Sioux City, Iowa, married Irena Riachart, and they have two children, Odessa and Erwin, both of whom are married; David married Dora Smith, and is a farmer near Cedar Lake, Smithfield township, and they have four children living and one deceased, those living being Mrs. Nellie Danner, of Fort Wayne, Raymond, Mrs. Elmira Myers, of Fairfield township, this county, and Virgil. Susannah (Kiefer) Goodwin was a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, moving to Ohio with her parents when about eight years of age. After living in Wayne county, Ohio, about ten miles from Wooster, she became the wife of Daniel Goodwin, with whom she came to Indiana, and now makes a home for her stepson, as stated above.

William Goodwin was reared on the paternal homestead and has devoted practically his entire life to farming, the only exception being a period of about four years which he spent as a traveling salesman. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Goodwin bought fifty-seven and one-half acres of the home place, and in April, 1910, he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Grant township, near Waterloo, formerly known as the S. P. Klotz farm. Of this he deeded eighty acres to Daunt Updyke, a son-in-law, retaining forty acres in his own name. There were no improvements on the forty-acre tract, although the land had been cleared, and on March 10, 1912, he bought ten acres of the Seery farm adjoining his first purchase. He has tiled and drained his present farm, putting the soil in splendid condition, and has erected all the buildings which now render the place one of the most valuable of its kind in this township. The land is practically all now rented, as Mr. Goodwin retired in the spring of 1913, though he lives in the old farm residence. He has bought residence property in Waterloo and expects to move to that place in the spring of 1914.

On January 3, 1878, William Goodwin married Emma R. Shaffer, daughter of William and Rebecca (Francis) Shaffer, and to this union have been born six children, namely: One who died in infancy; Orpha A. became the wife of Daunt Updyke, a farmer of Grant township, near Waterloo, this county, and they have two children living, Carroll and Oliver, and one deceased; Vesta I. became the wife of Charles White, a farmer near Waterloo in Smithfield township, and they have two children, Francis and Robberta; Lulu E. became the wife of Ward Jackman, a farmer of Grant township; Helen B. lives at home, as does Francis W. Religiously, Mr. Goodwin is an earnest and faithful member of the Evangelical church at Waterloo, to which he gives a liberal support, being interested in its various activities and doing what he can to forward every worthy movement under its auspices. Genial and unassuming in manner, Mr. Goodwin has earned the high regard in which he is held in the community, he and his wife moving in the best social circles and, taking a broad view of men and events, he gives his support to all movements having for their object the advancement of the public welfare.

Reverting to the family history of Mrs. Goodwin, it may be stated that William Shaffer was born on July 26, 1827, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. When a young man he moved to Stark county, Ohio, with his parents, Simon and Margaret (Kinnard) Shaffer, and there followed his vocation of wagon-maker, though in later years he became a farmer and thresher. On August 15, 1850, William Shaffer married Rebecca A. Francis, who was born on December 27, 1833, in Madison county, Ohio, where their marriage occurred. From Ohio he removed to Harrison county, Missouri, in 1853, from there to Marion county, Iowa; from there the family came to DeKalb county, where Mr. Shaffer engaged in farming, operating his mother's farm of eighty acres in Richland township, and also ran a threshing machine outfit. His death occurred on February 3, 1890, and his wife died on January 27, 1864, at Centerville, Iowa. Just prior to his own death Mr. Shaffer moved into the home of his son, Oliver Shaffer, where his death occurred. He was hale and hearty up to the time of his decease, having worked just prior to his death in a carriage factory at Auburn, and also worked in a repair shop run by his cousin, John Shaffer. He was twice married, there being five children born by his union with Rebecca Francis, namely: Isaac N., deceased; Oliver E., Emma R., Clara I., Ida L. Of these, Clara I. married David Dilgard, a railroad engineer at San Antonio, Texas, and they have two children, Mrs. Olive Bateman and Mrs. Flora Anderson; Ida L. became the wife of Charles Lehmbeck, a railroad employe at Sedan, Indiana, and they have two children, Della and Milda. Oliver E. married Vesta F. Husselman October 2, 1883, and they had one child, Arthur, deceased. On February 26, 1874, Mr. Shaffer married Mary Ann Rohm, and to them were born two children, Nettie and John, both of whom are deceased.

CHESTER PRENTICE HODGE.

It is the dictate of our nature, no less than of enlightened social policy, to honor those whose lives have contributed in any way to the good of their community and their associates; to bedew with affectionate tears the silent urn of departed worth and virtue, to unburden the fullness of the surcharged heart in eulogium upon deceased benefactors, and to rehearse their noble deeds for the benefit of those who may come after us. It has been the commendable custom of all ages and all nations. Hence the following feeble tribute to one of nature's noblemen. In contemplating the many estimable qualities of the late Chester Prentice Hodge, industry and integrity appear as prominent characteristics—an integrity that no personal or other consideration could swerve, and an industry that knew no rest while anything remained undone. In the field of pedagogy Mr. Hodge stood in the front rank among his contemporaries, his reputation as an able, successful and popular educator far transcending the limits of his home county. His temper was calm and equable and his manners were emphatically those of the gentleman,—plain, simple, dignified,—despising sham and pretense of all kinds. His devotion to every duty was intense, while his perception of truth and worth was almost intuitive. In his estimate of these he was seldom mistaken, and while his opinions were strong, he was always open to conviction, and when satisfied that they were erroneous his concessions were graceful and unqualified. He was a man whom to know was to respect and admire, and his loss was keenly felt by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Chester Prentice Hodge was born at LeRaysville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of James and Keturah (Ransom) Hodge. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Ransom, was a son of Samuel Ransom, Sr., who was beheaded at the historic massacre of the Wyoming valley during the war of the Revolution. He was a prominent man in his community and a successful farmer, had served in the French and Indian war and in 1776 was commissioned captain of a company, being the second independent company attached to the Connecticut line. Rev. James Hodge, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Methodist circuit rider in Pennsylvania, and at the same time dealt in groceries and liquors, the two stocks being carried in conjunction in those days and considered a perfectly proper proceeding. He and his wife are both now deceased and lie buried in the cemetery at LeRaysville. Chester P. Hodge, who was born December 16, 1834, at LeRaysville, Pennsylvania, prepared for college at the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, that state. He then engaged in teaching school for a while, after which he became a student at Union College at Schenectady, New York, where he stood high in his classes, especially in mathematics and sciences, graduating with the degree of Master of Arts in June, 1862. In August of the same year Mr. Hodge enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the front, and in October, while near Poolsville, Maryland, with General Robinson's brigade, having been appointed assistant brigade quartermaster, he was seized with bilious colic, from which he nearly died. His recovery was so slow that late in December of that year he received an honorable discharge. His mother had died on November 21, 1862, and his father went to Towando, Pennsylvania, to live with his daughter, Priscilla Lee, who had become the wife of John H. Codding, at that time sheriff of Bradford county. The other sister, Sara Lucretia, went to live with her older brother, James W., who had been married eighteen months before and lived at Harrisburg. Taking his sister back with him, Mr. Hodge opened the abandoned house, brought his father to it, and they formed the family household until spring. On the 14th of April, 1863, Mr. Hodge married Julia E., only daughter of E. B. Mott, one of the pioneers and prominent citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, who had been at that time a resident of Auburn for almost twenty years. Mr. Hodge and his wife spent a year in LeRaysville, but his father died on November 5, 1863, and Mr. and Mrs. Mott were anxious to have their children with them in Auburn, especially as one son, Sheridan, was in the army, while the eldest son, Egbert B. Mott, Jr., and the youngest, John Grenville, were in California. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge reached Auburn, Indiana, on April 24th, just three weeks bfore the death of Sheridan, which occurred at Nashville. He had been wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. Here Mr. Hodge engaged in the pedagogical profession, and the many hundreds who, during a period of thirty years or more, profited by his instructions, are witnesses to the ability, energy and faithfulness which he brought to the discharge of his duties. As a teacher of mathematics he had few equals, and for clear, logical and forcible reasoning it was difficult to find his equal. As a man, he was honest, upright and pure, one whose judgment was unbiased by selfish motives. Modest and unassuming himself, he disliked pretension wherever he found it, but he was quick to recognize intelligence, integrity and genuine piety. Mr. Hodge was converted while young, united with the Methodist Episcopal church and remained a faithful member of that denomination for many years, but circumstances eventually persuaded him to join the Protestant Episcopal church, to which he became strongly attached and he was confirmed in 1874 and remained in that communion the rest of his life. A lover of music, he possessed a splendid singing voice and during most of his life he was a member of choirs, first in the Methodist and later in the Episcopal churches. His health had been gradually failing through many years and for almost three years prior to his death, which occurred on November 8, 1887, he had been disabled from regular work. His wife, Eugenia Mott, was born at Frederickstown, Ohio, on June 3, 1837, the daughter of Egbert Benson and Mary (Winterbottom) Mott, who, in 1843, moved with their four children to Auburn, Indiana, at which time Mrs. Hodge was but six years old. Here she was reared and passed her early womanhood except two or three years spent in completing her education at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, where she graduated in 1857. It was at this school that she first made the acquaintance of Chester Prentice Hodge, to whom she was married in April, 1863. She and her husband lived at various places in northern Indiana, where he was following his profession of teaching, but eventually located on the Mott farm north of Auburn, which was their home from that time for many years. Here her youngest child, Teresa, died in 1884. Her eldest living son, Egbert, at attorney of Chicago, died in 1893, and her mother also died in 1893. She spent the last few winters of her life in Kirkwood, Missouri, with her daughter, Julia M. Hodge, a teacher there, her death occurring at the latter place on January 8, 1912, at the age of seventy-four years. Of her nine children, she was survived by her daughter, Julia Mott, now a Bible teacher at Manila, Philippine Islands, and a son, Chester James, who lives on the old farm known as Greenhurst, in Union township, DeKalb county. She was a woman of unusual gifts and rare virtues. Her friends were many and her life of childlike faith was full of gracious ministrations to those about her, leaving behind her a host of blessed memories. She was a poet of exceptional facility of expression and a gift of reaching the heart, her poems being admirably written and possess rhythm and meter. The Mott family have for many years been prominent in American life, and Mrs. Hodge is related to several well-known people, Ann Winterbottom Stevens, a famous author, her aunt; John Grenville Mott, her only living brother, of Chicago, a man of affairs, well known in business circles and others of equal prominence. Specific mention to the Mott family is given elsewhere in this work, therefore further detailed mention of the family will not be made at this point.

JOHN S. POTTS.

From remote antiquity agriculture has been considered an honorable vocation, and in all ages men of sterling worth and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been tillers of the soil. The free, out-door life of the farm, besides inspiring new life and hope, has a tendency to develop and foster independence of mind and self-reliance, characteristic of strong, virile manhood, and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature amid the healthful labors of the field. From this fruitful soil and air spring in a large degree the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of America's great warriors, wise statesmen, renowned scholars and distinguished men of letters, as well as the great captains of industry and leaders in the domain of thought, were born and reared on the farm, and to this fact is largely due the eminence to which they have attained. The well-known subject of this review is one of DeKalb county's representative agriculturists and as such has met with deserved success. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow men and as a broad-minded, progressive citizen, fully abreast with the times, exercises a wholesome influence in the community, besides being a factor of no little weight in the public affairs of this township and county.

John S. Potts, of Fairfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, on January 31, 1864, and is the son of Wilson and Louisa (Pitman) Potts, both of whom were natives of the state of Ohio. Wilson Potts went to Illinois in a very early day, settling in Lawrence county, where he followed farming and where he became a prominent and respected man in the community. To him and his wife were born four children, Priscilla, Ella, John S. and Anna.

John S. Potts secured his education in the public schools of Lawrence county, Illinois, and at the age of twelve years came to DeKalb county, Indiana, making his home with John Potts. He was reared to the life of a farmer and has followed this vocation during all of his active years, in which he has been very successful and is now the owner of one hundred acres of land in Fairfield township, to the cultivation of which he is devoting himself assiduously and with practical ideas and up-to-date methods. He carries on mixed farming, raising all the crops common to this section of the country and also gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, which he has found to be a very important and profitable adjunct to farming.

In 1885 Mr. Potts was married to Barbara A. Ziegler, the daughter of

Samuel and Elizabeth (Melton) Ziegler, who were old and prominent families in DeKalb county. To Mr. and Mrs. Potts have been born the following children: Grover C., Cora M., Bessie E., Flossie M., Louisa E., John E., Samuel W., Vesta E. and Charley F.

Politically, Mr. Potts has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, in the success of which he has been an important factor, especially in local elections, and he is at present a member of the county council, in which position he is rendering efficient service to the county. He has succeeded in life because he possesses to a notable degree those qualities which will insure success in any undertaking, persistency in action, a clearly defined purpose and correct business methods, and because of these qualities and his high personal worth he has won an enviable standing in the community with which he has been identified for so many years.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

It is by no means an easy task to describe within the limits of this review a man who has led an active and eminently useful life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor and trust in the line of industries with which his interests are allied. But biography finds justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history, as the public claims a certain interest in the career of every individual and the time invariably arrives when it becomes advisable to give the right publicity. It is, then, with a certain degree of satisfaction that the chronicler essays the task of touching briefly upon such a record as has been that of the subject who now comes under this review.

Isaac M. Thomas, the well-known ice manufacturer of Auburn, is a native of Stark county, Ohio, where his birth occurred on October 16, 1841. The father, John Thomas, also a native of Ohio, was a prominent minister of the United Brethren church. He came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in the early days, settling on the Grogg farm, which he afterwards sold, and bought a farm near Feagle's Corners, Richland township, and subsequently they moved to Elkhart county, this state, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He also traveled as an ordained minister of the United Brethren church, going to various parts of the state, and was well and widely known as a successful minister of the gospel, doing much effective and valued work in this

MR. AND MRS. ISAAC M. THOMAS

line. As a farmer he also succeeded well, exercising fine judgment and being progressive in his ideas. His death occurred in 1905. He married Mary Grim, who also was a native of Stark county, Ohio, and whose death occurred in 1841. John Thomas was three times married, the first union being to Mary Grim, by whom he had three children, John, who died while serving in the army; Joseph, and Isaac M., the immediate subject of this review. By his second marriage, which was to Julia Ann Poules, who died in 1897, Mr. Thomas became the father of six children, Simon, David Henry, Elizabeth (deceased), Julia Ann, Mary and Jacob. Mr. Thomas was married a third time where he was residing in Kansas, and to this union were born two children, Benjamin and Amanda, both of whom live in Kansas.

Isaac M. Thomas came to DeKalb county in 1855, when about fourteen years of age, and gave his attention to farming pursuits until his marriage in 1865, when he engaged in the saw-mill business at Auburn. This line of business engaged his attention during the following six years, at the end of which period he became the station agent for the Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad, now known as the Lake Shore. He was the first agent appointed at this place and held the position four years. He then engaged in the threshing business in this township, running the threshing outfit for twelve seasons, and also engaged to some extent in farming. He then retired from the threshing business and again entered the saw-mill business, which engaged him for about eight years. At the end of that period he sold his saw-mill interest and engaged in the manufacture of artificial ice near Auburn, then known as Auburn Junction. This business, which is now in its eighth year, has enjoyed a healthy and steady growth from the beginning, and is now one of the most important industrial concerns in this locality. Mr. Thomas has as partners in his enterprise his sons, John C. and Arthur L.

Mr. Thomas is an intelligent and well-read man, having supplemented a good common school education with two terms in the Auburn high school, after which he engaged in teaching school for two terms prior to his marriage, he then taking a live interest in local public affairs, and from 1872 to 1876 rendered efficient service as trustee of Union township. Politically, he is an active supporter of the Prohibition party, believing the temperance question to be the greatest issue now before the American people. Religiously, he is a member of the Church of God at Auburn, and is an ordained minister in this church, being also an elder in the church, in which he is active and influential.

In 1865 Isaac M. Thomas was married to Sophia Buss, the daughter of Christian and Margaret (Staley) Buss. Mr. Buss was born in Switzerland, and as a young man came to America, locating first in Ohio, where he followed the carpenter trade, which he had learned in his native land. He married Margaret Staley in Ohio, and continued to follow his vocation until coming to Richland township, DeKalb county, where he engaged in the erecting of barns. He here bought eighty acres of land on which he engaged in farming, and also ran a saw-mill. The farm which he purchased has on it an old water power saw-mill, which he later replaced with steam power. This saw-mill is still standing and is in operation the greater part of the time. Mr. Buss died in the summer of 1867 on his home farm in Richland township. His wife, who also was a native of Switzerland, came to America with her father and two brothers, who located in the state of Ohio, where her marriage occurred. She died in 1874. To this union were born thirteen children: Sophia, Christian, Samuel; Henry, deceased; Mrs. Mary Sherlock, who lives in Auburn, Indiana; Mrs. Clara Lahnum, who is a widow and lives with her sister, Mary, in Auburn; Maggie; Ida, deceased; and there were five others who died in infancy and youth. Mr. Buss was an active Democrat in his political affiliations, and took a live interest in local affairs, though he never held public office. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have been born six children: Laura Margaret, deceased; John; Mrs. Viola Kessler, who lives near Auburn, Indiana, and is the mother of one child, Arthur; Saloma, at home; and Vesta, who died in infancy. Saloma has for four years been connected with the office of the ice plant.

Mr. Thomas is a man of kindly impulses, and because of the splendid relations that he has sustained with those about him he enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and regard of the community. Even-tempered, scrupulously honest in all his relations with life, hospitable and charitable, his many kindly deeds have been actuated chiefly from his largeness of heart, rather than from any desire to gain the approval of his fellow men. His record is too familiar to the readers of this work to require a fulsome encomium here, for his life speaks for itself in stronger terms than the biographer could employ in polished periods.

John C. Thomas was born on January 19, 1869, at Auburn, and lived with his parents until 1889, when he went to Topeka, Kansas, as operator and became manager for the Postal Telegraph Company, which position he held successfully for fifteen years. In 1904 he returned home and immediately engaged in the saw-mill business with his brother, Arthur, and his brother-in-law. He later went into business with his father and brother Arthur in the ice manufacturing business, and they are still actively engaged in this enterprise. At the same time he is continuing the saw-mill business with his brother and brother-in-law, W. H. Kessler. Mr. Thomas is a man of good education, having attended the common schools and also learning the telegraph profession, which he followed, as above stated, for many years, enjoying the confidence of his employers and holding high official position with his company. Politically, he is a Republican. On May 15, 1894, John C. Thomas married Maggie Aldridge, the daughter of John and Sidena (Innis) Aldridge, and to them have been born five children, Marie, George, Ralph, Mary, who died in infancy, and Margaret Grace.

Arthur L. Thomas was born on November 7, 1872, at Auburn, and received a good practical education in the common schools of his home neighborhood. His first active business was in connection with a saw-mill, in which he took a one-third interest and later bought a one-third interest in the ice business which had been established by his father, and is still actively engaged in both enterprises. He is a man of industrious habits, good business judgment, and because of his upright character and genial nature he enjoys the friendship of all who know him. Politically, he is a Republican, though with no political aspirations. In 1905 Arthur L. Thomas married Maude Musser, the daughter of Jacob and Levina (Rock) Musser, and they have two children, Arnold and Charles V.

ORLANDO ELLIOTT.

It is with marked satisfaction that the biographer adverts to the life of one who has attained success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of calm, consecutive endeavor or of sudden meteoric accomplishments, must abound in both lesson and incentive and prove a guide to young men whose fortunes and destinies are still matters for the future to determine. The subject of this sketch is distinctively one of the representative agriculturists of DeKalb county. For a number of years he directed his efforts toward the goal of success and by patient continuance in well doing succeeded at last in overcoming the many obstacles by which his pathway was beset, and is today considered one of the foremost farmers of the county.

Orlando Elliott was born on November 12, 1859, in Coshocton county, Ohio, and is a son of Nathan and Jane (Ling) Elliott. Nathan Elliott, who was also born in Coshocton county, Ohio, followed farming pursuits throughout his active life, and when the subject of this sketch was about five years of age, or in 1864, the family came to DeKalb county, where the father bought eighty acres of land in Fairfield township in 1867 and moved onto the same. However, he sold this farm and bought one hundred and twenty acres known as the Barker farm, near Summit, and lived there until about 1898, when he sold this tract to John Conrad and moved to Jackson county, this state, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land to which he moved; but resided there only a few weeks, when, in the spring of 1901, his death occurred. He was one of the first settlers in DeKalb county, the journey from Ohio having been made by wagon to this locality, the mother and children coming by train. Jane (Ling) Elliott was also born in Coshocton county, Ohio, and her death occurred on the Barker farm near Summit in 1880. She was a hard-working woman, a true helpmate to her husband, and her loss was keenly felt by him and the surviving children. They became the parents of ten children, namely: Mary, deceased; Orlando, the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Nancy D. Rufner; Emma, deceased; Mrs. Zora Meek; John, deceased; James; Jesse; Cora, deceased, and Jennie, who died in infancy.

Orlando Elliott was reared under the parental roof and secured a good, practical education in the common schools of his home neighborhood. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and followed this vocation practically all of his active years. At one time he owned forty acres of land east of Summit which he traded for his present farm of eighty acres in 1895, and eventually he bought twenty acres additional off of the John Gramling farm adjoining his own tract. The latter purchase included a barn which Mr. Elliott moved to his present farm and remodeled it. Mr. Elliott is progressive in his agricultural methods, giving proper attention to every detail of his work, and has maintained his farm at the highest standard of agricultural excellence, the buildings being kept in good repair, the soil well-drained and tiled, and the fences in good shape, so that the whole estate presents a pleasing aspect to the passer-by. The residence which was on the farm when he bought it is a large brick structure, well-arranged, and provided with modern conveniences, and it is considered one of the best homes in that section of the township.

On March 7, 1881, Orlando Elliott was united in marriage with Eliza A. Gramling, daughter of John and Mageline (Fretz) Gramling. John Gramling was born in Pennsylvania, but in his youth moved from that state to Stark county, Ohio, thence to DeKalb county by wagon and canal boat, coming here when quite young. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and also gave some attention to the vocation of carpentering, at which he was an expert. He owned forty acres of land near Summit, to which he gave intelligent direction, and was numbered among the enterprising and influential citizens of his locality. He is now deceased. His wife, whose maiden name was Mageline Fretz, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and came to DeKalb county in 1854 when about twelve years of age. She is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have been born twelve children, namely: Carl, deceased; Mrs. Mary Mageline Lemmon; Mrs. Elsie Greer, deceased; Mrs. Lulu Zonker; John, deceased; Walter, deceased; Mrs. Blanche Gonser, Jesse, Jennie, Mildred, Clarence and Edna.

Politically, Mr. Elliott is an active supporter of the Republican party, and has been prominent in local affairs, having ever given his support to every movement looking to the advancement of the welfare of the community in general. Religiously, he is an earnest member of the Christian church, to which he gives a liberal support, while in all things relating to the moral, social or educational advancement of the community, he is an active figure. Mr. Elliott is descended from sterling old stock, his father having evidenced patriotism of the highest order when on November 14, 1863, he enlisted at Camp Chase, in Company A, Sixty-ninth battalion Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned as second lieutenant, February 6, 1864, and served under General Grant until his muster out on the 13th of September, 1864, he having enlisted forty-one days service.

ADAM LEINS.

In examining the life records of self-made men it will invariably be found that indefatigable industry has constituted the basis of their success. True, there are other elements which enter in and conserve the advancement of personal interests, perseverance, discrimination and mastering of expedients, but the foundation of all achievement is earnest, persistent labor. At the outset of his career the subject of this review recognized this fact and did not seek any royal road to the goal of prosperity and independence, and the result is that he is now numbered among the progressive, successful men of DeKalb county.

Adam Leins was born October 19, 1875, the son of John G. and Rosena

(Miller) Leins, both natives of Germany, the subject first seeing the light of day in Noble county, Indiana. John G. Leins arrived in America when he was a young man and after locating in DeKalb county endured the struggles and hardships of home-making, he finally being successful and earning the respect and admiration of his fellowmen. To the father and his faithful helpmate were born twelve children: Mrs. Roseta Schurr lives in Richland township; Mrs. Mary Hovarter is deceased; Mrs. Kathren Schoup lives in Richland township; George F. and Henry also live in Richland township; William lives in Fairfield; John F. lives in Richland township; Manda is deceased; David lives in Fairfield; Adam; two children died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch secured his education in the common schools of DeKalb county and followed farming in his younger days. He served two terms as township assessor in Richland township, having been elected to that responsible office on the Democratic ticket.

On January 6, 1898, occurred the marriage of Mr. Leins to Myrtle A. Rohm, she being the daughter of Simon and Lydia (Treesh) Rohm, he a native of Knox county, Pennsylvania, and she of Stark county, Ohio. To Simon and Lydia Rohm were born five children. Mr. and Mrs. Leins have been blessed by the birth of three children: Audrey A., who was born February 2, 1899; Ralph A., born March 11, 1903, and Roy C., born September 23, 1913.

Mr. Leins is at present the owner of eighty acres of land, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. The place has been improved by the erection of convenient and substantial buildings and the general appearance of the farm indicates that an up-to-date and progressive man is at its head. The Lutheran church receives the active encouragement and support of the subject and family. Politically, he is allied with the Democratic party.

ARTHUR G. DANIELS.

The subject of this review is one of the sturdy spirits who has contributed largely to the material welfare of the community where he resides, being a farmer and stock raiser, and as a citizen he is public spirited and progressive in all that the terms imply. For a number of years Mr. Daniels has been actively identified with the agricultural interests of DeKalb county, and he is the owner of a very desirable landed estate in Smithfield township.

Arthur G. Daniels was born on the old Daniels farm in section 26, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on August 13, 1854, and is the son of Reuben G. and Susanne (Hallabaugh) Daniels. Mr. Daniels was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the district schools of the community, his vacation periods being employed in assisting his father in his farm work. After his marriage in 1875 Mr. Daniels farmed the home place on shares with his father, he and his wife residing in the old home, as his mother had died several years prior. He continued farming on shares until May 19, 1887, when he bought the home farm of one hundred and sixty acres from his father and gave untiring devotion to its cultivation and improvement. A few years later he bought thirty-eight acres adjoining his farm on the south and is thus now the owner of about two hundred acres of as fine farming land as can be found in DeKalb county. He is not satisfied with mediocre accomplishments in any line and has not only maintained the productive capacity of his farm up to the highest standard, but has also given some attention to the aesthetic side of life, maintaining the home in such a way as to make it attractive to the passer-by and also to the family. The large and well arranged house is set amidst a cluster of fine shade trees, while the lawn is well kept and ornamented with shrubbery, the interior of the house being characterized by tasteful furnishings and an air of comfort which appeals to the caller. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels move in the best social circles of the community and in their own home the spirit of old-time hospitality is ever in evidence.

On September 25, 1879, Arthur G. Daniels was married to Mary Lucinda Frazer, who was born in Williams county, Ohio, and is the daughter of Jacob Israel and Lydia (Spangler) Frazer, who are mentioned on other pages in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have been born three children, namely: Pearl is the wife of Walter E. Fretz, a furniture dealer and undertaker of Sidney, Ohio, and they have a son, Robert; Mabel is the wife of LaRoy Waterman, of Hudson, Indiana, where he is cashier of the Hudson Bank, and they are the parents of two sons, Ross and Neal; Hazel, who is at home with her parents, is attending high school at Waterloo and will graduate in the spring of 1914.

In the civic life of his community Mr. Daniels has long been an important and influential factor, being an ardent advocate of temperance principles and of public righteousness, in the interests of which he has long taken an active part. He and his wife are members of the Barker Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which they are interested and to which they contribute of their means. Fraternally, Mr. Daniels is a member of Lodge No. 205, Knights of Pythias, at Waterloo, in the work of which he is interested. He is a well educated, symmetrically developed man and keeps abreast of the times in his knowledge of current thought, and because of his earnest life, high attainments, well rounded character and large influence he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

ANDREW SCHIFFLI.

DeKalb county, Indiana, is characterized by her full share of enterprising and progressive farmers, who have been the mainstay and backbone of the wonderful development which has marked this section of the state during the past few decades, and today among this class stands Andrew Schiffli, whose finely improved and cultivated farm lies in Smithfield township, where he enjoys a high standing among his fellow citizens.

Andrew Schffli was born on January 25, 1874, in Alsace, Germany, which formerly, however, belonged to France, and is one of nine children born to John and Victoria (Hahn) Schiffli, both also natives of Alsace, the father born in 1837 and the mother in 1844, the latter being a daughter of George Hahn. John Schiffli and Victoria Hahn were married in their native country, and in 1881 they and their children came to the United States, at which time the subject of this sketch was but seven years of age. Andrew well remembers a stormy day on shipboard during their voyage when, because of the high waves which broke over the ship, the passengers were not allowed on deck. However, he disregarded orders and went out to the end of the deck, where he ran great danger of being washed overboard. He was found by a sailor, who gave him a liberal spanking and sent him to a safer spot. Upon their arrival in the United States, the Schiffli family came at once to DeKalb county, where the father bought twenty acres of land in the northern part of Smithfield township, about one-half mile south of the county line. After remaining there four years he sold that place and bought forty acres of land in section 11, on which only about seven acres had been cleared and on which was a big house. The greater part of the land was covered with swamp water and brush, and so bad was the condition that the cows mired in the barn lot. In the hope of improving the condition they moved the house, log at a time, to a better location, and gave their attention to the ditching and draining of the soil. At the beginning it was necessary to go through water waist deep to get the cows. Eventually by tireless effort, conditions were improved, and when, about fifteen years ago, the big ditch was put through their land, the soil rapidly became more cultivable, and now the farm is one of the best in the locality. From the time they came to this land until 1900, it took about all the efforts of the family, including the help given by the boys who worked in the shops, to pay off eight hundred dollars owing on the purchase of the farm. In 1900 Mr. Schiffli built a good bank barn; in 1902 a splendid house, and in 1903, a hog house. They are now prospering and reaping the result of their former years of strenuous endeavor. The farm is well supplied with all the implements necessary for intelligent labor and, under the wise direction of Mr. Schiffli, the farm is one of the best in the township. To John and Victoria Schiffli were born nine children, namely: Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Bapst, of Garrett; Matthias, who owns ninety-two and one-half acres in the eastern part of Smithfield township; Andrew, the immediate subject of this sketch; Emil, who owns a farm north of Barker's church; August, who lives on the home farm; Ada, the wife of Louis Steinkohl, of South Bend, Indiana; Theresa, Mary and Louise, who are unmarried; Theresa at home; Mary and Louise, residing at South Bend, and one child, a boy, who died in Alsace in early infancy. The father of these children died in 1908, and his widow is still residing on the home farm.

Andrew Schiffli lived at home until attaining his majority, having ably assisted his father in the efforts to reclaim the farm and he secured what education was possible in the district schools. After arriving at legal age he started work on his own account in the railroad shops at Garrett, where he remained nine years, and then during the following four years he engaged in farm work by the month. After his marriage in 1908 he began farming on the Taylor farm in Franklin township, but two years later moved to the George Shoner farm in section 13, Smithfield township, where he is now engaged in the operation of one hundred and forty-three acres of land. His early farming efforts under his father's direction were strenuous years, but they well qualified him for the later duties of life, and now he is achieving a splendid success under favorable conditions. He keeps his farm up-to-date in all particulars, using none but the best of farming implements, keeping high grade live stock and giving his personal attention to every detail of the farm work. Steady, industrious and exercising sound discretion in his labors, he so maintains the fertility of the soil as to realize abundant crops, and among his fellow agriculturists he is held in esteem because of the splendid success he has achieved.

In 1908 Mr. Schiffli married Katie Shoudel, the daughter of Michael Shoudel, and to them have been born two children, Agnes and Wilfred. Mr. and Mrs. Schiffli and their children are members of the St. Michael's Catholic church, in the success of which they are interested and to which they contribute of their means. Mr. Schiffli has gained his success through his own efforts, is regarded as a man of splendid character and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

GEORGE MAY.

It is proper to judge of the success and the status of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in his church, at his devotions, hear his views on public questions, observe the outcome of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization and thus become competent to judge of his merits and demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know his worth, because, as has been said, "Actions speak louder than words." In this county there is nothing heard concerning the subject of this sketch but good words. He has passed so many years here that his worth is well known, but it will be of interest to run over the busy events of his life in these pages.

George May was born on January 5, 1854, in Erie county, New York, and is a son of Valentine and Magdalene (Kuhn) May. Both of these parents were born in Alsace, France, where Valentine grew to maturity and spent seven years in the French army. About 1850 he came to America with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rhinehart May, locating in Erie county, New York. There, after reaching the years of maturity, he married Magdalene Kuhn, the daughter of Anthony and Christina Kuhn, and there he spent the remainder of his life, being engaged in farming, his death occurring on May 1, 1903. His widow is still living and resides at the old home in Erie county, being now eighty-two years old. Mrs. May's mother, Christina Kuhn, died on May 5, 1911, at the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. Christina, the mother of Mrs. Christina (Steinmetz) Kuhn, lived to be one hundred and ten years old. She died three days after the battle of Wurth, where the Prussians so decisively defeated the French, her death being caused by fright when the house in which she was living was shot to pieces over her by the cannon balls of the conflicting armies. She had practically been free of illness during her entire life.

George May remained at the parental homestead in Erie county, New York, until twenty-four years old, having received his education in the district schools of that locality. In young manhood he learned the blacksmith's trade and was busily engaged at the forge, his early life being characterized by persistent industry. In February, 1877, he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating in Smithfield township, where for a year or two he farmed on shares. In April of the year of his arrival here he married Agnes Shoudel, the daughter of Matthias Shoudel and sister of Michael L. Shoudel, whose sketch appears in this work. She was born in Chicago and was brought to this locality when about two weeks old, her parents settling in Smithfield township among the early pioneers. About five years after his marriage George May bought the farm where he now resides in section 14, Smithfield township, and to this he has since devoted himself with the most persistent energy and with very gratifying results. The land which he owns is characterized by great fertility, a quality which he has maintained by careful rotation of crops and fertilization when necessary and he has made many substantial and permanent improvements, having erected most of the buildings and rebuilt the barns. The general condition of his farm bespeaks for the proprietor a spirit of thrift and progress which have won for him a conspicuous place among the county's most enterprising agriculturists.

Mr. May is a citizen of broad views and of public spirit and one who takes pride in the progress of his township and the enhancement of the public weal. In 1900 he was elected township assessor and served in this office four years and also served one year as a member of the county council, having been elected in 1904, but resigning at the end of one year's service. He is the solicitor for Smithfield township for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company for DeKalb county and also for the Mutual Cyclone Insurance Company of Indiana, and in this line is building up a large business. Politically, he is a Democrat just as long as his party insists on putting up good men for office, but is independent when it comes to the choice of men for whom he shall vote.

To Mr. and Mrs. May have been born the following children: Mike, who lives in Buffalo, New York, married Carrie Housworth, and they have three children, Marian, Gertrude and Arthur; Lena is the wife of Andrew Zircher, who lives north of Summit in Smithfield township, and they have three children, Michael, Christina and Mary; John, who lives west of his father, married Mary Dapp, and they have two children, Agnes and Esther;

Kate is at home with her parents; Annie is the wife of George Delucenay, of the northern part of Smithfield township, and has four children, Frances, Elmer, Leo and Mary; Mary is at home with her parents. Mr. May and his family are active members of the Catholic church, of which he was the youngest member when it was organized in this locality and of which he has been an earnest supporter and attendant since. Mr. May and his wife move in the best social circles of the community and are extremely popular. Mrs. May is a lady of refinement and culture, her unassuming manner, charming personality and excellent traits of character gaining for her the friendship of all who meet her. Mr. May is an honest and upright man of the strictest integrity and nobly has he earned the wholesome reputation which is his.

FRANK WALKER.

DeKalb county is favored in numbering among its enterprising farmers and progressive men of affairs the well known and highly esteemed gentleman to a brief review of whose life and achievements we now direct attention, his well improved and valuable farm being one of the attractive places of Smithfield township, where he has maintained his home for many years.

Frank Walker was born in March, 1877, on the well known Walker farm in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of Eli and Susan (Wilderson) Walker. Eli Walker was born in 1844, in Smithfield township, this county, and was the son of John R. and Catherine (Krumrine) Walker, the former of whom was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and whose father was a native of England. Catherine Krumrine was of German descent. Eli Walker was reared on the home farm, and in 1866 married Susan Wilderson, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, the daughter of Martin and Barbara (Crook) Martin, she having come to DeKalb county with her parents in about 1851. They located in Smithfield township on a farm adjoining the Walker place. After his marriage Eli Walker farmed on shares on the old home farm for three years, and in 1872 bought the farm where he now lives a short distance north of Waterloo, where he has resided for over forty years. He put in many years of hard and strenuous labor during the pioneer period and when but a youth he hauled many loads of wheat to Fort Wayne with oxen, the trip requiring three days and but few houses being passed on the way. The roads were only trails and were in such a condition that at two hills on the journey he was compelled to carry half of the load uphill a sack at a time. He has for many years been active in the Democratic party, having held various offices, was supervisor for two years, justice of the peace for fourteen years, and a member of the board of county commissioners for one term. To him and his wife were born six children, namely: Mary, the wife of William Bachtel, lives one and one-half miles west of Eli Walker, and they have two sons, Harry and Verne; Dora, the widow of Douglas Kelly, who was killed by a falling tree about ten years ago, and left one son, Walker Kelly, and a daughter, Emma; his widow afterwards married Clark Campbell and lives near her father; the daughter, Emma, died from the effects of scalding in 1913; Laura is the wife of Bert Campbell, and lives three-quarters of a mile north and one mile west of her father, and they have two sons, Edward and Jerry; Ceranda is the wife of David Hamman, and they have two children, Lester and Mabel; Frank married Dora Gfellers, and they have three sons, Floyd, Russell and Carl; Daisy is the wife of Wid Childs, and they live on the home place with her father, and have a son, Ralph. Eli Walker is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic order, while he and his wife belong to the Pythian Sisters and the Order of the Eastern Star.

Frank Walker was reared on the farm of his father, where he remained until twenty-two years of age. He secured his preliminary training in the district schools and afterwards attended the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, Indiana. When he was twenty-one years of age he rented a farm and operated it on shares with his father. The next year he bought eighty acres of his father's farm and on this he now resides, and to the cultivation of which he gives his undivided attention. Progressive and up-to-date in his ideas, he has made many permanent and substantial improvements on the place, which is now numbered among the best farms in the community. In 1900 Mr. Walker built the splendid residence in which he now resides, and three years later erected a large and commodious bank barn, besides which he has made many other improvements which have added to the value and attractiveness of the farm. In 1906 he bought eighty acres from W. H. Leas, adjoining his father on the south, and is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres lying in close proximity, one hundred and thirty acres of which is under active cultivation.

On January 10, 1900, Frank Walker was married to Dora Gfellers, the daughter of Fred and Mary Gfellers, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work, and to this union have been born three children: Floyd, born December 12, 1900; Russell, born August 18, 1904, and Clark, born August 10, 1908.

Fraternally, Mr. Walker is an active and appreciative member of the Knights of Pythias, and in his daily life endeavors to exemplify the sublime teachings of that order. He has been successful in his financial affairs and lives in a home which is characterized by furnishings of taste and elegance, and among the luxuries which he enjoys is an up-to-date automobile, this being but one of the many things which characterize him as a man of progressive tendencies. He has attained success through his own efforts, having been dependent practically upon his own resources since attaining manhood, and because of his business success, integrity of character and genial disposition he has won and retains a host of warm personal friends throughout this section of the county.

ELI WALKER.

This venerable and honored pioneer of DeKalb county is approaching the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but is still hale and vigorous and finds a full measure of contentment and serenity as the shadows of his life begin to lengthen from the west. He has made his days count for good, has acquired a competency and is satisfied in that he has done the best possible and has wronged no man in thought, word or deed. He has been a life-long resident of DeKalb county and has here acquired a good farm, reclaiming much of the land himself and being one of the sterling old citizens of this locality.

Eli Walker was born in 1844 in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of John R. and Catherine (Krumrine) Walker. John R. Walker was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and was there reared and married to Catherine Krumrine, who was born in Maryland in 1810. In 1835 they moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, and lived there until their removal to DeKalb county in 1844, when Mr. Walker bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 35, Smithfield township. Mr. Walker's father, Nicholas Walker, was a distiller and in his youth he had learned the business and followed it a number of years in Ohio. He was a native of England. Catherine Krumrine was the daughter of George Krumrine and wife, both of whom were naitves of Germany. When John R. Walker purchased his land in Smithfield township it was as the Indians had left it, with no improvements whatever and a very small patch of ground cleared. There he made his permanent home, cleared and cultivated the soil, and spent the remainder of his life, he and his wife dying there. They were the parents of seven children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Mrs. Sarah Vogtman, Manuel, Amanda McEntarfer; Lydia, who died in infancy; Humphrey, who died in boyhood; Eli and George. Of these, only Eli, George and Mrs. Vogtman are living.

Eli Walker was reared on the home farm, where he lived until his marriage in 1866, when for three years he farmed on his father's place on the shares. In 1872 he bought the farm where he now lives, located a short distance north of Waterloo, which has been his home for more than four decades. He retains a strong recollection of many of his experiences in pioneer days, among which is the fact that when a youth of but fourteen or fifteen years he hauled many loads of wheat to Fort Wayne with oxen, the trip requiring three days and but few houses passed on the way. Two hills over which he journeyed were so steep and rugged that he found it necessary to carry half the load uphill a sack at a time. In those early days the only roads were blazed trails and Mr. Walker well remembers the first train that went through on the Airline railroad. Mr. Walker at one time owned three eighty-acre tracts of good land, but he has let his children have all but eighty acres, which he retains on the home place.

In 1866 Eli Walker was married to Susan Wilderson, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, the daughter of Martin and Barbara (Cronk) Wilderson. She came to DeKalb county with her parents about 1851, they locating in Smithfield township on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Walker. There her parents made their permanent home and there her father died. His widow and children then spent five years in Elkhart, but at the end of that period returned to DeKalb county and the mother resided in Grant township until her death. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker have been born the following children: Mary, wife of William Bachtel, and they have two sons, Harry and Verne; Dora is the widow of Douglas Kelly, who was killed by a falling limb about ten years ago, leaving a son, Walker, and a daughter, Emma, and the widow afterwards became the wife of Clark Campbell, and she lives near her father; Laura is the wife of Bert Campbell, of this township, and they have two sons, Edward and Jerry; Ceranda is the wife of David Hamman, who is represented elsewhere in this work, and they have two children, Leslie and Mabel; Frank, who married Dora Gfellers, living north of Mr. Walker, has three children, Floyd, Russell and Carl; Daisy is the wife of Williard

Childs, and lives on the home place with her father, and they have two children, Ralph and Hazel.

For many years Mr. Walker was very active in the support of the Democratic party and held a number of important local offices, including that of supervisor for two years, justice of the peace for fourteen years and in the fall of 1907 was elected as a member of the board of county commissioners, assuming the duties of his office in January, 1909, and serving until January, 1911. During this term he helped prepare the plans for a new court house and a new building at the county farm, and so conducted his official duties as to avoid any cause for criticism. It is noteworthy that upon the completion of the new building at the county farm it was discovered that he and his associates had completed it at a much less cost than the original appropriation. Fraternally, Mr. Walker is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his wife belong to the Pythian Sisters and the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Walker has been first of all an honorable and upright citizen of noble aim and worthy purpose, progressive in his ideas and enterprising in carrying out his well-devised plans. He has literally grown up with the county in which he was born and has witnessed its remarkable growth and development, contributing of his energies the meanwhile to bring about the high state of civilization for which DeKalb county is now distinguished. All movements having for their object the advancement of the public welfare have received his cordial endorsement, and his influence has ever been potent for good in his community and to those with whom he has had business or other relations. As a neighbor or citizen, as a husband and father, he has been all that he should be in these several capacities and his career may be studied with profit by the young man whose character is yet to be formed and life work achieved.

WILLIAM WOLFE.

There is no calling, however humble, in which enterprise and industry, coupled with a well directed purpose, will not be productive of some measure of success and in the pursuit of agriculture the qualities mentioned are quite essential. Among the well known and highly respected farmers of DeKalb county who have attained to a definite degree of success in their line and who, at the same time, have greatly benefited the community in which they live, is the gentleman to a review of whose character the reader's attention is now directed.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM WOLFE

William Wolfe was born on February 24, 1866, on the old Wolfe homestead in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where he was reared and he received his education in the Franklin Center school. He has never made but one move from the old homestead and that was to the place where he now resides. His father died when the subject was but eighteen years old and thereafter he lived with his mother five years, or until his marriage in 1889, and then he and his wife lived on the old homestead until the year 1901, in which year Mr. Wolfe moved to his present attractive place of forty acres in Franklin township, where he now resides. This place when he acquired it was without improvements of any sort, the farm being badly run down, but by dint of the most persistent energy, strenuous effort and sound judgment he has improved the farm, increased its fertility and by proper attention to its operation has developed it into one of the good farms of the township. In addition to his own operations, he is associated with his brother, Samuel, in the operation of a corn husker and wood saw and other lines which are required by the farmers of the community and they have been successful in these things. Mr. Wolfe has built a fine barn, thirty-two by forty-four feet in dimensions, has set out an orchard, erected many substantial fences and in all things possible has made his farm what it should be.

On February 17, 1889, at Waterloo, Indiana, Mr. Wolfe was married to Minnie Gurtner, who was born in Steuben county, Indiana, on August 1, 1868. Later the parents moved to DeKalb county, where she became acquainted with her future husband. To them have been born the following children: Bessie Leone, born March 12, 1890, became the wife of Lee Hodge, and they have one child; Mary May, who was born January 14, 1892, married Bruce Lower, and they have one child; Dellie R., born September 7, 1896, died at the age of two years, and Clarence, born September 3, 1903.

Politically, Mr. Wolfe is a Democrat, although he is not a hide-bound partisan in any sense, as in local elections he generally votes for the man whom he deems best qualified to fill the office, irrespective of party lines. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Hamilton, in which lodge he has passed through the chairs and he maintains a live interest in the workings of this order. Mr. Wolfe is a man of many praiseworthy traits, being scrupulously honest in all his dealings with the business world, generous and pleasant, possessing rare fortitude and good judgment, advocating wholesome politics and clean living and honesty in business, and it is needless to add that such a man has hosts of friends and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

HARRISON M. DANIELS.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, removes one by one the obstacles from the pathway of success and by the master stroke of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a competency and a position of esteem and influence among his fellow men. Such is the record of the popular citizen of Smithfield township to a brief synopsis of whose life and character the reader's attention is herewith respectfully invited.

Harrison M. Daniels was born in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on March 31, 1852, the son of Reuben G. Daniels, who was a prominent citizen and pioneer agriculturist of this county. The subject was reared on his father's farm, and in 1872, when twenty years of age, went to Wisconsin, where he spent a year working at the mason's trade. He then returned home and until 1881 he and his brother, Arthur, were engaged in the operation of eighty acres of land which they had purchased together. Then for a year the subject rented farming land in Franklin township, this county, but in March, 1882, he went to Waterloo, where during the following year he was variously engaged, working on the Lake Shore railroad part of the time, giving some attention to farming and also engaging in the buying of timber. He then rented a farm one mile and a half east of Waterloo, which he operated a year and then bought it, remaining on the place about three and one-half years longer. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Daniels bought the farm where he now lives, which had been formerly owned by Isaac Smith. This farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres of fine land, in addition to which Mr. Daniels also owns sixty acres less than a mile east and thirty acres north of this, comprising a total acreage of two hundred and ten acres. Fairly progressive and up-to-date in his agricultural methods, Mr. Daniels has, by indomitable industry, sturdy perseverance and good management, attained to a large success in his vocation, and the general appearance of the land as well as the attractive residence, commodious barns and other details of his place indicate him to be a man of good judgment and excellent taste.

On September 3, 1875, Mr. Daniels was united in marriage to Mary Ellen Lower, the daughter of Jacob and Margaret Jane (Holmes) Lower. She was born and reared on the north edge of Grant township, where she resided with her parents until her marriage. To this union have been born four children: Claude L., born June 8, 1876, married Maude Link, and lives in this township; they have one son, Glen; Ethel, the wife of William Hartman, of Fairfield township, has four sons, Kenneth, Raymond, Lester and Verl; Dora is the wife of Carl Dilgard, of Smithfield township, and they have one daughter, Bernadine; Ruth is the wife of Ross Hise, of Bucyrus, Ohio. Mr. Daniels' protracted residence in this county has made his name widely and favorably known throughout this section. His life and the history of his locality have been pretty much the same thing. He has seen the community grow from a comparatively insignificant settlement into one of the most prosperous of the commonwealth. He has been one of the community's humblest laborers and wisest counsellors; his has been a long life of honor and trust, and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than to state the simple truth that his name has never been coupled with anything disreputable, and that there has never been the shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unflinching honesty. He is respected by all who know him and the county of DeKalb can boast of no better man or more enterprising citizen.

JACOB LOWER, JR.

Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, furnished a home for many a pioneer who settled within its boundaries with no capital save the intelligence and physical abilities that were the gifts of his Maker and later attained a competency and a position of influence in the locality in which he chose to reside that, in after years, redounded in an enviable reputation for himself and his descendants. Among these old and honored pioneers was the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this brief review, who was a native of the old Buckeye state, but who spent nearly a half century of his life in Indiana.

Jacob Lower, Jr., was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1819, and was a son of Jacob Lower, Sr., a native of Holland, who married a Miss Sayner. He was reared in Columbiana county, there received his education in the district schools and on February 21, 1839, was married to Elizabeth Miller. In 1844 he and his wife came to DeKalb county, Indiana, settling on the Henry Rempis farm in Smithfield township, where he built two log houses and began life in true pioneer style. The development of a farm in this locality in that period entailed an immense amount of the most strenuous kind of labor, for the land was densely covered with timber, which it was necessary to remove before any progress could be made in the cultivation of the soil. Here Mr. Lower's first wife died, leaving five children, namely: Mrs. Melissa McCurdy, of Bucyrus, Ohio; Alonzo, of Waterloo, Indiana; Mrs. Catherine Schimpff, of Pleasant Lake; John, of Sheridan, Michigan, and Albert, who died in infancy. On January 6, 1853, Mr. Lower married Margaret Jane Holmes, who was born in 1828, at Melmore, near Tiffin, Ohio, and came to Indiana with her parents in 1842, when she was fourteen years of age. Five children were born of this second marriage, namely: Isadore, who died in infancy; Mary Ellen, the wife of H. M. Daniels, of Smithfield township, who is represented elsewhere in this work; Perry J., who died on March 3, 1909, at Alexandria, Indiana; Dora, the wife of Frank Tuttle, of Steuben county, died on January 23, 1901; Nancy, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died on August 30, 1869. Mr. Lower persevered in his efforts to create a home in the wilderness where he first located, and in this effort was eminently successful and in the course of time found himself in possession of as fine a farm as could be found in this entire locality. Steady industry and rigid economy were prerequisite to success, but these qualities he exemplified in a marked degree in his life, and he came to be numbered among the successful farmers and representative citizens of his community. He carved for himself a permanent home in the new country, accumulated a reasonable fortune and owned a splendid farm, the improvements including a large brick dwelling just east of Uniontown on the north edge of Grant township. He was a kind neighbor and friend, whom all could trust, and who was ever ready to help those in need about him. Quiet and unostentatious, nevertheless he could always be depended upon in the support of every worthy movement for the benefit or uplift of the community. A man of strong domestic tastes, he found his greatest pleasure about his own fireside with his loved ones about him. In his younger life he was a strong and vigorous man, and at one time walked all the way to Columbiana county, Ohio, and returned, and on reaching home, found that their baby had died while he was away, but of which fact he had not learned because of the slow transit of the mails at that period. The demise of this honored pioneer occurred at his home here on January 5, 1889, and his death was universally considered a distinct loss to the community in which he had lived, and which he had honored by his citizenship. He was respected by all classes and conditions of people, possessing a personality that won for him many friends, and those who remember him now speak in high terms of his many fine qualities and his upright character.

JACOB I. FRAZER.

A noble soul, as well as a many-sided and interesting character, was removed from the scenes of earth when Jacob I. Frazer answered the summons that precedes the last long sleep. As he enjoyed a wide acquaintance and was generally popular, the public at large felt a sense of loss, and unusual honors, for a private citizen, were paid to his memory. But only the widow, who had shared his home, and a select coterie of his intimate friends were able to tell how kind was the heart that had been silenced forever by the grim "king of terrors." Space forbids a full study of his life and character, such as their merits would justify, and nothing more can be attempted in this memorial than the merest outline of a few of the more important features.

Jacob I. Frazer was born on August 7, 1818, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and his death occurred at his home in Waterloo, Indiana, on January 19, 1898, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. When he was a lad of but four years of age, his parents moved to Stark county, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools. In 1839 he was married and the following year he entered a tract of forty acres of land in Williams county, Ohio, to which he moved in 1841, and there began the struggle of pioneer life. In those early days life on the frontier meant a succession of hardships and trials which would utterly discourage the average farmer of the present day, but seventy years ago, realizing the golden opportunities that lay before them, the bold pioneers literally took their lives into their own hands and, persevering amid the dangerous and discouraging circumstances in which they were placed, carved out for themselves not only homes, but fortunes for their descendants. Mr. Frazer was eminently successful and lived in Williams county, Ohio, locating in Smithfield township in 1875 or 1876 just north of the John Campbell farm. There he remained about five years, when he moved to Waterloo, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was a man of sterling qualities of character and by his indomitable will, sturdy industry and sound business methods he attained to a fair competency as regards this world's goods, his last days being free from embarrassment.

On October 14, 1839, Mr. Frazer married Lydia Spangler, and to their union were born the following children: Elias S., Josiah B., Leander, William W., John W., Harriet M., Mary L. and Martha M., the latter dying in 1883. Elias, who was a soldier in the Civil war, later went to Kansas where he became an undertaker and furniture dealer and his death occurred in that state. He was a man of genial and hospitable qualities, generous to his friends and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need; Martha M. became the wife of Frank Rempis, of Smithfield township, this county, and died on October 7, 1883, at the age of twenty-two years; Josiah, Leander and William live in Kansas; Harriett is the wife of William Wartenbee and lives in South Dakota; Mary L. is the wife of Arthur G. Daniels, of Smithfield township. In 1888 the mother of these children was claimed by death, her passing away being considered a distinct loss to the community in which she had lived. She was an earnest, faithful member of the Reformed church, which she and her husband had joined in 1841 and of which they were faithful members throughout their lives. After several years of loneliness, Mr. Frazer married Margaret Smith, who survives him and is living at Waterloo. As a farmer Mr. Frazer was successful and industrious and at all times enjoyed the respect of his fellow agriculturists. He was also a successful veterinary surgeon. His life was a busy one, filled with action and the world was better for his having lived. As a citizen none occupied a more conspicuous place in the confidence of the public and as a neighbor he was long loved and honored by the people of his locality.

REUBEN GRANT DANIELS.

Change is constant and general, generations rise and pass unmarked away, and it is the duty of posterity, as well as a present gratification, to place upon the printed page a true record of the lives of those who have preceded us on the stage of action and left to their descendants the memory of their struggles and achievements. The years of the honored subject of this memoir were a part of the indissoluble chain which links the annals of the past to those of the latter-day progress and prosperity, and the history of DeKalb county would not be complete without due reference to the long life Mr. Daniels lived and the success which he achieved as an earnest, courageous laborer in one of the most important fields of human endeavor. Mr. Daniels was a man of more than ordinary distinction, from the following facts: He lived to a remarkable age, being past ninety-five years of age at the time of his death; he was the second permanent settler in Smithfield township, Isaac B. Smith, after whom the township was named, being the first; and in the early life of the community he was one of the leaders in the work of improvement and progress.

Reuben Grant Daniels was a Yankee by nativity, having been born in Vermont on April 10, 1813, and was the son of James and Mary Daniels. At the age of eight years he was taken by his parents to Orleans, near Niagara, New York, where he remained until twenty years of age, when he moved to Lenawee county, Michigan. There, two years later, he married Betsey Randolph Camburn, of Tecumseh, Michigan. In 1837 Mr. Daniels came to DeKalb county, Indiana, with the intention of entering a tract of government land. For this purpose he made several trips to Ft. Wayne, in each instance finding that the site selected by him had already been entered. After many trying experiences, he finally entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Smithfield township. He was accompanied here by his brother-in-law, Ira Camburn, who also entered land, and together they built a primitive log cabin, "doorless, without upper floor and without daubing." They were not denied plenty of fresh air, for the wind had free circulation in all directions through the cabin. To this frontier home Mr. Daniels brought his family on January 28, 1838. They brought with them two cows and two calves, and Mr. Daniels carried the calves, turn about, most of the way from Michigan. He was a strong, robust man, well fitted by nature for the rugged life in the wilderness to which he now devoted himself. Conditions were far from pleasant and discomfort was the rule. It is related that at one time Mrs. Daniels found a deadly massanga snake in her bed. The second child born in Smithfield township was their daughter Lucinda, who subsequently became a successful teacher in the public schools of the county. In 1839, the year following the settlement of the family here, Mr. Daniels and Isaac Smith built the first school house here, a log structure which stood on a corner of Mr. Daniels' land. Mr. Daniels sowed the first wheat in the township, and at the first election in the township, in 1839, when only five votes were cast, Mr. Daniels was elected justice of the peace, over a large territory. His first official act was to marry a couple at Story Lake, in Fairfield township, whither he went on foot. He was to receive as his fee a wild hog, but, as he was unable to catch the hog, he returned home without his fee. Mr. Daniels was the first postmaster of Uniontown, which is now the first ward of the town of Waterloo, the office being at first located at his farm home. At one time the office was robbed of twenty-five cents and Mr. Daniels promptly gave chase to the culprit and compelled him to refund the money. He was also the leader of the band of Regulators, who were organized to oppose the lawless gang of horse thieves, counterfeiters and other criminals who at that time infested this locality and made life anything but comfortable for the better element.

Many secret meetings were held by the Regulators, many midnight rides taken in pursuit of the thieves, and at one time they found a wash boiler full of counterfeit money which had been buried in a swamp. On October 10, 1865, Mr. Daniels was elected county commissioner and it was during his membership on that board that the county treasury was burglarized. He held the office during three years, at a period when there was much important work before the commissioners. After his removal to Waterloo, Union township having been divided, he was elected the first justice of the peace for Grant township and held the office a number of years with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. To Mr. Daniels also belonged the distinction of performing the first marriage ceremony in Smithfield township, the contracting parties being Norton Blake and Hulda Holmes, who were united in 1839.

To Reuben and Betsey Daniels were born seven children, as follows: George, who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga; James lived in Michigan until reaching maturity, then went to Minnesota, where he engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor, and at his death, in 1913, he was the owner of eight hundred acres of land; Mrs. Lucinda Daniels, of Minneapolis, who was a teacher for many years in DeKalb county; Sabina died in young womanhood; Julia, the widow of Abram McEntarfer, lives in Waterloo with her daughter, Mrs. Ed Musser; Ancie is the wife of Orlando Smith, of Fairmount, Minnesota; Sylvia is the wife of Albert McDonald, of Goshen, Indiana. The mother of these children died on May 25, 1850, and on March 20, 1851, Mr. Daniels was married to Mrs. Susan (Holobaugh) Sayner. She was born in Stark county, Ohio, where she was reared and where she married George Sayner, with whom she came to DeKalb county. He bought a farm in what is now Grant township and lived there until his death. They became the parents of three children, of whom two died in childhood, and one is living, Mrs. Frances Beard, of Ashley. To Reuben and Susan Daniels four children were born, namely: Harrison M., who lives on the farm originally entered by Isaac B. Smith, in section 23, Smithfield township; Arthur G., who resides on the old Daniels homestead; Jessie is the wife of John J. Baxter, of Waterloo; Nellie, deceased, was three times married, first to Ira Shock, later to William McHench, and lastly to Mr. Cressy, who survived her. Mrs. Susan Daniels died on October 15, 1876, and Mr. Daniels remained on the old farm in Smithfield township until 1883, when he moved to Waterloo, where his death occurred on June 6, 1908, in the ninety-sixth year of his age.

Religiously, Mr. Daniels was an active worker in the United Brethren church for many years, but late in life he became a believer in spiritualism. He was of a peculiarly even temperament, always kindly and considerate in his relations with others, and the relations between himself and the members of his family were very affectionate. He was a man of marked domestic tastes, his most enjoyable hours being spent about his own fireside in the companionship of his family. His life was a long and useful one to the highest degree, and no man ever lived in his locality who to a greater degree enjoyed the absolute confidence and regard of the people generally. In all that constituted true manhood and good citizenship he was a worthy example, his career being characterized by duty well performed, by faithfulness to every trust reposed in him, and by industry, thrift and wisely directed efforts.

VERNE ELSWORTH HARDING.

That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered a most beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate end realized, if such be possible, apathy must follow. Effort would cease, accomplishment be prostrate, and creative talent waste its energies in inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satisfaction lies ever in the future, who have labored continuously, always finding in each transition stage an incentive for further effort. Mr. Harding is one whose well directed efforts have gained for him a position of desirable prominence in the agricultural circles of DeKalb county, and his energy and enterprise have been crowned by a gratifying degree of success.

Verne Elsworth Harding is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of DeKalb county, his grandfather, Dimick Harding, having been one of the first settlers of Richland township. He was born September 12, 1803, in New York, came to LaGrange county, Indiana, in 1832, settling near Lima, now Howe, moving from there to Richland township, DeKalb county, in 1841, settling on the tract of land now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch, and it is a noteworthy tract. The farm has been owned and occupied by the Harding family continuously for seventy-two years. Dimick Harding was married to Sarah Pike in LaGrange county, Indiana, in 1826, and to this union were born the following children: Levi, Samantha, Sabra, William Wrily, Solomon, Elmira, and Albert, all deceased. Of these children

Solomon was the father of the subject of this sketch. He married Sarah William, Wrily Solomon, Elmira and Albert, all deceased. Of these children, Mary J., Martha E., Frank M., Delbert H., Verne Elsworth, Rosa Evelyn, Dennis F. and Pearl D., all of whom are deceased excepting Verne and Dennis.

Verne E. Harding was born on the old homestead in Richland township, this county, on July 24, 1865. He was reared under the parental roof, securing a good education in the public schools, and has always given thoughtful and intelligent direction to the vocation of farming, to which he was reared, and he has achieved a most eminent success in this point. The day is past and gone when the farmer is looked down upon by other professions, for the progressive and up-to-date farmer of today has asserted his place among the leading producers of work, and among the most serviceable of vocations. Mr. Harding has made a close and critical study of agricultural means and methods, which he has in many ways demonstrated by his own experience as an agriculturalist, and he has for many years been numbered among the progressive and influential farmers of DeKalb county. He has been officially connected with the farmers' institutes of both the township and county at large, and has made many instructive and effectual addresses to the farmers of his county. For a number of years he has been a solicitor for the DeKalb Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in many ways has demonstrated business ability of a high order. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of highly improved land in Richland township, to which he gives his attention, and here he has achieved a noteworthy success. He carries on general farming, raising all of the crops common to this locality, and also gives a proper share of attention to the raising of live stock, one of the most important auxiliaries of successful farming. Politically, Mr. Harding is an earnest Republican, while, fraternally, he is an active and influential member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the subordinate lodge at Corunna.

On December 25, 1889, Verne E. Harding was united in marriage to Belle Cox, and to this union were born three children: Forest C., Mary Myrth (deceased), and Annise Luella. The son, Forest C. Harding, was married on December 25, 1911, to Mary J. Boren, and they have one son, Dale Clifford, born March 22, 1913. In all the elements that go to make upright and correct citizenship, Mr. Harding stands foremost, and by his earnest support of all worthy improvements, his own business success and upright character, he has earned and retained to a marked degree the esteem and confidence of the community in which his entir elife has been spent

DAVID R. KOSHT.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life, whatever the field of endeavor, is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of existence of this same uncertainty. So much in excess of those of successes are the records of failures or semi-failures, that one is constrained to analysis in either case and to determine the measure of causation in an approximate way. But in studying the life history of the well known resident and popular citizen of St. Joe, whose name forms the caption of this article, we find many qualities in his make-up that always gain definite success in any career if properly directed, as his has evidently been, which has resulted in a life of good to others as well as in a comfortable competence to himself.

David R. Kosht, who is successfully engaged in the milling business at St. Joe, was born in Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the 27th day of April, 1885, and is the son of Simon P. and Elizabeth (Krabill) Kosht. Simon P. Kosht was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on August 24, 1858, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Lash) Kosht, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. Daniel Kosht came to DeKalb county in 1866, settling in Union township, where he followed farming all his life. Among his children was Simon Peter, who received his education in the common schools and then took up farming, which vocation he has actively followed since. He is the owner of seventy-four acres of land and has been successful in his material affairs. To him and his wife were born two children: David R., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Annie May, who became the wife of Pathron Hindeman, of Concord township, this county. Politically, Simon P. Kosht is a Democrat, fraternally, an Odd Fellow, and in his religious belief he is a member of the Christian church.

David R. Kosht received his education in the common schools of Wilmington township, this county, and was reared to the life of a farmer, which upon attaining mature years he followed for about six years in Wilmington and Concord townships. In January, 1912, Mr. Kosht engaged in the milling business at St. Joe, in which he is still engaged and in which he has met with a well deserved success. His mill is well equipped for general custom work and Mr. Kosht gives his undivided attention to his business interests, promptness and good work being his watchword.

On November 11, 1905, Mr. Kosht married Dona F. Engle, the daughter of Martin D. and Harriet (Howey) Engle, who were early settlers of DeKalb county and successful farmers. To Mr. and Mrs. Kosht have been born two children, Margaret and Phyllis, both of whom are at home with their parents.

Politically, David R. Kosht has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, actively interested in its success and he performs to the extent of his ability his duties as a citizen of the community. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious adherence is with the Christian church at St. Joe. Personally, he is affable and popular with the people of his locality and ready at all times to encourage and aid all laudable measures and enterprises for the general good. By a life consistent in motive and because of his many fine qualities he has earned the sincere regard of all who know him and his success in his chosen field of endeavor bespeaks for him continued advancement and the highest sphere of usefulness in the business world in the future.

PERRY D. DEPEW.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy persistence, the unswerving perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterize the farming element of the Hoosier state. Among this class may be mentioned the subject of this life record, who, by reason of years of indefatigable labor and honest effort, has not only acquired a well merited material prosperity, but has also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he is associated.

Perry D. DePew, a successful farmer and public-spirited citizen of Keyser township, was born on June 27, 1876, and is a son of Samuel and Fannie (Mason) DePew. Samuel DePew, who was born and reared in Stark county, Ohio, to the age of ten years, was a son of Joseph and Nancy (Watson) DePew, who, about 1855, came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and bought a tract of land in the northwest part of Keyser township. Here they developed and improved a fine farm and spent the remainder of their days, the mother dying on that farm and the father in this county also. When Samuel DePew was about seventeen years of age he heard the call for defenders of the national honor and responded promptly, becoming a member of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, with which he participated in many of the most important battles of that great conflict, being in the service four years, at the end of which time he received an honorable discharge and returned to the pursuits of peace. On coming back to the old home in Keyser township he bought the estate from his parents and lived there until 1899, when he moved to Auburn and spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there in 1910. On July 12, 1867, Samuel DePew married Fannie Mason, the daughter of Abraham and Anne (Quince) Mason, the latter's parents being natives of Lincolnshire, England, where they were married and where five of their children were born, the father being a farmer in his native land. In 1857 they came to America and located in Richland county, Ohio, where the father followed ditching for a year, then rented a farm and in 1861 moved to DeKalb county, locating at Corunna on March 4th of that year. For three years he operated rented land and then bought a tract of forty acres two miles east of Avilla, where he remained three years. He then bought fifty acres of land three miles southwest of Avilla and later added forty acres adjoining. Eventually he sold that tract and bought eighty-two acres of land in the same neighborhood, but finally moved to Avilla, where he bought a home and lived until his death. After that event his widow lived with her children in Auburn until she passed away. Their daughter, now the widow of Samuel DePew, lives on the home farm with her son, Perry, the subject of this sketch. The place is well improved, including an attractive and well-arranged brick residence, good barn and outbuildings and in many other ways the farm is numbered among the attractive and profitable agricultural estates of the county. To the cultivation of the old home farm, Perry DePew, the immediate subject of this sketch, gives his earnest attention and is numbered among the progressive and up-to-date farmers of the township. He is a well educated and symmetrically developed gentleman, wide-awake to all the current issues of the day, and takes a deep interest not only in the improvement of his material estates, but also in the advancement of the highest and best interests of the entire community in which he lives. He is one of six children born to his parents, the others being Mary, wife of John Cook; Frank; Martha, the wife of William Cook; Nettie, the wife of Levi Shirk; Belle, who now lives in Cleveland, Ohio, the subject of this sketch being the youngest in the family.

On December 6, 1899, Perry DePew married Essie B. Lawhead, who was born at St. Joe, this county, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Keagy) Lawhead, who now reside in Richland township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. DePew have been born two children, Ralph and Harold. Mr. DePew is a representative of one of the honored old families of this community and has ably sustained the enviable reputation which his forbears won during their residence here, his efforts being always exerted toward the advancement of his own interests as well as those of his fellows. Because of his genial disposition, agreeable nature and his kindly attitude to those about him, he has won many warm friends and numbers his acquaintances throughout this section of the county.

WILLIAM HENRY BACHTEL.

Among the citizens of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with valuable landed estates and personal property, few have attained a higher degree of success than the subject of this sketch. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made an exceptional success in life and in his old age has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he resides has been benefited by his presence and counsel.

William Henry Bachtel is a native of DeKalb county, Indiana, born on March 12, 1863, on a farm in Smithfield township and is a son of Henry and Mary (Moyer) Bachtel. Henry Bachtel, whose death occurred on July 23, 1913, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on February 19, 1829, the son of George and Catherine (Mummaw) Bachtel, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared in his native county and came to DeKalb county in 1850, where he was employed at the trade of a blacksmith, which he had learned in his home community and in which he had been employed since the age of nineteen years. He followed this pursuit at Auburn for a great many years, and in 1860 bought the Mortorff farm near Summit, comprising one hundred and twenty acres, which he operated until the fall of 1863, at the same time giving some attention to the trade of blacksmith. In the latter year he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres south of Waterloo, to which he gave his attention and to which he added by later purchases. In 1865 Mr. Bachtel was drafted for the war, but sent a substitute in his stead. He lived on this latter farm, now known as the Bachtel homestead, until his death, which occurred on July 23, 1913. His wife, Mary (Moyer) Bachtel, to whom he was married on April 29, 1852, died on March 15, 1895. Mr. Bachtel had improved his farm, erecting the buildings now upon it, among the structures erected by him being a barn fourteen by thirty feet in size, and which was added to until it now measures forty by seventy-six feet, and in other ways he made many substantial improvements which indicated him to be a man of progressive ideas and up-to-date in his tendencies. After the death of his wife, Mr. Bachtel made his home with his son on the old homestead. He was a sober, earnest, hardworking man, regarded as one of the foremost farmers in the community, and was a loyal and active member of the United Brethren church. To him and his wife were born nine children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being Delilah, the wife of Robert Patterson, who is a shoe dealer of Waterloo; Emanuel, deceased; John Wesley, who lived to manhood near Waterloo and died in 1908, at his father's home; Mahala, the wife of Henry D. Shoemaker, of Smithfield township, this county; William H., the immediate subject of this sketch; Ada F., the wife of Daniel Dilgard, of Montpelier, Ohio; Emma, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Albert, who died in childhood, and Bert, who is living on the old homestead.

William H. Bachtel was reared on the paternal farmstead, securing his education in the common schools and engaged in teaching schools in different townships in the county during the winter months, farming in summer. In 1894, two years after his marriage, he bought his present farm, on which he located in 1892. Four acres of this land is in standing timber and seventy-six acres under cultivation. Mr. Bachtel's barn, the oldest in the township, burned on July 30, 1913, and he is now engaged in the erection of a new one, which, when completed, will be one of the finest in Smithfield township.

On March 27, 1892, Mr. Bachtel married Mary Jane Walker, the daughter of Eli Walker, who is represented elsewhere in this work, and therefore Mrs. Bachtel's personal family history will not be repeated here. To Mr. and Mrs. Bachtel have been born two children, Harry Earl and Estel Vern.

Politically, Mr. Bachtel has given his support to the Republican party consistently since attaining his majority and has been active and influential in its support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Waterloo, being interested in the workings of that order. He is essentially a man of affairs, of sound judgment, keen discernment, farseeing in what he undertakes and every enterprise to which he has addressed himself has resulted in satisfactory financial returns. His success in life has been the legitimate fruitage of consecutive effort, directed and controlled by good judgment and correct principles, and because of his high qualities of character he is eminently deserving of the confidence and regard which are bestowed upon him in the community in which he resides.

MARTIN C. SHEETS.

Conspicuous among the representative men and public-spirited citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, is the well known gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article. He has made his influence felt for good in his community in Jackson township, being a man of sterling worth, whose life has been closely interwoven with the history of the community in which he resides and whose efforts have always been for the material advancement of the same, as well as for the social and moral welfare of his fellow men. The well regulated life he has led, thereby gaining the respect and admiration of all his fellow citizens, entitle him to representation in a biographical work of the scope intended in the present work.

Martin C. Sheets was born on June 29, 1860, on the farm where he now resides in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is a son of Christian and Margaret (Carr) Sheets. Christian Sheets was born in Ashland county, Ohio, and upon attaining mature years learned the trade of miller, having engaged in the operation of a grist mill in his community. He also followed farming to some extent, but in 1846, when about twenty-three years of age, emigrated from Ohio to DeKalb county, Indiana, and here bought the old Parks farm of one hundred acres, which was then practically all covered with timber. Here he cleared a space for a cabin and entered upon the strenuous task of clearing the land and putting it in cultivation. Later he bought eighty acres adjoining on the east and in 1864 again engaged in the milling business, which he continued for about ten years, running the old grist mill in Auburn. A new mill now stands on the site of this old mill, which for many years was a well known landmark here. His death occurred on September 12, 1882. Margaret (Carr) Sheets, who also was born in Ashland county, Ohio, accompanied her husband to DeKalb county, and here became very active in assisting him in his work in connection with the inauguration of a home in the frontier. She was a good woman and enjoyed to a marked degree the confidence and love of those with whom she came in contact. Her death occurred on May 15, 1895, on the homestead where she had spent so many active years. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheets were born six children, namely: Hulbert Luther; Mrs. Sarah Huffman, who lives in Auburn and is the mother of three children, two living and one deceased; Amanda, deceased; Martin C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Maud P. Blankenship, of Chicago, Illinois, and a child who died in infancy.

Martin C. Sheets was reared on the home farm, received his schooling in

MARTIN C. SHEETS

MRS. ANNICE SHEETS

the township schools and from boyhood devoted his attention mainly to farming pursuits. He also learned the trade of carpenter and cement worker, and in the latter line did many jobs of work throughout this locality. He worked on the old home farm in Jackson township and has spent practically his entire life there. He cleared thirty-five acres of the last eighty acres his father bought and also about twenty-five acres of the first one-hundred-acre tract. The old residence on the home place, in which the subject was born, has since been remodeled by him and substantial additions made to it, and the other farm outbuildings, such as the barn, have been remodeled, the latter being changed into a modern bank barn. Mr. Sheets has given marked evidence of his progressive spirit by building the first and only cement block silo in the county. He is the owner of one hundred and seven acres of excellent land, which is maintained at the highest standard of agricultural excellence, and which by its general appearance of neatness and prosperity makes a favorable impression on the passerby. About fifteen acres of his land is covered by excellent timber and is considered very valuable. He also farms twenty-five acres belonging to his sister, Maud.

On May 25, 1884, Mr. Sheets was united in marriage to Annice Russell, daughter of William and Sarah (Wicks) Russell. William Russell was born in Ashland county, Ohio, coming in youth to Fort Wayne, Indiana, with his parents. Eventually he took up the vocation of a farmer and moved to Green township, Noble county, Indiana, where he followed the profession of stationary engineering, operating in the saw mills of that county. His marriage to Sarah Wicks occurred in 1857, and his death in 1864. He had two children, Annice, who became the wife of the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Francis Haney, who lives in Albion, Noble county, this state, and is the mother of two children living and one deceased. Sarah Wicks was born in Allen county, Indiana, near Huntertown, and came to Noble county in 1842. After the death of her husband she came to live with her daughter, Mrs. Sheets, where she still resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheets have been born two children, Florous, who remains at home and assists in the farm work, and Russell, who is a draughtsman for the Pullman Car Company at Chicago.

Politically, Martin Sheets is a supporter of the Democratic party, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Auburn and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Fort Wayne. Mrs. Sheets is a member of the Presbyterian church and is also identified with the Pythian Sisters. She is a well educated and cultivated woman, and has been a true and appreciative helpmeet to her husband in his work. She enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the community and is well liked by all who know her. Mr. Sheets is not only an excellent man personally and a hustler in his business affairs, but in the civic life of the community he has taken a large interest and gives an unequivocal support to every movement intended to advance the social, moral and educational welfare of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM SCOTT FORNEY.

The life of the scholarly or professional man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feeling and attract attention to himself. His character is generally made up of the aggregate qualities and qualifications he may possess, as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of his vocation or the particular profession to which he may belong. But when such a man has so impressed his individuality upon his fellow men as to gain their confidence, and through that confidence be retained in important positions, he becomes a conspicuous figure in the body politic of the community. The subject of this review is one of the scholarly men of his county, who, not content to hide his talents amid life's sequestered ways, by the force of will and a laudable ambition forged to the front in an exacting and responsible calling and earned an honorable reputation in one of the most important branches of public service. A well-educated, symmetrically developed man, his work as an educator has for many years been of such a high standard of excellence that his position in the front rank of his profession has long been conceded. Keeping abreast of the times in advanced educational methods, and possessing a broad and comprehensive knowledge, he is, because of his high attainments, a well rounded character and of large influence, eminently entitled to representation in the annals of his county.

William Scott Forney, the present efficient superintendent of the high school at Ashley, Indiana, was born on October 3. 1882, on a farm in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is a son of Adam Adic and Nancy (Cole) Forney. Adam A. Forney was born in Stark county, Ohio, about ten miles east of Canton, on April 22, 1847, and was the son of Henry and Nellie N. (Marks) Forney. Henry Forney was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, spending his boyhood days in that state and came with his parents, Henry and Mary (Ritter) Forney, to Ohio, where they settled on a farm. There he followed the trade of brick making. In 1849 he came to

DeKalb county, Indiana, the trip being made by boat from Toledo, thence by canal to Fort Wayne and by wagon from that city to DeKalb county. They settled on a farm of thirty acres, all of which was covered with timber and located in Smithfield township. This land Mr. Forney cleared and put in good condition and also assisted in clearing land for John Hamman, a farmer owning land adjoining. He followed the brick-making trade here also and was one of the most serviceable men in the early life of the community. His death occurred in 1863 on the homestead farm. His wife, who was a native of Ohio, was married in 1836 to Henry Forney, and she, too, was a leading factor in the early life here, assisting not only in the rearing of a large family, but in the general work of the farm. She was a queen to her children, who adored her as a mother and who found in her a sympathetic helpmate and companion. Her death occurred in 1884 on the homestead farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Forney were born twelve children: One who died in infancy, Julia Ann, John, Elizabeth, Henry and Samuel are deceased; Adam A.; Jacob, who is a farmer in LaGrange county, Indiana, married Elizabeth Walters, and they have one child; Abraham, a farmer near Ashley, Indiana, married Anna Zent, and they have two children; David, a carpenter at Ashley, Indiana, married Maggie Humphrey; Mary Ann, who is the wife of William Stoleberger, a farmer in LaGrange county, Indiana, is the mother of two children; William is a farmer in Kosciusko county, Indiana, married Maggie Lyons, to which union has been born one child. Adam A. Forney was about two years of age when he came with his parents to DeKalb county, Indiana, and he received his education in the township schools, working on the home farm as soon as old enough to assist in the work and also learning the brick-mason trade. He remained on the parental homestead until attaining his majority, and after his marriage, in 1881, he bought forty acres of land across from the homestead farm, which he ditched, tiled and fenced, and on which he built a splendid residence. He is still active as a farmer on this place, which he has developed into one of the best farms in the community. He has taken an important place in the civic life of the community, having served two terms (six years) as supervisor of Smithfield township. He has been an active supporter of the Democratic party and, though not a member of any church, has been a Lutheran in his religious faith.

On July 21, 1881, Adam A. Forney married Nancy Cole, the daughter of Smith and Mary (Whistler) Cole. Smith Cole was a native of Seneca county, Ohio, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He came with his parents to DeKalb county in young manhood and here followed agricultural pursuits until his death. On October 12, 1862, he was drafted at Waterloo for military service and went to the front as a private in Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Wheeler W. Griswaldt. He was discharged from the service in Tennessee on July 30, 1863. He was twice married, having six children by the first union, namely: Ellen, William, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Nancy M., and three children by his second union, Edward, John and Katherine. To Mr. and Mrs. Forney were born seven children; William Scott, the immediate subject of this sketch; Cora B., Herbert, Worthy, Earl, Adam Floyd and Nellie.

William Scott Forney received his education in the schools of Smithfield township, graduating from the Ashley high school in 1903. He then taught school at Smithfield Center for one term and four terms in the graded schools at Ashley. In 1908, soon after his marriage, Mr. Forney went to the Philippine islands with his wife, as supervising teacher, having about thirty-five native teachers under his charge, and during the three years in which he held this position he performed splendid service in advancing the educational status of the locality in which he was placed. Returning to the United States in 1911, in the fall of that year he entered Indiana University at Bloomington, and two years later he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Returning to Ashley, Indiana, he here assumed the position of superintendent of the high school, to which he had been chosen, entering upon his new duties on September 15, 1913. He has demonstrated his eminent fitness for the position, and through his untiring efforts and able management the high school at Ashley has advanced to position among the foremost high schools of this section of the state. A constant student and deep reader, Mr. Forney keeps in close touch with the most advanced thought relative to pedagogical affairs and gives thoughtful and intelligent direction to the school under his charge. He has won the favor of patron and pupil and exerts a beneficial influence on not only the educational but the private lives of those under his care.

On April 19, 1908, William S. Forney was married to Ina Gurtner, the daughter of Henry and Joan (Clark) Gurtner. Henry Gurtner was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, and during his active years followed farming pursuits, though he is now retired and is living at Hamilton, this state. His wife, who also was a native of DeKalb county, died in September, 1885. Mr. Gurtner was twice married, having five children by the first union and three by the second, these children in the order of birth being named Delbert, Mrs. Minnie Wolfe, Mrs. Ella Arnold, David, Mrs. Hattie Miller, Mrs. Irena Fee, Freeman, deceased, and Ina. Mr. and Mrs. Forney are the parents of a son, Paul.

Politically, Mr. Forney is an active Democrat and, fraternally, a member of the Knights of Pythias. A man of kindly impulses and humanitarian spirit, he takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he resides, and is numbered among the representative citizens of his locality.

EZRA D. HARTMAN.

Among those who have stood as distinguished types of the world's workers was the late Judge Ezra D. Hartman, who was one of the able and honored lawyers of northern Indiana. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments, of most gracious personality, of strong and noble character, and one who labored with zeal and devotion in the pursuit of his vocation. As one of those who have lent dignity and honor to the legal profession in Indiana and who brought to his chosen vocation the strength and devotion of a great soul and a great mind, it is most consonant that an extended tribute to his memory be entered and perpetuated in this history.

Ezra D. Hartman was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on May 16, 1841, and died at his home in Auburn, Indiana, on May 6, 1903. He was the son of Abram and Catherine (Russell) Hartman, who are referred to specifically in the sketch of Joel E. Hartman, elsewhere in this work, therefore further mention will not be made of them in this connection. The subject of this sketch was brought to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1847 with his parents and received a good common school education, in addition to thorough courses in commercial work and the study of law. He completed his law course in the University of Michigan, and in June, 1862, was admitted to the bar. However, soon afterward he felt called upon to enlist in his country's defense, and in August, 1862, he assisted in recruiting a company which was assigned to the One Hundredth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the front. He was commissioned lieutenant of his company and was later promoted to the rank of captain. He experienced many hardships and discharged his duties with a fidelity and bravery which earned for him the commendation of his superior officers. However, his military service was the ultimate cause of his death, for he there contracted diseases which undermined his constitution and from the effects of which he suffered until the time of his decease. In 1866 Mr. Hartman located in Waterloo, Indiana, where he began the active practice of his profession and the same year was nominated on the Republican ticket for representative against Hon. Freeman Kelley and, after an active campaign, was successful at the polls. In the fall of 1867 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the fourteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange, Noble, Elkhart and Kosciusko, serving three years in this position and discharging his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellows. He continued the practice of law in partnership with J. L. Morlan, in Waterloo, Indiana, until 1871, when he moved to South Bend, but two years later he returned to DeKalb county and formed a partnership with Hon. J. E. Rose, of Auburn, which continued until 1881. In 1898 Mr. Hartman was nominated in convention held in the Waterloo opera house for judge of the thirty-fifth judicial circuit, composed of Steuben and DeKalb counties, and was triumphantly elected. During his term of office he was at times incapacitated for the discharge of his official duties because of his failing health, but he demonstrated a wonderful tenacity and will power and oftentimes presided over the court when almost any other man would have felt unable to be present. He was conscientious and carefully guarded the public interests as judge in rendering decisions and gave eminent satisfaction both to counsel and litigants. He manifested a thorough knowledge of the law and had a remarkable comprehension of the main points at issue when a case was presented in his court. Kindly and considerate of the attorneys in his court, he was in turn treated by them with a reverence almost amounting to affection, as his death was considered not only a distinct loss to the community, but to many of the attorneys of DeKalb county his passing away was held to be a personal bereavement.

On October 15, 1868, Judge Hartman was married at Bryan, Ohio, to Mary Cunningham, to which union were born three children, Mabel, Walter C, and Hubert Ezra. Mrs. Hartman died a number of years ago, and thereafter Judge Hartman made his home with his daughter, Mabel. Fraternally, he was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, having attained to the degrees of the Royal Arch, and was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he held the office of elder. He was a faithful supporter of the church's interests; and in church, political and private life alike he was consistent in his motives and actions, never violating the confidence which the people universally held in him. He was a fair, honest and able judge, a brave and courageous soldier, a good citizen in the broadest sense of the term, and a friend who never violated any confidence placed in him. In all that constitutes true manhood and good citizenship he was a worthy example and none stood higher than he in the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moved.

FRANK C. HOFFELDER.

One of the native sons of DeKalb county who has remained and made a success of life right here in his own community rather than being lured away to some distant locality by the "wanderlust spirit," there to seek an uncertain fortune amid strange environment, is Frank C. Hoffelder, a farmer of Smithfield township. He has worked hard for what he has and he is deserving of the competence and the valuable property that are today his.

Frank C. Hoffelder was born on April 3, 1874, on the old home farm of his parents east of St. Michael's church in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana. His parents were John and Frances (Miller) Hoffelder, long prominent and successful residents of this locality and who reared their families to lives of respectability and honor in their respective communities. Frank C. Hoffelder spent most of his life until his marriage on the home place until, when about twenty-two years old, he worked for about sixteen months in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops in Garrett, and was also employed on a farm near Traverse City, Michigan, about three years. In the fall of 1902 Mr. Hoffelder bought eighty acres of land in section 3, and the lady who afterwards became his wife bought the eighty acres adjoining. In June of the following year they were married and immediately located on the subject's farm and began the task of clearing the land and putting it under cultivation. Louisa Dapp, who became Mr. Hoffelder's wife, was a daughter of Alois Dapp and a sister of Henry Dapp, in whose sketch elsewhere in this work is more detailed mention of the family history. At the time they located on their new land the only improvements were a long stable and a little old log cabin which had been built nearly a half century before, the ceiling of which was so low that a man could hardly stand upright in it. The entire tract was practically a wilderness, not having been drained and being mostly swamp land, but Mr. Hoffelder by the most strenuous labor succeeded in clearing it, ditching and tiling it and creating one of the best farms in this section of the county. He now has nearly one hundred acres under cultivation and has erected a comfortable and attractive residence, substantial and commodious barns and other outbuildings, and is following his agricultural operations along the most modern and up-to-date methods.

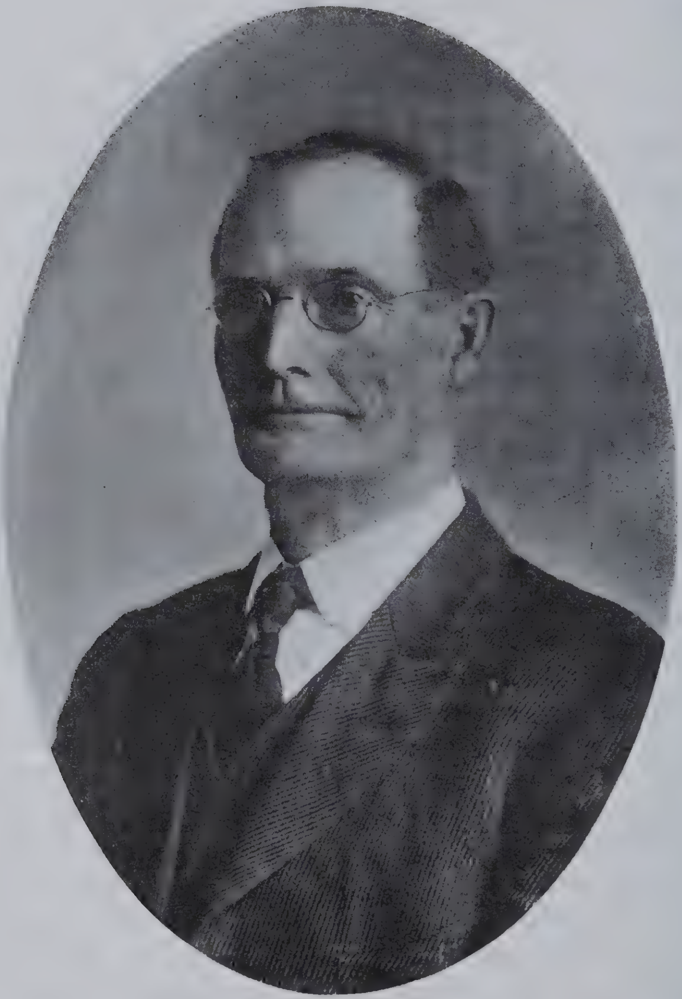
To Mr. and Mrs. Hoffelder have been born five children: Helene, Esther, Johnnie, Frances and Agnes. Politically, Mr. Hoffelder is a Democrat and takes an active interest in political affairs, though not in any sense a seeker after public office. Religiously, he and his family belong to the Catholic church, to which they contribute liberally of their means. Personally, Mr. Hoffelder is known to be a man of scrupulously honest principles, generous, kind and always ready to do his full share of the common duties of citizenship; in short, a genial, broad-minded man, whom to know is to admire and esteem. He has been very successful in his operations and has won the confidence of all who know him, owing to his honorable methods and upright life.

ALEXANDER PROVINES.

DeKalb county, Indiana, enjoys a high reputation because of the high order of her citizenship, and none of her citizens occupies a more enviable position in the esteem of his fellows than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. A residence here of over sixty years has given his fellows a full opportunity to observe him in the various lines of activity in which he has engaged and his present high standing is due solely to the honorable and upright course he has pursued. As a leading citizen of his community he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

Alexander Provines, who resides in Auburn, but owns a fine farm in section 9, Jackson township, this county, was born in Rowsburg, Ashland county, Ohio, on July 18, 1848, the son of Alexander and Dorcas (Adams) Provines. These parents were born respectively in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on January 31, 1818, and Ashland county, Ohio, on January 16, 1821. The subject's grandfathers, Robert Provines and Hugh Adams, were born natives of Ireland and the latter was a soldier in the war of 1812. In April, 1853, Alexander Provines, Sr., settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section 9, Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his days, and where the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood. He received his education in the district schools during the winter months, while his summer vacations were spent in work on the farm up to his twentieth year, when he began teaching school, following this

MRS. RHODA PROVINES.



ALEXANDER PROVINES

vocation during the following ten winters, one of which, 1870, was spent in Cass county, Nebraska. Mr. Provines has been prospered in his life's vocation and is now the owner of one hundred and thirty-four acres of splendid land in section 9, Jackson township, a part of which comprises the farm on which his father first settled. To the cultivation of this place Mr. Provines devoted himself untiringly and with eminent success until October, 1902, when he relinquished the labor of the farm and moved to Auburn, where he is now living in honorable retirement, although he still maintains supervision over the operation of his farm. The latter is well tiled and in good state of cultivation and has been numbered for many years among the best farms of the community, being productive and well improved in every respect. Mr. Provines owes his success almost entirely to his own efforts, for he was one of the beginners in this locality, enduring the hardships and privations of the pioneers, clearing and improving his farm and educating and rearing his children to honorable manhood or womanhood.

Politically, Mr. Provines is affiliated with the Republican party, and was appointed a member of the township advisory board and was also appointed to fill a vacancy in the county council, holding the latter position when appropriations were made for the present magnificent new court house at Auburn. Though Mr. Provines is not affiliated with any church, he has always taken active part in Sunday school work and has the greatest respect for religious societies and appreciation of the work which they have accomplished.

On November 7, 1871, Mr. Provines married Rhoda S. Knight, a native of Elkhart, Indiana, and the daughter of Michael and Sarah (Johnson) Knight, who formerly resided in Concord township, this county. To this union have been born the following children: Harris G., of Welch, Oklahoma; Effie, the wife of Samuel F. Morr, of Fairfield township, this county; Lola, the wife of Wesley Carper, of Columbus, Kansas; May, the wife of Claude C. Moore, of Washington; Roy, who is operating his father's farm in Jackson township; Dorcas, the wife of Otto D. Sherer, of Auburn; Emma, who died on November 20, 1912; Edna, who is unmarried and is at present teaching school at Bedford, Indiana. Mrs. Provines died on October 3, 1912. Mr. Provines is a splendid example of the virile, progressive, self-made man who believes in doing well whatever is worth doing at all, a man of keen discernment and sound judgment, broad-minded and at the same time a follower of the principles embodied in the Golden Rule in all his relations with his fellow men and, therefore, enjoys their confidence and good will.

FRANK YARDE.

In nearly every community are individuals who by innate ability and sheer force of character rise above their fellows and win for themselves conspicuous places in public esteem. While Frank Yarde, a progressive farmer of Keyser township, DeKalb county, does not court such a distinction, yet it is evident that he has won a larger amount of success than the average farmer and that this has been done by his own unaided efforts, since it has never been his nature to depend on anyone. During the long period of his residence in this vicinity his life has been closely interwoven with its material growth and development, while his career as a man of affairs has been synonymous with all that is upright and honorable in citizenship.

Frank Yarde was born on January 11, 1861, in Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of John and Lydia Ann (Houser) Yarde. The family is descended from good old English stock, the subject's paternal grandfather, John Yarde, having been born in Devonshire, England, on March 12, 1812. His parents died when he was a child, and he was reared by his mother's sister and given a collegiate education. When seventeen years of age he began teaching school and followed that vocation for thirty-five years. He married Mary Symonds, also a native of Devonshire, and to them were born twelve children, eleven daughters and a son. In August, 1852, Mr. Yarde brought his family to the United States, locating first in Summit county, Ohio, where they remained a month, and then came to DeKalb county and here bought fifty acres of unimproved land, where he purposed making his permanent home. After paying for this land he had about seventy-five dollars left, and, having use of but one hand, the burden of the work of clearing and improving this land fell to his son, John, junior, then a lad of about sixteen years. The latter was born in Devonshire, England, on November 17, 1836, and received a good education in the public schools, making rapid advancement so that before he was sixteen years of age he had taught school for thirteen months. He accompanied his parents and assisted materially in the improvement of the DeKalb county farm. On October 10, 1858, John Yarde, junior, was married to Lydia Ann Houser, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on July 12, 1840, a daughter of David and Rebecca Houser, and to this union were born six children: Martha, Frank, David, Nettie, Henry and Bertha. Martha became the wife of William Imler and lives in Butler township, where he is a successful farmer. They are the parents of three children. Frank, the immediate subject of this sketch, is next in order of birth. David is represented in a personal sketch elsewhere in this book. Nettie married George Kelham, a farmer near Swan, DeKalb county, Indiana, and they have three children. Henry is also represented individually elsewhere in this volume. Bertha became the wife of Ira Grogg, a farmer living in Butler township, this county, and they are the parents of three children living and one deceased.

Frank Yarde was reared under the paternal roof, and received his educational training in the schools of the locality. As early as possible he gave a hand to the operation of the home farm, assisting his father until his marriage, when, in the spring of 1887, he moved to his present location, which he rented from his father until the latter's death in 1900, when the subject purchased the farm and has since given his undivided attention to it. The tract contains one hundred and sixty acres of land, and added to which Mr. Yarde, in 1893, had bought an eighty-acre tract adjoining on the east. This, however, he sold in 1910 and bought the eighty-acre tract known as the old Leeson farm. He has added to this until he is now the owner of four hundred and sixty acres of as good land as could be found in the township. It is well drained, fenced, and the residence, barn and other outbuildings are all of a substantial character, so that the place presents a pleasing aspect to the passer-by. He is owner of three hundred and sixty acres of land in the homestead place lying close to Garrett, the other hundred acres lying west of Garrett. About twenty-five acres of his land is timber and is considered a very valuable tract. Progressive and enterprising in his methods, Mr. Yarde has, by dint of the most persistent industry and careful attention to details, achieved a noteworthy success in his vocation, and today is numbered among the leading agriculturalists of Keyser township.

On September 23, 1886, Mr. Yarde was married to Alice Smith, daughter of James L. and Amanda (Sherrick) Smith, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Clark county, Ohio. James L. Smith was born on July 13, 1837, the son of Joseph and Annie (Guist) Smith, also a native girl of the Keystone state, the father of English and the mother of Scotch descent, his paternal ancestors coming to America with William Penn. In 1839 the parents moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, and when sixteen years of age he went to Stark county, that state, serving three years as apprentice at the carpenter's trade. At this trade he was employed as a journeyman until attaining his majority, when he engaged in business for himself, and in 1865 he moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, buying one hundred acres of land in Keyser township, a part of which is now the town site of Garrett. He rented his farm and worked at his trade until 1875, when he sold out and bought the farm, one hundred acres of which is in that township, where he afterwards resided. He married on October 4, 1858, Amanda, the daughter of Samuel and Leah (Baker) Shirk, and to them were born nine children: Samuel, Isaiah J., Elmer, Harrison H., Alice E., Reuben, Ida W., Ella and Minnie. The father's death occurred in 1901 on the home place in that township. His first wife died in 1877, and in 1878 he was married to Priscilla Wyant, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1847, and to them were born six children: Arta May, Cora, James M., Francis, Effie and Jennie. To Mr. and Mrs. Yarde have been born four children: Jay, Roy, John and Ida, the last two being twins.

Politically, Mr. Yarde has given his support to the Republican party, believing that the past record of this political organization entitled it to the support of all thinking men. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Protestant church of Altona, a suburb of Garrett, being one of the trustees of that society and taking a strong interest in the welfare of the organization. In everything pertaining to the upbuilding of the community Mr. Yarde has been found loyal in his support and no worthy cause has appealed to him in vain. Genial and unassuming in his manner, he has earned and retains to a marked degree the respect and friendship of all whom know him.

JOEL E. HARTMAN.

The prosperity and substantial welfare of a community depend very largely upon the character and enterprise of its leading citizens. It is the progressive, wide-awake men of affairs that make the real history of a county or state and upon them also rests the responsibility of giving moral tone to the body politic, of directing thought and shaping opinion, and of taking the lead in all progressive measures for the public good. To this class of strong, virile men belongs the well known and enterprising citizen whose name appears at the head of this review, an individual of sterling character and sturdy worth, whose influence has always been on the right side of every moral issue and whose name stands for what is best and noblest in manhood.

Joel E. Hartman was born on October 3, 1843, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, the son of Abram and Catherine (Russell) Hartman. Abram Hartman, who was a native of Pennsylvania, migrated in young manhood to

Ohio, and from that state came to DeKalb county in 1847. On arriving here he bought eighty acres of land in Union township, to which he devoted his attention and also gave some of his time to church work, being a local preacher in the Methodist church. He was active up till the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1873, on his farm three miles west of Auburn. He was the father of seven children. The eldest, Elvina, was a child by a former marriage and lives in Ashley, Indiana. The other children born by his union with Catherine Russell were as follows: Aaron, who is married and has four children, lives on a farm close to Sedan, Indiana; John, who is night watchman at the Eckhart Auto Manufacturing Company, Auburn, Indiana, is married and has six daughters; the other children, besides the subject of this sketch, are all deceased, namely: Wesley, Priscilla and Calvin.

Joel E. Hartman was reared on the paternal farmstead and secured his education in the district schools. In 1864 he was drafted at Kendallville, Indiana, and was assigned to the Fifty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Kingston, the command being assigned to General Sherman's army. Mr. Hartman took part in many of the most important campaigns of the war, being in thirteen different states, spent two weeks in doing garrison duty on the Atlantic coast, was transported from Charleston, Virginia, to Moorehead City, South Carolina, meeting General Sherman at the coast. His command fought at Kingston, Moorehead City and Raleigh, North Carolina, and also took part in the several engagements against General Johnson. His military record was an excellent one in every respect and he was honorably mustered out at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865. After his discharge from military service Mr. Hartman returned to DeKalb county and settled on his present homestead farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Smithfield township, which he has improved in many respects until now it is one of the best farms in the township. The buildings are all substantial in character, the large, roomy, modern barn, erected in 1892, being one of its features. He takes great pride in his farm and live stock and has achieved a splendid success in his vocation. The residence, which is attractive and conveniently arranged, is provided with many modern accessories and, taken as a whole, the farm is a credit to Smithfield township. In 1911 Mr. Hartman purchased eighty acres of land across the road from his present homestead, on which his daughter, Mertie, now lives.

On October 5, 1863, Mr. Hartman was married at Auburn, Indiana, to Sarah Gushwa, the daughter of Philip and Mary (Moore) Gushwa. Mr. Gushwa, who was a native of Ohio, moved to DeKalb county in 1835, locating on a farm two miles north of Corunna, Indiana, where he acquired the ownership of one hundred and sixty acres of land. This land, which was bought at a cheap price, was densely covered with timber, most of which Mr. Gushwa cleared from the land and put the soil in excellent condition for cultivation. In 1873 he sold forty acres off the side of the farm to his wife's eldest brother, Jacob. He gave his active years to the cultivation of this farm and died there in the fall of 1888. His wife, who also was a native of Ohio, accompanied her husband on their long, tiresome journey by wagon and ox-team to their new home and here she proved a true helpmeet to her husband, assisting him in his work and encouraging him by her counsel, and by her life in the community she became beloved by all who knew her. Her death occurred on the old homestead in the fall of 1892. To them were born ten children, all of whom were born in Ohio, with the exception of the youngest. One of these children died in infancy and of the others, six are now deceased; Jacob, Elizabeth, John, Susan, Philip and Benjamin. The three living are Jonathan, who is an old soldier and lives at Corunna, and who is married and has two children, Charles and Edward; Mary Ann, the wife of David Liby, a farmer at Wakarusa, Indiana, and who was a soldier in the Civil war, having served three years. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. All of Mrs. Hartman's brothers were veterans of the Civil war.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have been born eight children: Orpheus; Della, deceased; William, Ezra, Mary Catherine, Mertie, Emery and Vesta. Of these, Orpheus, who is married and is operating a farm at Maurice, Michigan, is the father of seven children, four sons and three daughters; William, who also is married, lives on a farm in Fairfield township, DeKalb county, and has four sons; Ezra, who remains unmarried, lives at home with his parents; Mary Catherine is the wife of Robert Lockhart, who is represented elsewhere in this work, and they have five children, three sons and two daughters; Mertie is the wife of Sherman Porter, a farmer, and they live on a farm adjoining her father's homestead; Emery is a Methodist minister at Evanston, Illinois. He is married, but has no children; Vesta is the wife of Earl Hughes, a farmer in Steuben county, this state, and they have one child, a son.

Politically, Mr. Hartman is a Republican in his views, but he has been too busy a man to devote to public affairs, although at all times giving his support to every movement which promises to benefit the community in any way. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which he contributes liberally of his means. Quiet and unassuming in his attitude, he has earned by his earnest and consistent life the warm regard of all who know him. Methodical in business, strict in his convictions as to right and wrong, genial and companionable, he has earned the high standing which he enjoys and is rightfully numbered among the representative men of this section of the county.

EDWIN ERWIN.

Edwin Erwin, one of the substantial farmers and progressive citizens of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born on November 8, 1838, in Stark county, Ohio. Later he moved to Henry county, that state, and from thence came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1853, in company with his parents, who bought eighty acres of land near Waterloo, this county. Not an inch of this land had been cleared, the only improvements being a log house and barn, and here they lived about three years, when the father traded the farm for a store in Uniontown, Indiana. He operated this store successfully for three years and then traded it for a farm of sixty acres north of Waterloo. Edwin Erwin worked on different farms in this county, and eventually bought the farm of sixty acres from his father, William Erwin, and kept the same for two years, finally selling it to Jacob Shuman. He then bought forty-seven acres of land in section 16, Smithfield township, to which he some time later added forty acres more. The original forty-seven acres was largely covered with timber, which he cleared from the land and then erected a number of good, permanent farm buildings. He moved on to this farm in 1883, and about three years later moved to the forty acres adjoining, on which he now lives and which he has successfully cultivated, it being now considered one of the choice farms of Smithfield township.

In 1868 Mr. Erwin married Elizabeth McEntarffer, who was born on October 30, 1844, in DeKalb county, the daughter of Michael and Anna Mary (Hamman) McEntarffer, who emigrated from Stark county, Ohio. She has spent her life on the farm, assisting in the improvements and upbuilding of the same. They have become the parents of seven children: Lottie; Allison, deceased; Arthur, Mina, Maude, Thomas and Byrd. Of these, Lottie is married; Arthur is married and farms the home place, which the subject has rented to him; he is the father of two children, Charles and Minnie; Allison died at the age of nine years; Mina became the wife of Ira Bachtel, a farmer near Waterloo, and is the mother of two children, Rhea and Mildred; Maude became the wife of Lewis Ritter, a farmer in Steuben county, this state, and they have two children, Marcelus and Irene; Thomas lives at home with his parents and is unmarried; Bertie became the wife of Garry Ritter, of Montpelier, Ohio, and they have two children, Gerald and Velma.

Politically the subject of this sketch has during the major part of his life been an adherent of the Republican party, but it now independent in politics, especially in local affairs. He served as a member of the advisory board of the township for eight years, and is still influential in local affairs. Religiously, he is not now a member of any church, though he gives his support to every moral question before the people. Socially, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Waterloo, this membership being particularly consonant from the fact that in September, 1861, he enlisted as a member of the Second Regiment Indiana Cavalry at old Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana, under Colonel Bridgeland. His regiment went out as an independent command, furnishing its own horses and guns, but later an order was issued that no independent regiments were allowed by the government, and the horse and guns were sold to the government and the men went out as a volunteer regiment. Mr. Erwin served over three years, and was mustered out in October, 1864, at Indianapolis. He saw much active service, taking part in a number of the most important battles of that war, and attained to a high place in the esteem of his fellow comrades because of his faithfulness and courage in battle. Quiet and unassuming in his disposition, Mr. Erwin is well liked by his neighbors and exerts a beneficent influence on everything with which he is connected.

CHARLES S. ARFORD.

It is proper to judge of the success and the status of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, at his devotions, observe the outcome of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization, and thus become competent to judge of his merits and demerits. The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this brief biography has spent many long years of toil and association with the people of this community, and on account of his worth of character, his earnest work for the uplift of his fellow men and his broad sympathy and generosity, nothing but good report is heard of him.

CHARLES S. ARFORD AND FAMILY

Charles S. Arford was born July 9, 1859, in Stafford township, DeKalb county, Indiana, the son of Robert and Margaret (Wymer) Arford. The father was born in Pennsylvania on March 27, 1828, and died on January 29, 1906, while his wife, who was born in Ohio on April 15, 1827, died on March 27, 1890. They were the parents of the following children: Cyrus S., born September 18, 1851, died September 18, 1854; Mary E., born July 7, 1853, who married Gideon P. Macklin and lives in Florida; Mabel C., born March 2, 1856, married Adam H. Tinstman and resides at Hamilton, Indiana; Winfield W., born February 6, 1858, died February 7, 1858; Charles S., the subject of this sketch; Cyrene A., born November 22, 1861, died April 22, 1871; Elmer S., born September 29, 1867, died May 24, 1871.

The early education of the subject was gained in the common schools of DeKalb county, in Stafford and Troy townships, this being supplemented by two years' study in the Butler high school. After completing his school work he took up agriculture and was a valuable assistant to his father on the home place until he reached the age of twenty-five.

On February 19, 1885, Charles S. Arford was married to Susan L. Shade, the daughter of Samuel and Ann (Steckley) Shade. Her father, who was born in New York state on August 23, 1820, died on March 8, 1886. Her mother was born in Ontario, Canada, on March 31, 1832, and died on May 10, 1898. They moved from Ohio to DeKalb county in 1865, settling in Richland township. To the subject and wife has been born one child, Mildred F., the date of whose birth was May 25, 1902.

For seven years after the subject's marriage he rented his father's farm and very successfully cultivated the home place, after which time he bought the splendid land on which he now resides, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two acres. Here he has a comfortable home and good outbuildings, his up-to-date and progressive methods of tilling the soil having brought him a good competency.

The Republican party has received the subject's suffrage and active support, and he has been honored by his fellow citizens by election to several responsible offices in the county. In 1900 he was selected as assessor for his township, his term of office extending over the period of four years. Again, in 1910, he was elected a member of the county council, which position he still holds. Mr. Arford has for a number of years been an active member of the United Brethren in Christ church, having been elected a delegate to the general conference of that religious organization which was held at Canton.

Ohio, in May, 1909, and having been a trustee of the Big Run church continuously since twenty-one years ago. He has served as superintendent of Big Run Sunday school for eight years.

Starting in life with a good education, Mr. Arford has been a close observer of men and methods, and his extensive travels, from coast to coast, embracing three-fourths of the states and Canada, have given him a viewpoint in the affairs of life which could not be gathered from mere book study. The mere fact that, after seeing so much of this country, he should be content to settle down and spend the remainder of his days here, speaks well for the county of DeKalb. He is a member of Wilmington Grange No. 2178, Patrons of Husbandry.

THOMAS HAMMAN.

The occupation of farming, to which the major part of the business life of Thomas Hamman, one of the well known and popular citizens of DeKalb county, has been devoted, is the oldest pursuit for a livelihood of mankind and the one in which he will ever be the most independent. His name has long been inseparably connected with the general growth of DeKalb county, of which he is a native and where, in fact, he has spent most of his life. While primarily attending to his own varied interests, his life has been largely devoted to his fellow man, having been untiring in his efforts to inspire a proper respect for law and order and ready at all times to uplift humanity along civic and social lines.

Thomas Hamman, a public-spirited citizen and a progressive and successful farmer of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, was born on July 25, 1866, on the old home place in this township, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Schuler) Hamman. The subject's father was born in Osnaburg township, Stark county, Ohio, on April 11, 1823, and his death occurred on August 8, 1897, at the age of seventy-four years. In the fall of 1847 he came to section 16, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where he became a successful farmer and stock raiser. At the time he entered upon this land it was heavily timbered, and the following year he began clearing the same, the succeeding years being characterized by toil of the most strenuous character, but eventually the fruits of his labors were apparent and the farm became recognized as one of the best in the locality. The year he entered upon the land he began the erection of a dwelling, which he finished in

1849 and which was the first frame house in Smithfield township. It was eighteen by thirty feet in size, with thirteen-foot posts. During the first six years Mr. Hamman cleared sixty acres of heavily timbered land and chopped the timber from one hundred and forty acres. In 1864 he built a barn eighty-five by forty-two feet in size, which for a long time was the best in the township. The buildings were of unusually substantial and permanent character, and he was recognized in all departments of his work as above the average in excellence. In 1850 he married Elizabeth Shuyler, who was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and who came with her stepfather, Adam Hood, to DeKalb county in early days. He was the father of nine children, John, Henry, Caroline, Thomas, Simon, Samuel, Eliza and two who died in infancy. Mr. Hamman became a member of the Lutheran church when twenty years of age, and maintained his interest in religious matters throughout his mature life. He was a noble man in his motives and actions, and through his persistence, industry and wise management of his affairs he was enabled to accumulate a fine property. He was a faithful husband, a kind father, accommodating neighbor and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. His wife was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and died at the old home farm in this county on April 4, 1901, at the age of seventy-eight years. She moved to DeKalb county in 1842, and here was a consistent member of the Reformed church, to which she gave stanch and faithful allegiance throughout her life.

Thomas Hamman was reared on the old farmstead, securing his education in the common schools of the locality, and from an early age devoted his labors to the farm. In the spring of 1887 he left home and lived on a farm one-half mile south of the home place and which was owned by his father. Two years later this tract was deeded to him by his father, and he remained there seven years longer, at the end of which time he sold the place to Joseph Hohl, and then bought eighty acres south of the home place, where he lived one and one-half years. He placed this tract in good condition by draining and tiling the soil and building good fences, and eventually traded this tract for one hundred and sixty acres of land about one and one-half miles west of the home place where he now lives, and on to which he moved in 1896. At that time it was in a very rough and uninviting condition, the buildings being poor and in other ways run down. In 1889 Mr. Hamman built a splendid residence and in 1903 a large and well arranged barn, the old barn being remodeled into a sheep barn, and the old residence that was on the place was turned into a hog barn. The farm is now generally recognized as one of the best in the township, its present condition being secured by the subject's hard work and careful attention to every detail of its management. It has been very extensively tiled, one field having over three thousand tiles.

On October 14, 1886, Thomas Hamman was married to Mary Charlotte Erwin, the daughter of Edward and Eliza (McEntarffer) Erwin, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. To this union have been born two children, Chloe, who is the wife of Cleveland Getts, of LaGrange county, Indiana, and Dessie, the wife of Gaulbert Geaty, of Smithfield township, this county, and they have one child, Iola.

Politically, Mr. Hamman is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, though he has been too busy in his private affairs to mingle much in politics. He is well liked throughout the community, and, though a quiet and unassuming man, he is progressive in his methods and has earned the confidence which is generally bestowed in him.

E. A. TRIPLETT.

The history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of DeKalb county, Indiana, which has long been his home. He began his career in this locality and throughout the subsequent years he has been closely allied with its interests and upbuilding. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts. He is of the highest type of progressive citizen and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and ability have achieved results that have awakened the admiration of those who know them. The cause of humanity never had a truer friend than Mr. Triplett, and in all the relations of life—family, church, state and society—he has displayed that consistent Christian spirit, that natural worth, that has endeared him to all classes. His integrity and fidelity have been manifested in every relation of life, an example which has been an inspiration to others, and his influence has been felt in the community honored by his citizenship.

E. A. Triplett, one of the best known citizens of Richland township, is a native of the county in which he now lives, and was born on July 25, 1867. He is a son of Charles H. and Sarah (Owens) Triplett, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Charles H. Triplett was one of the first settlers of DeKalb county, having come here in 1849 in childhood, his birth having occurred on

February 14, 1844. He remained in DeKalb county engaged in farming until October 24, 1862, when he went to Indianapolis at the age of eighteen years and enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Battery, which was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, and in the fall of 1863 he was confined for several weeks in the hospital at Indianapolis. He was, when able, assigned to forage duty, but on account of disability he was given an honorable discharge on July 2, 1865. While in the field he took part in some of the most hotly contested battles in which the armies of the South were engaged, being in the battles of Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Altoona, Kenesaw Mountain, Neucer Creek, siege of Atlanta, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville and numerous minor engagements and skirmishes. He came from sturdy parentage, his parents being Abraham and Eliza (Judd) Triplett, both of whom are now deceased.

On February 5, 1856, Mr. Triplett was married to Sarah Owens, who was born on July 24, 1842, at Bloomdale, Seneca county, Ohio, the daughter of Edmond and Lucy (Beagel) Owen. To this union were born three children, Ellsworth A., James W. and Myron D. A brother of the subject's father, Joshua Triplett, was a veteran of the Civil war, serving as a private in the Twelfth Michigan Cavalry, while the subject's grandfather was a captain in the Mexican war, and a great-uncle, Charles Triplett, served in the war of 1812, having been wounded at the battle of Yorktown, from the effect of which his death occurred. The subject's military ancestral history is still further noteworthy from the fact that his great-grandfather, William Triplett, served in the Revolutionary war, while on the maternal side his wife's brother, John, was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-Seecond Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, while her grandfathers on both maternal and paternal sides were veterans of the war of 1812. Charles H. Triplett's death occurred on April 5, 1905, in the sixty-second year of his age. His widow, who was born on July 24, 1842, in Stark county, Ohio, is also deceased. For many years this worthy couple had lived just east of Cedar lake in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, retiring from active farm labor only when compelled to do so by defective eyesight. They were a kind and generous couple, who enjoyed at all times the respect of all who knew them.

E. A. Triplett received his education in the common schools of DeKalb county, and during his earlier years followed farming, and at that time became settled in his conviction that the basic art of agriculture afforded not only a sure income, but an independence which could not be found in any other vocation. Therefore, he wisely concluded to make this his life work and has been eminently successful in this pursuit. He is now residing on his fine farm of one hundred and ten acres in Richland township, where he carries on general farming and some stock raising, and where he has a pleasant and attractive residence, substantial and well arranged barns and outbuildings, and where he enjoys life as only a successful farmer can and to a degree which the city resident cannot fully appreciate.

On July 25, 1889, Mr. Triplett married Annie E., the daughter of John Rinehart and Margaret (Hart) Rinehart. Her father was born in Germany on March 31, 1832, and died on May 4, 1888, while his wife, who also was born in Germany on June 23, 1829, died on March 9,1907. To Mr. and Mrs. Triplett have been born three children: Orville, born September 13, 1891, died on August 19, 1897; Hugh L., born April 29, 1893, and Orlena, born February 20, 1895.

Politically, Mr. Triplett gives his earnest support to the Democratic party, while, religiously, he is affiliated with the United Brethren church, of which he has been a consistent and active member for many years. Mr. Triplett has been successful financially, and is today numbered among the well-to-do men and representative citizens of the community in which he resides. He is enterprising in all the term implies and public-spirited, lending his aid and influence to further all measures for the general welfare, no worthy project ever appealing to him in vain. He is a close observer of current public events, and has intelligent, well-defined views relative to all matters of interest before the people. A gentleman of strict integrity, he is held in high esteem by all who know him, and the confidence which he commands has been fairly and honorably earned.

ROBERT WILLIAM LOCKHART.

The visitor to the highly improved farm of this gentleman, in Smithfield township, finds it difficult to realize its former state and the many hard strokes necessary to bring it to its present condition. There is little in the commodious residence, fine barns and outbuildings, cultivated fields and lowing herds to suggest the pioneer period, but this beautiful place represents a link in that remarkable evolution which, in the lifetime of men still living, has converted Indiana from a wilderness to a smiling garden.

Robert William Lockhart was born on November 28, 1872, in the beautiful city of Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Indiana, and is the son of William C. and Mary Elizabeth (Hickox) Lockhart. William M. Lockhart was born on May 27, 1834, at Troy, Richland county, Ohio, a son of James and Jane Lockhart. James Lockhart was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and was a son of William and Mary Ann (McLaren) Lockhart. James was left an orphan in infancy and learned the trade of a linen weaver. At the age of twenty-five he emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania, where he worked for several years and then learned the trade of a distiller. He was intensely loyal to his adopted country in her hour of need, being a strong supporter of the Union and the Constitution. In 1856 James and Jane (McBride) Lockhart came to Smithfield township, DeKalb county, bringing with them their son, William C. The latter had from early childhood until his majority lived in Lexington, Ohio, where his father, through the dishonesty of a partner, became bankrupt. William C. and his brother nobly determined to pay the father's debts and this they did, though it meant tremendous exertion and untold hardships. The financial condition of the family interfered with the education of the boys, who received very little schooling. William C. Lockhart was a soldier for the Union during the Civil war, where he was severely wounded and was discharged from the service because of physical disability after about fifteen months' service. In 1864 he married Elizabeth Spencer at Salesville, Ohio, her death occurring in October, 1867. On May 5, 1869, Mr. Lockhart married Mary Elizabeth Hickox, and to them was born, on November 28, 1872, a son, the immediate subject of this sketch. On February 6, 1884, Mary E. (Hickox) Lockhart died, and on October 17, 1887, Mr. Lockhart married Julia P. (Hickox) Osborn, a sister of his former wife. Her death occurred at Waterloo, Indiana, on December 16, 1891, and on January 4, 1894, he married Elizabeth Ames Ansley. After recovering from his army wounds, Mr. Lockhart resumed the lumber business, in which he had been engaged before the war and was quite heavily interested in this business for a number of years. In December, 1869, he moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he was engaged in the sawmill business, and in which he was very prosperous, so that just prior to the panic of 1873 an invoice showed the business to be worth ninety thousand dollars, with many good contracts on hand. Along with the panic came serious losses by fire, the mill in Parke county and the dry kiln in Crawfordsville being burned, and many creditors failed to pay them what they owed. They had hard work stemming the tide, but, extending their business to Iowa, they began to recover financially, when the flood washed out a big jam of logs, the loss amounting to more than twenty thousand dollars. In January, 1885, Mr. Lockhart went out of business and returned to Crawfordsville and in the spring of the following year he moved to Waterloo, where he lived until his last marriage, then located in Fairfield township, where he died on February 25, 1910, at the age of seventy-five years. A good business man and indefatigable worker, he enjoyed the universal respect of all who knew him. He was a Mason and Odd Fellow and a regular attendant of the Baptist church, being an enthusiastic worker in the cause of temperance.

Robert W. Lockhart received a good common school education at Waterloo, Crawfordsville and Des Moines, Iowa, and was then employed at different vocations and in different places until the fall prior to his marriage, and after that event he located, in 1894, on the farm in Fairfield township, which he operated for nine years. He fell heir to forty-five and one-half acres of land from his father, which he sold and then bought eighty acres of good land in Fairfield township. Eventually he sold this tract and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 17, Smithfield township, which is the present homestead, and to this he has devoted his undivided attention, so that today there are few farms in this favored section of DeKalb county which are its equal. It is known as the old Joel E. Thompson homestead. Not only has the fertility of the soil been maintained, but the permanent improvements on the farm made by Mr. Lockhart have been noteworthy. The large, up-to-date, roomy and well arranged barns and other substantial outbuildings, the house of modern and attractive appearance, the well-kept fences and all other incidental accessories of an up-to-date farm attract the attention of the passer-by, and add to the value and desirability of the place. Mr. Lockhart has been intensely progressive in everything he has done and the barn erected by Joel E. Thompson was the first one built along modern ideas in this township. He has now lived on this farm for five years and has already achieved a splendid reputation among his fellow agriculturists.

On February 25, 1894, Robert W. Lockhart married Mary Catherine Hartman, the daughter of Joel E. and Sarah (Gushwa) Hartman, who are referred to elsewhere in this work. To this union have been born six children, namely: Carl W., Ralph Russell, Mary Dorothy, Eda Grace, Wilma, deceased, and Robert Spencer, the latter being the eighth generation of Roberts on the McBride side of the family. Politically, Mr. Lockhart was formerly a Republican, but is inclined to the support of the Progressive party, believing that the principles as advocated by Theodore Roosevelt and other distinguished advocates of Progressive principles to be the most conducive to the welfare of the American people. Mr. Lockhart was appointed township committeeman of the Republican party, but in 1898, because of pressing duties of his private business affairs he resigned the position after one year of effective service. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Ashley, while, religiously, though not a member of any church, his sympathies are with the Baptist faith. Mr. Lockhart has no special fads or specialties, but contents himself with general farming operations, not neglecting stock raising on a moderate scale, and altogether enjoys the reputation of being a painstaking and prudent husbandman. Because of his business success and his high personal qualities, he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens of Smithfield township and is entitled to rank among the representative men of his profession in DeKalb county.

EDWARD CAMPBELL.

To indulge in prolix encomium of a life which is one of distinctive modesty and unpretentiousness would be most incongruous, and yet in reviewing the career of the subject of this sketch, who is one of the sterling agriculturists of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, and who holds a position of unequivocal confidence and esteem in the community in which he has long lived and labored to so goodly ends, feelings of admiration are prompted.

Edward Campbell was born on August 14, 1841, in Summit county, Ohio, and is the son of Abel and Jane (Taylor) Campbell. Abel Campbell was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on October 26, 1807, and when a boy moved with his parents to Stark county, Ohio, where he was reared and married on June 16, 1831, to Jane Taylor, also a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born on May 25, 1812. In 1836 they moved to Summit county, Ohio, and thence to DeKalb county, making the journey by team, taking two weeks to make the trip, and locating on the southwest quarter of section 28, Smithfield township, on the 12th of May, 1847. This farm had been entered in 1836 by John Taylor, father of Mrs. Campbell, who sold it to Andrew Houhn, from whom Mr. Campbell bought it. Sixteen acres were cleared and there was a small, round-log house on the land into which the family moved. Mr. Campbell cleared about seventy-five acres and erected good buildings, making it his home until his death, which occurred on November 9, 1860. They had a family of eight children. Abel Campbell was one of the most prominent men of his community and in politics was first a Whig, but later a strong supporter of the Republican party. His death occurred on the day following the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. His wife lived to a ripe old age, her death occurring on the old homestead farm on May 20, 1903, when she lacked but twenty days of being ninety-one years old. Abel Campbell followed active farming pursuits up to the time of his death and served one term as trustee of Smithfield township.

Edward Campbell was reared to the life of a farmer and was successful in his pursuit. He remained with his mother after his father's death and was drafted for military service during the Civil war. His mother being a widow with three children to care for, the subject felt it his duty to remain at home and help her, and he therefore purchased his release, obtaining a substitute at Waterloo, to whom he paid three hundred dollars. This money he was compelled to borrow and thus when he returned home he was three hundred dollars in debt. However, he went to work in earnest on the homestead farm and eventually rented one hundred and sixty acres known as the old Campbell farm, to which he kept adding by buying the interests of the other heirs. This farm he still retains and has maintained it through the years at the highest possible standard of excellence, so that it has been long considered one of the noted farms of Smithfield township. The place is kept well improved in every respect, the old buildings being commodious and convenient, the soil's fertility being conserved, and in every respect Mr. Campbell has shown his ability as a progressive and enterprising farmer.

On May 4, 1865, Mr. Campbell married Marium Childs, daughter of B. E. and Jane A. (Wood) Childs. Mr. Childs, who was a native of New York state, was a farmer and also worked at the carpenter trade, although agriculture commanded the greater part of his attention. He came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in September, 1847, buying forty acres of land in Fairfield township, which he traded five years later for one hundred and eleven acres in Smithfield township, to the operation of which he gave his attention until his death, which occurred in 1878. He was an active Republican in politics, but held no public offices. He was well liked, thoroughly posted in all the branches of agriculture and was successful in his operations. He was a faithful member of the Methodist church. His wife, on coming west, came as near as she could to DeKalb county by canal boat in 1847, and prior to her marriage was a seamstress and also taught school. To Mr. and Mrs. Childs were born eight children: Theodocia, Marvin, Marium, Frances, Martha J., Sarah A., Henry and Anson A. Theodocia became the wife of Henry Willing, and she now lives at Los Angeles, California. Her husband was a successful merchant in Iowa and died there, after which she moved west. She had two children, Arminta and William; Henry Charles is a railroad carpenter and lives in Hudson, Steuben county, Indiana; Sarah Childs became the wife of William Hefty, of Hicksville, Ohio, and they have four children, three boys and a girl; Martha J. is the wife of Andrew Cole, and they live in Iowa; they have four children; Henry Childs, who operated the home farm for a year, is still following agricultural pursuits. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born five children, Frank, Elnora, Albertus, Clark and Thomas S. Elnora is the wife of Oliver Hinman, a carpenter at Waterloo, and they have one child, Mary W.

Politically, Mr. Campbell is an ardent Republican and has been influential in advancing the interests of that party in this locality. Fraternally, he has for a half century been an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, being the only survivor of the charter members of the lodge at Waterloo. On the 25th of August, 1913, a party of thirty members of this lodge came to Mr. Campbell's home and presented him with a jeweled gold Masonic emblem bar pin, which he prizes very highly. In every phase of life's activities in which he has engaged Mr. Campbell has performed his full part and, because of his genuine worth, his business success and his interest in the welfare of the community, he is deserving of the high place he holds in public esteem.

JOHN HOFFELDER.

Among the substantial men whose labor and influence gave impetus to the agricultural interests and general material improvements of DeKalb county in years gone by and who today occupies a high place in the esteem of the community in which he lives is the worthy gentleman whose name introduces this article. Connected as he was for a period of years with one of the most important official positions in the county and prominently identified with the material growth of his locality, he has been a forceful factor in agricultural circles and a leading citizen in all that concerns the public good.

John Hoffelder was born in 1843 in south Bavaria, Germany, and is the son of Francis Charles Hoffelder and wife. The subject was reared in his native land and received a good, practical education in the schools of that locality, remaining at home until 1870. In the meantime he had followed the vocation of a farmer and also learned the trade of a weaver, raising flax and hemp in summer and spinning and weaving it into cloth in the winter. This was all done by hand, somewhat after the fashion of the early pioneers in this country, excepting that it was done by organized shop work. In the summer of 1870 Mr. Hoffelder concluded to emigrate to America, the land of golden opportunities, and he reached Castle Garden in New York harbor on August 7, 1870. In November of that year he came to Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, coming directly to the German settlement, which was located in the midst of a dense tract of timber. The following spring Mr. Hoffelder went to near Cleveland, Ohio, where for a season he was employed in farm work, but in November, 1871, he returned to DeKalb county and he and his brother-in-law rented a little place near where they now live. In October, 1878, Mr. Hoffelder had about determined to go further west, but his landlord requested him to stay, offering to sell him the place on which he had been working. Mr. Hoffelder had performed an enormous amount of hard work, interest rates were ten per cent. on an average and only part of his land was cleared. He had worked hard on this land nearly seven years, and had had a struggle to make both ends meet. The low part of the land had not been drained and altogether conditions were not very promising for the near future. However, after much bargaining, in which Mr. Hoffelder showed good business judgment and sagacity, he closed the deal and secured the land. It was a regular wilderness, but to its improvement he at once applied himself with a zeal and energy that soon showed definite results. Much drainage and ditching was required, but some of the land which before had been the most worthless eventually became of the greatest value. Mr. Hoffelder's purchase comprised one hundred and twenty acres and to this he has during the subsequent years applied his energies with a soundness of judgment that has been productive of very gratifying results until today few farmers in his locality are held in higher esteem than he. He has erected a comfortable and attractive residence, a commodious and well arranged barn, while the big yard surrounding the home has been set out with beautiful shade trees and shrubbery which adds greatly to the attractiveness and value of the place. In the spring of 1912 Mr. Hoffelder planted six thousand nursery forest trees of various kinds. The following summer was extremely dry and many of these trees were lost. However, two thousand more were planted and fourteen hundred more will be planted in the spring of 1914, altogether covering about six acres of land.

Politically, Mr. Hoffelder has been a life-long Democrat, and in 1888 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and was re-elected to this office, thus serving six years. Mr. Hoffelder's record as a county commissioner is one of which he has good reason to be proud. When he entered upon the duties of his office but little real system prevailed in the conduct of the county affairs. Bridges over the county were cheap and flimsy and were rapidly wearing out, new ones being needed. Mr. Hoffelder had traveled over Germany while a soldier in the army there and had also seen considerable of the country since coming to America and knew pretty well what good bridges should be like. The commissioners determined to revolutionize the methods of doing business and to this end they insisted on expert advice and exact and complete specifications, competition on bids and inspection of the work being done, which should be approved before being paid for. All these things tended to not only secure a better quality of work, but also saved the county many thousands of dollars. For this work alone Mr. Hoffelder deserves the everlasting regard and commendation of his fellow citizens.

In 1873 Mr. Hoffelder married Frances Miller, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, the daughter of Francis Antone and Magdalene (Schmidt) Miller. Her parents were natives of Germany who came to America and settled in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoffelder have been born six children: Francis Charles, who lives near the Barker church in Smithfield township, married Louise Dapp, and they have five children, Helene, Esther, John, Francis and Agnes; Catherine died at the age of sixteen years; John A. lives with his father; Lena is also at home; Frances is the wife of Emil Schiffle, who lives north of the Barker church in Smithfield township, and they have five children, Carl, Adolph, Raymond, deceased, John and Frances; Mary A. is the wife of Fred Brooks, of Cleveland, where he is a successful engineer, and they have one child, Mary; Peter H. is at home with his father.

Mr. Hoffelder and his family are earnest, faithful and prominent members of the Catholic church, to the support of which they contribute liberally. Mrs. Frances Hoffelder died January 29, 1895, and in 1897 Mr. Hoffelder married Mrs. Mary S. (May) Gfeller, the widow of Frederick Gfeller, deceased. Mr. Hoffelder and the members of his family are popular in the circles in which they move and are highly respected by all who know them. Mr. Hoffelder has attained success in spite of most discouraging circumstances. Coming to a new country with no knowledge of its language, he was not able to speak English until after fifty years of age, but he now is able to converse with considerable freedom and speaks well. He has had a splendid career, including three months' service in the German army, during which he took part in the war of 1866, in which his country separated from the Hapsburgs of Austria, and resulted in the welding of the various states comprising the present German empire under the Hohenzollerns. Personally, Mr. Hoffelder is a warm and true friend. Fearlessness is one of his marked characteristics and he hesitates not to do what he considers his whole duty regardless of the consequences. Above all, he has been a man of unquestionable integrity and unblemished honor and he will do nothing which will lower himself in his own esteem or that of others. His standard is high and he has always endeavored to live so that his example may be imitated by the young men of the rising generation. Ever ready to contribute of his means and influence to all objects for the material, charitable or religious welfare of the community, he is considered one of the most enterprising and progressive men of the locality, and in a large sense he is and always has been a true benefactor of his fellow men.

JOHN MATTHIAS SHOUDEL.

In placing the name of the late John Matthias Shoudel before the reader as one who stood for many years in the front rank of the enterprising men of affairs and a leader in agricultural circles of DeKalb county, Indiana, whose influence tended to the upbuilding of the locality of his residence and the advancement of the affairs of his county, simple justice is done a biographical fact, recognized throughout the community by those at all familiar with his history and cognizant of the important part he acted in the circles with which he was identified. His career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which overcome obstacles and win success, and he was eminently deserving of the high place he held in the hearts of those with whom he was associated.

John Matthias Shoudel was born in 1814 in Bavaria, Germany, and was the son of John Shoudel. He was reared and educated in his native land, and there, on reaching mature years, he married Magdalena Miller, a native of the same locality and a daughter of John Miller. Mr. Shoudel learned the trade of a weaver in his native land and also gave some attention to farming. In 1854, desiring larger opportunities for advancement, he came to the

United States. After spending a few months in New York he went to Chicago, and while living there, in 1855, he sent for his family, who had remained in the fatherland. He was employed on the docks in Chicago, but in 1857 he joined, with four others, Frank Miller, John Miller, Xavier Schmidt and Frederick Schmidt, and they brought their families to DeKalb county, where they bought forty acres of land, for which they paid three hundred dollars, and then they divided the land between them, eight acres each. This land was located in section 15, Smithfield township, and had not been disturbed by human hand since the red men left it. Mr. Shoudel at once cleared a spot on which he erected a log cabin, and applied himself to the strenuous task of felling the timber and getting the land in shape for cultivation. His first winter's efforts amounted to two acres of cleared land, and during that season the main diet of the family consisted of corn bread and wild game, of which latter there was an abundance. Eventually Mr. Shoudel was able to buy a yoke of steers, and after a while he secured a second yoke, which greatly facilitated his labors. He managed well, was wisely economical and at length was able to buy forty acres more land, and with this as a nucleus his affairs assumed a promising aspect. Industry, persistence and good management were the essential qualities which contributed to his success and he was able to buy more land from time to time until at the time of his death he was the owner of two hundred acres of splendidly improved farm land. John Matthias Shoudel died in 1880, and was survived a few years by his widow, whose death occurred in 1886.

In the affairs of the community Mr. Shoudel took a leading part and no movement of any moment was launched without his assistance and co-operation. When St. Michael's Catholic church was instituted here during the eighties, Mr. Shoudel was one of the thirteen persons who requested the bishop of the diocese to establish the church, and for many years he was one of the leading members of the parish. He was one of the oldest men in the community, and to him many looked for advice and counsel in their temporal affairs, and he ever proved worthy of their confidence. His integrity and fidelity were manifested in every relation of life, and his plain, rugged honesty, his open-hearted manner, undisguised and unaffected, is to his descendants a sweet and lasting memory.

To John Matthias and Magdalena Shoudel were born the following children: Baltzer, Michael L., Matthias, Agnes and John, the latter dying at the age of twenty-two years.

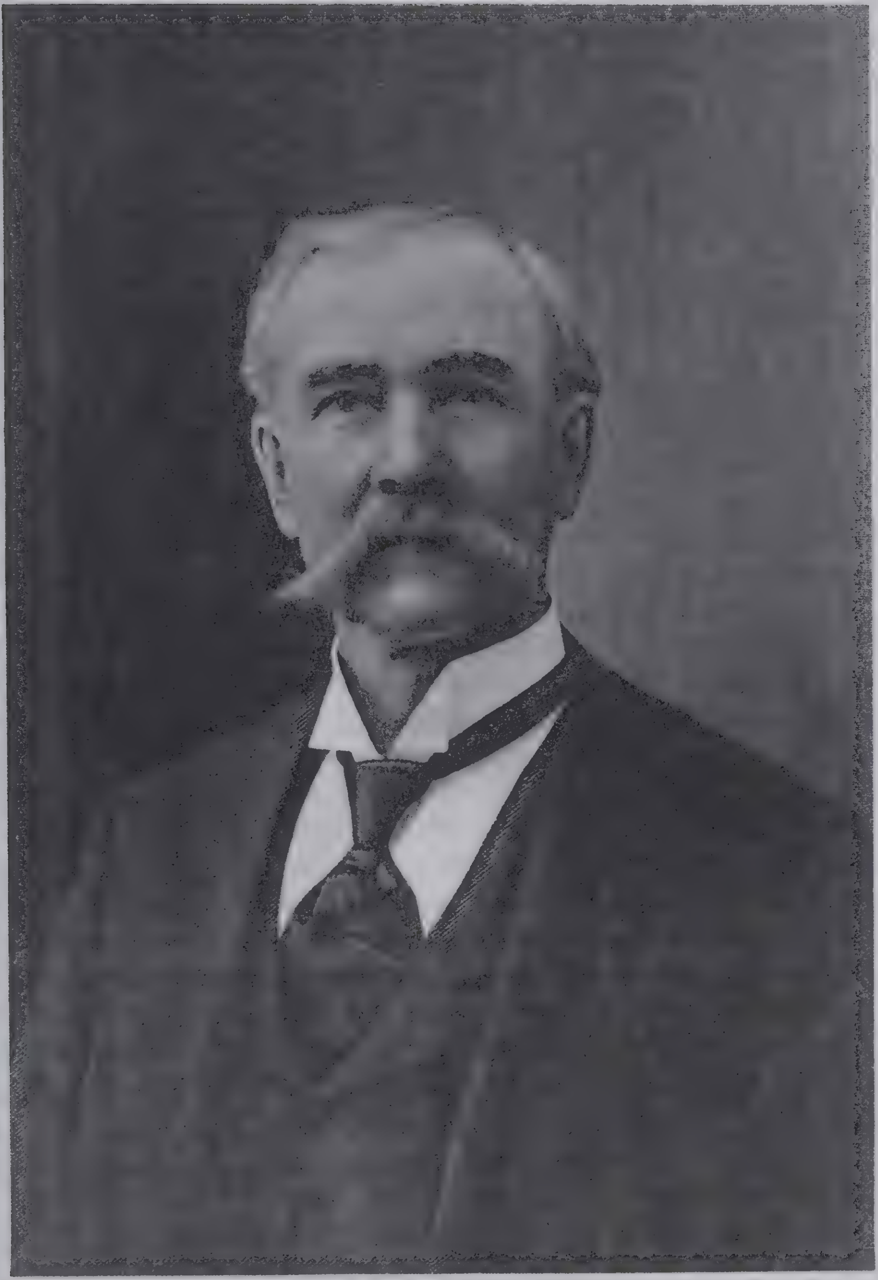
HENRY M. SHOWALTER.

Among the substantial men whose labor and influence have long given impetus to the agricultural interests and general material improvements of DeKalb county in years gone by and who today occupy high places in the esteem of the community in which they live is the worthy gentleman whose name introduces this article. While he has been busy tilling the soil and raising a good grade of live stock, he has not neglected his duties as a citizen and neighbor, but has been a forceful factor in all that concerns the public good. It is to such men as he that our modern advanced civilization is due and such men are worthy of the esteem that is accorded them by all and their records are worthy of perpetuation.

Henry M. Showalter was born near Strasburg, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on June 1, 1844, the son of Noah and Elizabeth (Moore) Showalter, who were natives of Ohio. They were reared and married in that state, coming to DeKalb county in 1848 and settling on a tract of land in Franklin township, where the father successfully followed agriculture for a number of years. Later, about 1876, he moved to Wilmington township, where he settled on a farm and spent the remainder of his life. To him and his wife were born three children, Nancy Ellen (deceased), Henry M. and James W.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Franklin township, and also in the public schools of Butler and Waterloo. He then engaged in teaching school four terms, in which he gained a high reputation as a successful instructor. During the following two years he was connected with saw mills, at the end of which time he returned to the home farm, to the cultivation of which he has devoted himself continuously since and in which he has met with pronounced success. He not only successfully conducted the affairs connected with farming, and made many permanent and substantial improvements on the place, but a number of years ago he began the importation of heavy draft horses and Shetland ponies. He was one of the pioneers in this business and at one time was the heaviest importer in the United States of Shetland ponies, of which he has sold many thousands. He has handled these ponies for twenty-six years and is still actively engaged in the enterprise. He has improved the breed so far as is possible by selection, and his patronage has extended over nearly all the states of the middle West and in many distant parts.

On October 16, 1873, Mr. Showalter married Wilhelmenia, the daughter



H M Showalter

of Belthaser and Rufina Margarette (Wittman) Dingledine. Both of these parents were born in Wittenburg, Germany, and upon emigrating to the United States settled in Holmes county, Ohio. They were the parents of one child, Mrs. Showalter. By a former marriage Mr. Dingledine was the father of eleven children. To Mr. and Mrs. Showalter have been born four children: Maud, who is the wife of Clark Brown, of Butler, and they have three children, Wanda Margarette, Ralph S. and Lulu Virginia. Lulu is the wife of Winfred Powers Keep and they have one child, Edwin H. Myrtle is deceased. Frederick W. is at home with his parents.

In local public affairs Mr. Showalter has long taken a prominent part, having a deep interest in everything that pertains to public welfare, and he served one term efficiently as a member of the advisory board. Politically, he is a Republican and has long been active in his party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the blue lodge, the council of Royal and Select Masters, the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the commandery of Knights Templar, and to the Scottish Rite, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Showalter has been very successful in everything to which he has given his attention, and has acquired interests aside from those with his farm, being a stockholder and vice-president of the First National Bank of Butler. Mr. Showalter's life has been an unusually active and useful one, and though the limited space at the disposal of the writer permits no more than a casual mention of the leading events in his career, sufficient has been said to show that earnest endeavor and honesty of purpose, rightly applied and persistently followed, will lead to unqualified success. Mr. Showalter is influential in local affairs and is looked upon as thoroughly in sympathy with any movement looking toward the betterment and advancement in any way of his community, where he has always been regarded as a man of sterling honesty and worthy of the utmost confidence and respect, which his fellow citizens have been free to accord.

MICHAEL L. SHOUDEL.

No other people that go to make up our cosmopolitan civilization have better habits of life than those who came originally from the great German empire. These people are distinguished for their thrift and honesty, and these two qualities alone in the inhabitants of any country will in the end make that country great. When with these two qualities is coupled the other quality of sound sense, a strong German characteristic, there are afforded such qualities as will enrich any land and place it at the top of the countries of the world in the scale of elevated humanity. Of this excellent people came Michael L. Shoudel, who for many years has been one of the well known farmers of DeKalb county, Indiana. He comes of a race that produced the famous "Iron Chancellor," the greatest statesman, all things considered, that ever walked this terrestrial sphere. He comes of a race that is famous for its original investigations in the problems of civilized life, such men as Goethe and Heckel, to say nothing of a coterie of the greatest musicians of all lands and climes. The Germanic blood is found in the veins of the greatest men and women of this and former generations and the Shoudel family may well be proud of their descent from such a race. The subject of this brief sketch is easily the peer of any of his fellow citizens in all that constitutes right living and correct citizenship. He is a close and intelligent observer, has read much, and takes pains to keep himself well informed upon current events. He is quiet in demeanor, a thinker, and a man of deeds rather than words. He is essentially a man of the people because he has large faith in humanity and is optimistic in his views.

Michael L. Shoudel, who for many years has been one of the best known and influential citizens of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1844. He is a son of Matthias and Magdalena (Miller) Shoudel, whose personal sketch appears elsewhere in this work, therefore further mention of the subject's antecedents will not be made at this point. Michael L. Shoudel was about eleven years of age when the family emigrated to the United States, locating in Chicago in 1865. Two years later they came to the little patch of wild land in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where they made a start in their struggle for financial independence in a strange land. Here the subject of this sketch performed his full share of the strenuous toil incident to the clearing of the land and putting it in shape for cultivation, and he distinctly recalls having plowed a six-acre field which required ten days' work with a yoke of oxen, for the ground was full of roots and stumps and progress was exceedingly slow and wearing on both men and beasts. Soon after his marriage in 1872, Mr. Shoudel commenced farming on his own account on forty acres of land which he had received from his father, and as he was prospered in his undertaking he bought more land from time to time, until he now owns two hundred and eighty acres of as fine land as can be found in DeKalb county. He is up-to-date and progressive in his methods of work and has achieved a distinctive success in his vocation. He has been a hard worker continually from his first initiation into the pioneer struggle and indeed in that early day at one time they would have returned to Chicago if they could have done so, but they had not been able to make much progress and were not financially able to make the trip, so they struggled on and the struggle became a triumph. Mr. Shoudel, although about seventy years old, is still active physically and is able to perform a good day's labor on the farm. He has never been sick much and has always been active in anything to which he has applied his efforts. He has been an eye-witness and a participant in the wonderful growth which has characterized this section of the state and remembers well when Waterloo consisted of but three stores, a saloon, a hardware store, a dry goods store and a few buildings, and when the court house at Auburn was a very primitive and poorly furnished affair. Mr. Shoudel had but limited educational opportunities, never having attended school a day until after sixteen years of age. He then started in the primer and in fifty-eight days was in the third reader. The second winter he again attended school and worked hard to gain knowledge and has been a continual reader throughout his life and is today considered a man of wide and unusual information on many subjects. One of his leading qualities is his persistency in his application to any task to which he applies himself and this has enabled him to conquer where many others would have failed. In the public and civic life of the community Mr. Shoudel has for many years been an influential factor and has always exerted his influence in favor of such movements as have tended to advance the best interests of the community.

In 1872 Mr. Shoudel married Joanna Reinig, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, the daughter of Frank and Joanna (LaFroise) Reinig. She came to America late in 1872 with her mother, her father having already emigrated to this country. Here they applied themselves to agricultural operations, as had their fellow citizens, the Shoudels, Millers and Smiths. To Mr. and Mrs. Shoudel have been born eleven children, six boys and five girls, namely: John, who lives on the Hezekiah Leas farm, married Margherita Hoff, and they have four children, Albert, Clara, Michael and Esther; Annie is the wife of Frederick Gfeller, who lives south of the Catholic church, and they have eight children, Freddie, Dora, Matthias, Mary, Celia, Joseph, Herman and a baby girl; George, who married Marie Hoff, lives on one of his father's farms near Summit, and has two children, Agnes and a baby boy; Michael is unmarried and helps his father run the farm and also operates a threshing machine; Matthias, who is also unmarried, is at home; Kate is the wife of Andrew Shiffli, who lives two and one-half miles east of his father on the Shoner farm, and is the father of two children, Agnes and Wilford; Lena, Mary, Caroline, Joseph and Frank are all unmarried and at home with their parents. The subject and his wife also reared Fred Elliott, who was born November 26, 1880, the son of George and Caroline (Rennig) Elliott, the latter having given up her life at the birth of her son. Fred Elliott died on September 8, 1910. Mr. Shoudel and the members of his family are all connected with the Catholic church, in the prosperity of which they are deeply interested and to the support of which they contribute liberally. Mr. Shoudel is a man whom to know is to respect and admire, for, having started in a lowly capacity, he gradually forged to the front and by faithful effort and prompt discharge of every duty devolving upon him he finally acquired a comfortable competency and has won and retains the good will and regard of all who know him. He has ever tried to do the right as he has seen and understood the right and as a representative citizen of his community he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one at hand.

JOSEPH HOHL.

The people who constitute the bone and sinew of this country are not those who are unstable and unsettled, who fly from this occupation to that, who do not know how to vote until they are told, and who take no active and intelligent interest in affairs affecting their schools, churches and property. The backbone of this country is made up of families who have made their homes; who are alive to the best interests of the community in which they reside; who are so honest that it is no trouble for their neighbors to know it, and who attend to their own business and are too busy to attend to that of others; who work on steadily from day to day, taking the sunshine with the storm and who rear a fine family to a comfortable home and an honest life. Such people are always welcome in any country and in any community. They are wealth producers and this country is blessed with many of them, among whom is the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Hohl was born in 1855 in Rhinepfálz, Germany, and is a son of Sebastian and Mary (Miller) Hohl, the latter being born in January, 1827. Sebastian Hohl died in his native land in 1866, aged about forty years. He was a man of eminent respectability and standing in his native community. The subject was reared in his German home, where he remained until twenty-eight years of age. In February, 1883, he was united in marriage to Anna Leidner, a native also of Rhinepfalz, and a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Boltz) Leidner. In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Hohl came to America, locating at once in DeKalb county, Indiana, being employed in Frank Hamman's tile and brick yard in Smithfield township. In 1894 Mr. Hohl bought the farm where he now lives, comprising seventy-seven and one-half acres in section 15, Smithfield township, on which he has since resided and which he has developed into an ideal agricultural homestead. He has made many permanent and substantial improvements, not the least of which was moving the home out nearer to the public road and remodeling it, the building of a new and commodious bank barn and other improvements of a like nature, which have contributed to the general appearance and value of the farm. About 1903 Mr. Hohl bought another farm of seventy-four acres and one-half cornering on the southwest his first tract, the railroad track running between, and he is also the owner of another farm northwest of the last named tract, owning one hundred and sixty acres in all. To all of this land Mr. Hohl gives his undivided attention and in its operation he has met with the most pronounced success. He raises all the crops common to this locality and also gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, these two things going hand in hand and each contributing to the success of the other. Starting in a strange land with but little capital and slight experience in farming, Mr. Hohl has achieved a success of which any man can be justifiably proud. All that he has has been attained by the hardest kind of work, combined with grit and wisdom, good common sense and sound judgment, which have guided him in all his efforts. Mr. Hohl has contributed largely to her husband's success, encouraging him by her efforts and advising him wisely in his dealings, and together they have accumulated a gratifying portion of this world's goods.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hohl were born the following children: Matthias, born in 1884, and lives on a farm near his father, married Elizabeth Dapp, and they have two children, Henry and Alvin; Joseph, born in November, 1885, died at the age of thirteen years; Mary, born in September, 1888, lives at home; Louis, born in February, 1890, died at the age of seven years; Frank, born in 1892, lives at home; the next in order of birth was an infant daughter, who died very early in life; Joseph, born on August 16, 1899, died at the age of thirteen years, and an infan daughter died in March, 1901.

Mr. Hohl is an honest, straightforward man in all of his dealings, conscientious in his work on the farms, and it is with pleasure that this brief synopsis of his life and tribute of his worth as a factor in the affairs of his locality is given a place in this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Hohl are earnest and faithful members of St. Michael's Catholic church, of which they are regular attendants and to which they contribute liberally of their means. Politically, Mr. Hohl votes with the Democratic party.

ELMER GOODWIN.

There can be no impropriety in scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, personal and business relations. So in this biographical work will be found mention of worthy citizens of all vocations, and at this juncture we offer a resume of the career of one of the substantial and highly esteemed representatives of the agricultural interests of Grant township, DeKalb county, where he has not only attained a high degree of success in his chosen field of labor and enterprise, but also established an imperishable reputation for uprightness in all the relations of life.

Elmer Goodwin, who owns a fine farm of one hundred and forty-four acres at the edge of Waterloo, was born in this town on September 22, 1858, and is a son of David and Sarah (Wiltrout) Goodwin. David Goodwin, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on November 5, 1826, was a son of David and Catherine (Zimmerman) Goodwin, natives of Pennsylvania, who in 1822 moved to Wayne county, Ohio, and later to Ashland county, that state, where the father's death occurred. David Goodwin was reared in Ashland county, Ohio, and was one of nine children, four boys and five girls, born to their parents, of whom only two are now living, Daniel and Mrs. Mary Stroh. On May 25, 1853, David Goodwin married Sarah Wiltrout, who was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on February 12, 1837, the daughter of Jacob Wiltrout. Six months after his marriage David Goodwin came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and in the fall of 1855 he moved upon the farm near Waterloo, where he resided for forty-four years. He was a man of considerable enterprise and energy, his accumulations being the result of hard labor and rigid economy. He and his thrifty wife cleared and improved the farm, which, when they took possession, was in its primitive wildness. In the early days of their residence here Mr. Goodwin was converted and became one of the first members of the Waterloo class of the United Brethren church, and when that society built a new church edifice he was one of the most liberal donors to the building fund. His death occurred at Waterloo on March 9, 1899, at the age of seventy-two years. To him and his wife were born four children, namely: Mary, wife of Jonas E. Dilgard, of Waterloo; Elmer, the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Allie Gavitt, of Logansport, Indiana, and Frank, of Waterloo. In December, 1903, Mrs. Sarah Goodwin became the wife of B. F. McEntarfer, whose death occurred in February, 1911. Her death occurred on October 5, 1912, at the age of seventy-five years.

Elmer Goodwin was reared on his father's farm at Waterloo, where he has spent his entire life, and to the cultivation of which farm he has devoted his attention with very gratifying success, being now numbered among the successful and substantial citizens of his community.

In 1883 Elmer Goodwin was married to Almeda McEntarfer, who was born at Waterloo, Indiana, and is a daughter of David and Mary (Wildersin) McEntarfer. David McEntarfer was born near Waterloo and was a son of Jacob and Drusilla (Saynor) McEntarfer. Jacob McEntarfer was a son of John and Catherine McEntarfer, who came from Stark county, Ohio, to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1839, locating in Smithfield township when there were only four or five families in the township. The country had been but little improved and wild animals and Indians were numerous. Mr. McEntarfer often visited the Indians and attended their dances. There on the home farm David McEntarfer was reared to manhood and married Mary Wildersin, who was the daughter of Martin and Barbara (Cronk) Wildersin. He secured a good education in the schools and early in life became a teacher, his death occurring at the early age of twenty-one years, leaving a wife and two children, Emma and Almeda. His widow afterwards became the wife of Solomon Link and lived in Smithfield township near Waterloo until her death, which occurred on October 8, 1903. By her second marriage she bore three children, Mrs. Maude Daniels, Mrs. Pearl Barnes and Benjamin. To Elmer Goodwin and wife has been born a daughter, Grace, who is now the wife of John Thomas, of Waterloo, and they have a daughter, Ruth. Mr. Thomas is the son of Jonathan and Phoebe (Everhart) Thomas, and he was born at Edon, Ohio. At the time of his marriage Mr. Goodwin built a very attractive and commodious residence where he now resides, and he gave his attention to the operation of his fine farm, which is numbered among the best pieces of agricultural land in this locality. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the workings of which order he takes a deep interest, and according to those who know him best he is a good citizen in the broadest sense of the phrase, giving his support to those enterprises which promise to advance the best interests of the community materially, morally and educationally. His personal relations with his fellow men have ever been mutually agreeable and he is highly regarded by all, being easily approached, obliging and straightforward in all the relations of life.

ALBERT H. PETERS.

Among the enterprising and public-spirited farmers of Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, none has been granted a greater meed of respect and admiration than the gentleman concerning whom this brief is written. Although a comparatively young man, he has for many years been an efficient and widely recognized factor in the growth and advancement of the interests of his community. A keen appreciation of the utility of modern methods of agriculture has made for his success in his chosen vocation of agriculture, and he is ever ready to adopt new modes and appliances when their worth is proven.

Albert H. Peters comes of sturdy Teutonic stock, he being the son of Ernest and Ricca (Gael) Peters, natives of Germany, who emigrated to the New World from the fatherland in 1872, settling in DeKalb county, Indiana. The father and mother are still living in Jackson township. To them were born six children: Albert H., who was born February 3, 1875, in DeKalb county; Charley, who lives in Jackson township; Fred is deceased; Mrs. Sarah Dannenberg lives in DeKalb county; Edward, a farmer of the same county; Freda Habig lives in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The common schools of DeKalb county were the source of the subject's early education, the time not devoted to his studies being occupied in assisting his parents in the labor of the farm. Upon reaching maturity he was elected to the position of constable in Jackson township, which office he filled for a period of eight years to the eminent satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

On April 11, 1900, the subject of this review was united in marriage to Della Kester, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Shilling) Kester, natives of DeKalb county. To this union has been born one child, June B., whose birth occurred on June 19, 1912. The only brother of the subject's wife, Leon, is deceased.

ALBERT H. PETERS AND FAMILY

Mr. Peters is now conducting a line of general farming on the ninety acres of good land which he owns. A splendid home has been erected here, and his barn and other farm buildings are of the very best. In fact, it would be hard to find a better agricultural plant than that possessed by the subject, and it is a matter of just pride to him that it stands as a work of his own hands.

In religious matters Mr. Peters gives his support to the Lutheran Evangelical church, in which he takes an active interest, while, politically, he votes the Democratic ticket.

EARL W. FORREST.

One of Smithfield township's agriculturalists and stock men who is deserving of a place in this book is Earl W. Forrest, a man of courage, self-reliance and the utmost integrity of purpose, as a result of which he has, during his entire life, stood high in the estimation of his neighbors and friends, whose interests he has sought to promote while endeavoring to advance his own.

Earl W. Forrest was born on August 6, 1879, on the old homestead farm on section 19, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of William R. and Lucy C. (Canfield) Forrest. He was reared under the parental roof, securing a good education in the schools of his native township, and has followed farming from his boyhood. He was early in life imbued with the notion that there was a dignity and independence in the agricultural vocation not to be found in any other line of effort, and he has intelligently and properly directed his efforts along this line, his labors being crowned with a fair measure of success. In addition to farming operations, Mr. Forrest has also engaged in threshing in season up to the present time, having purchased, in the fall of 1909, a complete, modern threshing outfit, and in this special line of effort he has been successful on his own account, and has been of great assistance to the farmers of his community. He engages in farming operations on his father's farm of one hundred acres and forty acres where he lives, and he just completed the erection of a fine, up-to-date barn, costing about three thousand dollars, and which is generally considered one of the best structures of its kind in the township. It is noteworthy that most of the heavy material for this barn was cut and shaped on the farm where it was used. Active, resourceful and progressive, Mr. Forrest has the true twentieth-century spirit of enterprise, not being bound by old-time methods; but has forged ahead and followed the most improved lines, being rightfully classed among the leading agriculturalists of his county. Politically, Mr. Forrest is an earnest Republican and active in his interest for that organization, though his private affairs have made such heavy demands on his time that he has not aspired to any public office for himself.

Mr. Forrest was married on July 9, 1898, to Myrtle Curry, the daughter of David and Emma (Thorpe) Curry. Mrs. Forrest's father was a native of Ohio, who came to Allen county, Indiana, in 1874, living in Huntertown until about three years ago, when he located in Garrett, Indiana, where he now resides. To him and his wife were born six children, viz.: Henry; Myrtle, Mrs. Forrest; Mrs. Luella Hoover, of Garrett; Mrs. Carrie Waterbeck, of Garrett; Charles and Bessie. Mrs. Forrest's mother, who was born near Maysville, now known as Harlan, Indiana, is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Forrest have been born seven children, viz.: Loyd, who died at the age of three years; Orville, deceased; Edna, Lavon, Viola, Donald and Clark.

In his relations with his fellow men, Mr. Forrest has been guided by the highest motives. He has the greatest sympathy for his fellows and is always willing to aid and encourage those who are struggling to aid themselves. Yet in this, as in other things, he is entirely unassuming. When he believes that he is on the right path, nothing can swerve him from it. His home life is a sacred trust, and his friendships are inviolable. He has commanded the respect of all classes by his exemplary life, and today is an honor to the community in which he lives.

ISAAC E. BARKER.

It is with pleasure that we present to our readers the life record of Isaac E. Barker, for he is a prominent and influential citizen of DeKalb county and one who for various reasons, is entitled to distinctive representation in this volume. The Barker family, of which the subject of this sketch is a worthy representative, is one of the old honored ones of DeKalb county. The first representative of the family who came to America was Edward Barker, who was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in June, 1806, and in 1834 came with his wife and two daughters to the United States. He first lived two years at Detroit, Michigan, and then moved to Branch county, Michigan, where he lived until 1850, coming to Hamilton, Steuben county, Indiana, where he lived two years. About 1852 he bought a farm in the northeast quarter of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, just east of Summit. Edward Barker was by trade a miller, having served an apprenticeship in England and worked at his trade in connection with farming prior to his settlement in DeKalb county. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church and a zealous worker in that society. He was the prime mover in the organization of a Sunday school in the early days, which was the forerunner of the Barker Methodist Episcopal church, that church having been organized at his house in the fall of 1852, and of which he was the first class leader. He was an earnest Christian, broad and liberal with all classes, Protestant and Catholic and unbelievers, and was respected by all as a good, reliable citizen and a true friend, his advice being frequently sought and carrying great weight. At the time Mr. Barker came to DeKalb county the country seemed wild and very lonely, but little improvement having been made, the only features of note on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres being a log house and rude barn, with only a part of the land cleared. He was progressive and public spirited in his attitude toward local affairs and gave the land on which was built the Methodist church which bears his name. His death occurred in September, 1872. He was married in England to Susannah Pitts, who died in September, 1840, leaving four children. Subsequently he married Rebecca Ohram, of Ohio, who died in 1876. Of his children, Milton T. Barker was born at Detroit, Michigan, on June 11, 1840. He was reared on his father's farm in DeKalb county, on which he resided until 1898, when he moved to Ashley, where he now resides. When about thirty years of age he received from his father forty acres of land in section 11, on which he had already built a house, and subsequently he bought forty acres more; in all he acquired the ownership of one hundred and forty acres, but in March, 1900, he sold off eighty acres of this farm, and two years after his removal to Ashley he bought a small farm at the east edge of that town, where he now lives. Mr. Barker was for many years prominent in the local life of the community, served as justice of the peace one term and was elected for a second term, but declined to qualify. He also served as trustee of Smithfield township two terms and in other ways took a leading part in the advancement of the local welfare. Though he did not receive an extensive education in his boyhood, he was an extensive reader and close observer, and was considered a well informed man. Milton P. Barker was twice married, first to Margaret Dirrim, the daughter of James Dirrim, of Franklin township, this county, to which union were born five children, Clara, the wife of Preston Miller, of Jackson county, Michigan, is the mother of four children, Mrs. Lela Gee, Charles, Hattie and Harry; Hannah D. is the wife of William Updegraph, of Oklahoma; she has two children, Waldo and Mrs. Nina Smith; Isaac E. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Charles M., who lives in Jackson county, Michigan, married Juliette Seavy, and they have one daughter, Mabel; James C., who lives in Jackson county, Michigan, married Bertha Betz, and they have a son, Clyde. Mrs. Margaret Barker died on April 9, 1893, and in 1896 Mr. Barker married Mrs. Harriett (Smurr) Packer, the daughter of Nelson and Rebecca Smurr. She was born in Wilmington township, this county, of which her parents were early settlers; was reared there and eventually married Oscar Packer, their home being at Butler, this county, until his death, in May, 1888. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: Jay Packer, of Detroit; Jennie, who is deceased, was the wife of John Lowe; Annie is the wife of Lew Groff, of Edgerton, and William, who is a worker in powder mills at various places.

Isaac E. Barker was born on July 7, 1869, on the home farm east of Summit, this county, and was there reared. He secured a good practical education in the common schools and then was a student at the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, and also took special studies at Auburn. In 1889 Mr. Barker began teaching school, in which vocation he was busily engaged during the following sixteen years, the first year in Jackson township, the second year in Fairfield township, and the remainder of the time in Smithfield township, having taught thirteen years in two schools in the latter township. He attained a widespread reputation as a successful educator and his services were in great demand. However, in 1895, Mr. Barker relinquished his pedagogical work and has since given his undivided attention to his farming operations, in which he has met with a large and well deserved success. Mr. Barker is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land, having bought eighty acres from his father and forty acres of it comprising the old Barker homestead. With the exception of about five acres all of his land is in a fine state of cultivation.

In 1892 Mr. Barker married Georgia Chapman, the daughter of Lewis Chapman and a sister of L. N. Chapman, in whose sketch elsewhere in this work apppears the record of the Chapman family. Mrs. Barker was born and reared in Smithfield township, this county, and is a woman of many fine personal qualities of character which have endeared her to all who know her. To Mr. and Mrs. Barker have been born four children, Paul, Claudo, Milton and Rossaline. The first two named are attending the high school at Ashley. Politically, Mr. Barker is an earnest advocate of Democratic principles, and as a nominee of his party he was elected in 1900 as trustee of Smithfield township, holding that office for four years and discharging his official duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while, religiously, he and his wife and three sons are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they are earnest and faithful workers and to which they give a liberal support. Personally, Mr. Barker enjoys a wide popularity, for he has taken an intelligent interest in the welfare of the community which is honored by his citizenship, and has at all times given his earnest support to everything tending to advance the welfare of his fellows. Courteous and kind to all, broad-minded in his views of men and affairs, and firm in his convictions, it is a compliment worthily bestowed to speak of him as one of the worthy citizens of his locality, and he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

ALBERTUS CAMPBELL.

Indefatigable industry, sound business judgment and wise management have been the elements which have contributed to the success achieved by Albertus Campbell, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Smithfield township, DeKalb county. His farm is well improved and highly productive. being numbered among the good farms of the township in which he lives, and because of his high character and unquestioned integrity he enjoys to a marked degree the sincere respect of the community.

Albertus Campbell was born on April 13, 1871, on the old homestead farm close to Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is a son of Edward and Marium E. (Childs) Campbell, who are specifically mentioned elsewhere in this work. The subject was reared under the parental roof, securing his education in the district schools and gave his assistance to his father in the operation of the home farm until he was married, after which event he engaged in the baled hay business in partnership with his brother, Clark. During the same period he was also engaged in the operation of forty acres of land adjoining his father's farm and which belonged to the old homestead. In December, 1905, Mr. Campbell bought sixty-five acres of the old Jerry Hempstreet farm, belonging to Mrs. Hempstreet, and at the present time is the owner of one hundred and thirteen acres of that farm. About eight acres of the land is still in timber, but the balance is all under cultivation and splendidly improved in every respect. When he obtained this land the barn was there, but the residence was in very poor repair and Mr. Campbell at once moved his present residence off the forty acres belonging to the homstead farm one mile away and moved it to its present location, the operation requiring eight days. He then remodeled the residence, converting it into a large, roomy, convenient and comfortable home, where the family now reside. In every respect Mr. Campbell has shown an intelligent understanding of the requirements of successful agriculture and has achieved a success which has placed him in the front rank of the farmers of Smithfield township, the splendid success which he has enjoyed being attributable entirely to his own efforts and to his indomitable industry and perseverance.

On June 7, 1896, Mr. Campbell married Laura Walker, the daughter of Eli and Susan (Wilderson) Walker, and to them have been born two children, Edward F. and Jeremiah. In local public affairs Mr. Campbell has taken a deep interest and was township assessor for four years, from 1904 to 1908, discharging the duties of this position to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He was ordered to raise the assessment of real estate five per cent., but did not quite succeed in that effort. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias at Waterloo, and he takes a deep interest in the workings of these societies. Mr. Campbell is wide-awake to the best interests of the community and gives a wholehearted support to all worthy movements for the good of his fellows. He enjoys a wide acquaintance and is well liked by all who know him because of his business success and his sterling qualities of character.

HENRY DAPP.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages, and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as of energy and thrift, have been the leading patrons of husbandry. The farm has been the fruitful soil from which has emanated the moral bone and sinew of the nation, and from the labors of the field have come forth in to the most exalted planes of usefulness the strongest men of the country, while all who have appreciation of true values will regard with admiration the dignity of the farmer and the value of the work he accomplishes. Among the enterprising citizens of DeKalb county is the subject of this brief sketch, who is an honored resident of Smithfield township, with whose agricultural development and progress he has been intimately identified, while he has so lived as to merit and receive the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem.

Henry Dapp was born on January 19, 1860, in Alsace, France, now belonging to Germany. He is the son of Alois and Elizabeth (Martin) Dapp, both of whom were born, reared and married in Alsace, where the father followed the pursuit of farming. Henry Dapp was reared in his native locality and in 1880, at the age of twenty years, accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, settling at once in Summit, DeKalb county, Indiana, where the father bought one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land, comprising the northeast quarter of section 14, where he made his home, giving his undivided attention to the cultivation and improvement of his farm as long as he lived. He was a man of sterling qualities of character and enjoyed the respect of the entire community. To him and his wife were born six children, namely: Henry, the immediate subject of this sketch; Stacy, the wife of John Trapp, of Garrett, this county; Caroline was the wife of Joseph Deitch, of Avilla, Indiana, and is now deceased; Clementine is the wife of Anthony Grist and lives at Garrett; Louise and Elizabeth are twins. Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of William Long and lived at Fort Wayne until her death. The father of these children died on January 1, 1899, and the mother on December 1, 1897.

The subject of this sketch lived on the old home place, eventually buying eighty acres from his father and after the latter's death he bought out the interests of the other heirs in the remaining eighty acres of the estate, thus being now the owner of the entire farm of one hundred and sixty acres. The place is well improved in every respect, the fertility of the soil having been maintained by judicious attention to the rotation of crops and fertilization, and Mr. Dapp has achieved a splendid success in his operations. He carries on a diversified system of farming, raising all the crops common to this locality and gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, in which he has met with success.

In 1884 Mr. Dapp married Magdalene Schiffli, a daughter of Anthony Schiffli, and to this union have been born eight children, namely: Mary is the wife of John May, who lives near her father's farm in Smithfield township and they have two children, Agnes and Esther; Elizabeth is the wife of Matthias Hohl, and they live west of the Catholic church in Smithfield township; they have two boys, Henry and Alvin; Theresa is the wife of John

Schlusser, who lives in the western part of Smithfield township, and they have a son, Paul Louis; Anthony lives near his sister in Smithfield township and married Esther Gabe; John is unmarried and is attending St. Meinard College in southern Indiana; Louise, Albert and Katie are at home with their parents. Mr. Dapp and his family are all earnest members of the Catholic church. Their lives have been such as to earn the warm commendation of all who know them, for they have been true to their highest conceptions of right and in the civic life of the community Mr. Dapp has taken an intelligent interest, giving his support at all times to every movement which has for its object the advancement of his fellow men. Personally, he is genial and companionable and has won a host of warm personal friends.

FREDERICK GFELLER, JR.

In every community some men are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and industry, rather than for their wealth or political standing. Their neighbors and acquaintances respect them, and when they "wrap the drapery of their couches about them and lie down to pleasant dreams" posterity listens with reverence to the story of their quiet and useful lives. Among such men of a past generation in DeKalb county was the late Frederick Gfeller, Jr., who was not only a progressive man of affairs, successful in material pursuits, but a man of modest and unassuming demeanor, a fine type of the reliable, self-made American, a friend to the poor, charitable to the faults of his neighbors and who always stood ready to unite with them in every good work and active in the support of laudable public enterprises, a man who in every respect merited the high esteem in which he was held.

Frederick Gfeller, Jr., was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, on May 15, 1850, and was the son of Frederick, Sr., and Katherine Elizabeth (Schiba) Gfeller. When the subject was but two years old the family came to the United States, locating in Stark county, Ohio, where they lived for several years. They then came to Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiaan, locating just west of the Catholic church. A year later they moved to the Hoffelder farm, remaining there two years. For a short time they then lived east of Waterloo, eventually returning to Smithfield township, where for eleven years the father engaged in farming. They then returned to the vicinity of Waterloo, the parents spending their last years in Uniontown. They were the parents of four children, three sons and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Frederick, Gottfried and Samuel.

Frederick Gfeller, Jr., remained with his parents until his marriage, in 1872, when he engaged in farming on his own account, leasing land from George Wolfe just east of the Catholic church, where he remained eleven years. While on that land, he bought thirteen acres of land adjoining, though he did not live on it. He next bought forty acres a short distance northeast of where he was renting, and four or five years later bought forty acres more just north of where he was farming, to which he moved two years later, making it his permanent home. In all, he accumulated two hundred and twelve acres of good land and was considered a very capable and successful business man.

Mr. Gfeller took a large interest in the welfare of the community in which he lived and was one of the original members of St. Michael's Catholic church. He served as road supervisor and as constable, and was twice elected trustee of Smithfield township, being nominated for a third term, but dying before election day. He enjoyed a well-deserved popularity throughout the section of the county in which he lived, enjoying a wide acquaintance, among whom were many warm personal friends.

In October, 1872, Mr. Gfeller married Mary A. Mehr, who was born in Germany in 1854, the daughter of Johannes and Dora (Schoudel) Mehr. In August, 1871, Mary and her fifteen-year-old sister, Katherine, now Mrs. Frank P. Miller, came to the United States, and came at once to DeKalb county, Indiana, making their home in Smithfield township. Mary Mehr was seventeen years old and could talk no English. She secured work in private families, with whom she was employed for a number of years, and during this period acquired a thorough command of the English language. By her marriage with Frederick Gfeller she became the mother of four children, namely: Frederick, who lives near St. Michael's Catholic church, married Annie Shoudel, the daughter of M. L. Shoudel, and they have nine children, Fred, Dora, Matthias, Mary, Celia, Joseph, Herman and Christian. Mary is the wife of Thomas Smith, of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and they have one child, Genevieve. Frank, who lives on the old home place, married Anna Schiffli and to them were born four children, Olivia, who died at the age of ten weeks, Lauretta, Clarence and Raymond. Dora is the wife of Frank Walker, of Smithfield township, this county. The father of these children died on November 24, 1895, and two years afterwards his widow became the wife of John Hoffelder, also a resident of Smithfield township. However, she still spends much of her time with her children, by whom she is held in the most affectionate regard. Frederick Gfeller was a man of steady, industrious habits, his success in life being due sosely to his own efforts, and he never violated in the slightest degree the confidence which his fellows reposed in him. A faithful husband, loving and affectionate father, faithful friend and loyal citizen, his death was considered a distinct loss to the community which had been honored by his citizenship.

LEMUEL N. CHAPMAN.

It is proper to judge of the success of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in church, hear his views on public questions, observe the operation of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization, and are, therefore, competent to judge of his merits and demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation, it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know of his worth, for, as has been said, "actions speak louder than words." In this connection it is not too much to say that the subject of this sketch has passed a life of unusual honor, that he has been industrious and has the confidence of all who have the pleasure of his friendship.

Lemuel N. Chapman, an honored citizen and industrious farmer of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born in that township on January 22, 1867, and is the son of Lewis and Mary (Duncan) Chapman. Lewis Chapman was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on July 17, 1832, the son of Lemuel and Ruth (Harding) Chapman. The Chapman family is of English ancestry, the progenitors of the family having first settled in Pennsylvania, where they married into Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Lemuel Chapman, the paternal grandfather, became a prominent man in his day, being known as General Chapman in Ohio and commander of the state militia. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his death occurred in 1837. He was a man of many accomplishments, being a fine penman and well educated, as well as being powerful physically. Lewis Chapman was reared in Ohio, attending high school, and some time before the Civil war he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land north of the east part of Waterloo. He also taught school during two winters. In 1861 he married Mary C. Duncan, who was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1832, the daughter of George J. and Mary (Baxter) Duncan. When two years old her parents moved to Holmes county, Ohio, and later to Wayne county, Indiana, and in 1852 the family moved to DeKalb county, locating a short distance from where the Barker Methodist Episcopal church is now located in Smithfield township, where her parents built a home and lived the rest of their lives. George J. Duncan was both a shoemaker and a farmer, but his sons mostly followed farming. Mary Duncan lived on the home farm until her marriage, and some time prior thereto had taught school at the Center school and other schools in Smithfield township, and it is related that at one time when she went to the Center school house she saw six deer standing in the school yard, who, after looking at her for a moment, ran into the woods. For about fifteen years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Chapman lived northeast of Waterloo, when they sold that farm and bought a tract south of Summit, and there lived until in old age, though during the past twelve years they had given up active farm work and lived with their children. Lewis Chapman died on December 14, 1913, and Mary Chapman on December 17, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have been hard workers all their lives and have richly earned the prosperity which has resulted from their efforts. They reared seven children, all of whom grew to maturity, married and have children of their own. These children are as follows: May, widow of Albert Gramling, now deceased, lives one mile west of Summit, and is the mother of six children living, four sons and two daughters; Jennie is the wife of Jay Shaffer, of Smithfield township, and they have two children; Lemuel N. lives in the northeastern part of Smithfield township and is the immediate subject of this biographical review; Margaret, who is the wife of George Corbin, of the northeastern part of Smithfield township, has a daughter; Georgia is the wife of Isaac Barker, of Smithfield township; William H. lives in Manly, Iowa, where he is a successful carpenter and contractor, and is married and the father of four children; L. Edward, who lives at Grand Island, Nebraska, is married and the father of two children. Of the sisters of Lemuel N. Chapman, it is noteworthy that three of them have taught school, Jennie, Maggie and Georgia. The subject of this sketch, being the oldest son, was compelled to remain at home to assist his father, but benefited by that because he there learned how to work to advantage and imbibed those traits of character which have been instrumental in his later successes. He did much pioneer work, such as clearing land and draining, and, in the broadest sense of the term, he is self-made. He remained with his parents until twenty-six years of age and then engaged in farming his mother-in-law's place for twenty years. About 1904 Mr. Chapman bought one hundred and twenty acres of land and so well did he manage this tract that in four years he made enough on it to pay for the tract. It is a good farm in every respect and is handled to the best advantage, Mr. Chapman adopting up-to-date methods in its cultivation and exercising personal supervision over every detail of its operation. It adjoins the Kegerreis farm, and he still lives there and operates both tracts. He has worked diligently and steadily at his vocation, losing no time and overlooking no opportunity to improve the farm and to turn things to the best advantage.

In 1893 Mr. Chapman married Sarah May Kegerreis, the daughter of Joseph and Catherine (James) Kegerreis, who are mentioned elsewhere in this sketch, and to them have been born three children, namely: Inez, who is now in the last year of high school at Ashley, having attended three terms at Waterloo; Madge, who is in the second year of high school, and Maude, four years old. The mother of these children died on July 23, 1912, and was buried on July 25th, her birthday anniversary. She was a faithful and earnest member of the Barker Methodist Episcopal church and active in its various avenues of usefulness from her childhood, living close to the teachings of the Bible all her life and proving a good wife and faithful and loving mother. Mr. Chapman has also for many years been an active and faithful member of the Barker Methodist Episcopal church, contributing of his means to its support and giving his attention to all its interests. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in every avenue of life's activities in which he has engaged he has done his best, so that he has richly earned the high regard in which he is universally held throughout the community.

JOSEPH KEGERREIS.

Among the successful, self-made men of a past generation in DeKalb county, whose efforts and influence contributed to the material upbuilding of their respective communities, the late Joseph Kegerreis, of Smithfield township, occupied a conspicuous place. He won for himself a place of prominence and honor as one of the world's honored army of workers and enjoyed to a notable degree the esteem and good will of all who knew him.

Joseph Kegerreis was born on July 14, 1838, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and his death occurred at his home in the northeastern part of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on January 27, 1889. He was a son of Jacob and Sarah (Smith) Kegerreis, who removed with their family to Columbiana county, Ohio. There, soon afterwards, the father died, and his widow eventually became the wife of Michael Mottinger. Some time later they came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating in section 2, Smithfield township, in 1850, when the subject of this sketch was twelve years old. Here the latter was reared and secured his education in the common schools. On April 1, 1873, Mr. Kegerreis moved to a tract of land, comprising one hundred and forty acres, which he had bought in section 2, Smithfield township, where he made his permanent home and where he remained until his death. He was an energetic and practical farmer, giving intelligent direction to his operations, so that he was enabled to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances.

On September 28, 1862, Joseph Kegerreis was united in marriage with Catherine James, who was born in Summit county, Ohio, on February 19, 1843, the daughter of Henry and Maria (Furry) James. When she was a baby of but six months, the family moved to Indiana, locating in Steuben township, Steuben county, just across the line from Smithfield township, DeKalb county. There for forty years her parents made their home, and then moved to Kansas, where they bought a farm and spent the rest of their lives, the mother dying in 1891 and the father in 1898. Mrs. Kegerreis was reared by her parents in Steuben county until her marriage to Mr. Kegerreis, and secured a good education in the public schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Kegerreis were born four children, namely: John, who was a young man of excellent habits and fine promise, died on September 10, 1882, at the age of nineteen years; Sarah May, who was the wife of L. N. Chapman, died on July 23, 1912, leaving three children; Dessa, who was the wife of Rolland S. Gramling, of Summit, this county, died on March 24, 1910, aged twenty-three years and ten months, leaving a daughter, Evelyn M. She was a graduate of the common schools, a successful teacher, and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church from her youth up; Alta remains at home with her mother. Mrs. Kegerreis is a woman of many gracious qualities of head and heart, which have endeared her to a host of warm personal friends.

Mr. Kegerreis was a kind and loving husband, an affectionate and indulgent father, and earned the respect and friendship of all who knew him, because of his high character and genial disposition. Large-hearted and generous, he gave liberally to all worthy causes, especially in the spread of

Christian work and to the relief of those in distress. In these things he was entirely unostentatious, many of his kindly acts being known only to himself and the recipients. Mr. Kegerreis was a soldier of the Civil war, having served faithfully and courageously as a member of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He had been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church for some years prior to his death and has taken a deep interest in religious matters, being a constant and thoughtful reader of religious literature. He exerted a beneficent influence on all who came into contact with him and his career was rounded in its beautiful simplicity, for he did his full duty in all the relations of life, which, after all is said, is the sum total of real success.

FRANK WILLIAM GFELLER.

The subject of this review is a gentleman of high standing to whom has not been denied a full measure of success. He is distinctively one of the representative citizens of Smithfield township, and has long been a recognized factor of importance in connection with the agricultural interests of the county of DeKalb. Mr. Gfeller has been conspicuously identified with the material growth and prosperity of this part of the state and his life has been very closely interwoven with the history of the county where he has lived.

Frank William Gfeller was born on December 23, 1877, just east of St. Michael's church, in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is a son of Frederick and Mary (Mehr) Gfeller. When he was about three years of age the subject's parents moved to their present home, which is located a little over a half mile north of St. Michael's church, and there he has lived continuously since. He was reared to the life of a farmer and secured his education in the district schools of the community. He assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until the latter's death, when he bought out the interests of all the other heirs to the estate, except his mother's life interest in one hundred and seventy-two acres. He has devoted himself indefatigably and persistently to the development, improvement and cultivation of the farm and that he has met with well deserved success is a matter of common knowledge in his locality. Among his fellow citizens he has earned the splendid reputation which he now enjoys by honest, intelligent effort and is eminently deserving of the splendid success which has crowned his efforts.

On October 27, 1898, Mr. Gfeller married Anna Schiffli, daughter of

Anthony and Katherine (Fetters) Schiffli, her birth having occurred in Alsace, France, now Germany, and being brought to the United States with her parents when but five years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Gfeller have been born three children living, Laurette, Clarence and Raymond, and one, Olivia, who died at the age of ten weeks.

Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Gfeller are earnest and loyal members of St. Michael's Catholic church, in the prosperity of which they are deeply interested, and they give their earnest support to every movement for the uplift of their fellow beings. Mr. Gfeller is a man of wide knowledge, being a great reader, a deep thinker and a good conversationalist, and withal is a pleasant gentleman to meet. He possesses a personality that wins friends and all who know him speak in high terms of his many fine qualities and upright conduct.

ANTHONY SCHIFFLI.

The biographer is glad to herein set forth the salient facts in the successful and honorable career of the well-remembered and highly esteemed citizen of DeKalb county whose name appears above, the last chapter in whose life record has been closed by the hand of death, but whose influence still pervades the lives of those with whom he came in contact. Those who knew him best could not help but recognize his many fine attributes and his efforts to inspire good citizenship and right living, because of which characteristics he won and retained the confidence and good will of all who had dealings with him in any way.

Anthony Schiffli was born in Alsace, then a part of France, but now belonging to Germany, in December, 1825, and his death occurred at Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the 22d of August, 1898. He was a son of Christian and Gertrude Schiffli, both of whom also were born and lived in Alsace. He was reared to the life of a farmer in his native locality and after attaining manhood's years he married Katherine Fetters, who had been born and reared in the same neighborhood, the daughter of Ferdinand and Gertrude Fetters. In 1880 Mr. Schiffli brought his family to the United States, after a very stormy voyage of two weeks landing at New York City. They came direct to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating at Summit, where Mr. Schiffli had relatives, his wife's brother, Ferdinand Fetters, and his own eldest daughter, Gertrude, who had married Louis Babst. Mr. Schiffli bought forty acres of land near the Maple Grove school house, about two miles west of Summit, where he established his home, living there for twenty years. His wife died in March, 1894. and he remained at home until in March, 1898. when he sold his farm and went to love with his daughter, Mrs. Magdalena Dapp, in Smithfield township. In August he was taken sick and went to stay with another daughter, Mrs. Theresa Faust, of Garrett, where his death occurred two weeks later.

To Mr. and Mrs. Schiffli seven children were born, as follows: (1) Gertrude, the wife of Louis Babst, of Garrett. (2) Caroline was the wife of Michael Freelinger and lived at Albion, Michigan, where her death occurred on March 18, 1892. (3) Magdalena is the wife of Henry Dapp, of Smithfield township, this county. (4) Anthony lived at Garrett until his death, on January 26, 1903. (5) Mrs. Theresa Faust lives in Garrett. (6) Ignatius lives in Garrett, and (7) Anna is the wife of Frank Gfeller, of Smithfield township.

In addition to his long and creditable career as a farmer, Mr. Schiffli also proved an honorable member of the body politic; rising in the confidence and esteem of the public, he never fell below the dignity of true manhood nor in any way resorted to methods that invited criticism, so that those who were favored with an intimate acquaintance with him were profuse in their praise of his manly virtues and upright character, that of the true gentleman.

VERNE E. BUCHANAN.

Among the men of purpose and upright life who are demonstrating business and executive ability of a high order in the management of the affairs entrusted to them, the subject of this sketch takes high rank. As general manager for the Auburn Printing Company, he is successfully carrying on the work so auspiciously begun by his father, the late J. Edgar Buchanan, and today he is numbered among the influential men of his community. Verne E. Buchanan was born on January 31, 1892, at Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the only son of John Edgar and Nellie D. (Brecbill) Buchanan. J. Edgar Buchanan is represented elsewhere in this work by a personal review, therefore further space will not be given to the subject's ancestral history at this point. Verne E. Buchanan received a good common school education in Noble and DeKalb counties, completing his public school study at the high school at Auburn. He then spent two years in the study of journalism in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, after which he returned to Auburn, being called upon at the time of his father's death to assume the management of the Auburn Printing Company. This company issues the Auburn *Dispatch* and the Auburn *Courier,* semi-weekly publications, and also the *Evening Star,* a daily paper, the three publications having large circulations throughout DeKalb county, and being numbered among the leading newspapers of this section of the state. Mr. Buchanan is a busy man, giving his personal attention to every detail of the business, managing the affairs of the company so as to win the commendation of his associates in the concern. The Auburn Printing Company is capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars, the majority of the stock being owned by the subject of this sketch and his mother. Its entire operation is entrusted to him, and he is proving a business man of sound judgment and wise discrimination. Mr. Buchanan holds positive opinions regarding the great questions of the day, being a close reader and keen observer of men and events. He is genial in his relations with his fellowmen, and those who know him best appreciate most highly his excellent qualities of character.

THEODORE REMPIS.

Among the farmers of DeKalb county, Indiana, who believe in following twentieth-century methods is Theodore Rempis, of the vicinity of Smithfield township. He comes of a splendid family, one that has always been strong for right living and industrial habits, for education and morality, and for all that contributes to the welfare of the commonwealth. Such people are welcomed in any community, for they are empire builders and as such have pushed the frontier of civilization ever westward and onward, leaving the green, wide-reaching wilderness and the far-stretching plains populous with contented people and beautiful with green fields; they have constituted that sterling horde which caused the great Bishop Whipple to write the memorable line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Theodore Rempis was born on May 9, 1861, on section 32, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, the son of Charles Lewis and Elizabeth (Middleton) Rempis. The father was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born March 21, 1830, and at an early day emigrated with his parents, Louis and Louisa (Berg) Rempis, to America, locating first at Massillon, Ohio.

In 1853 they came to DeKalb county, purchasing a farm of one hundred an twenty acres in Smithfield township, where the father built a log house an barn, clearing forty acres of the place, and through his strenuous efforts los his health. His death occurred in December, 1859. His wife survived him several years.

While the family was residing at Massillon, Ohio, in 1851, the subject' father went to California in order to endeavor to improve his financial situation among the gold mines. He made the arduous trip by way of the isthmu of Panama, reaching the gold fields on the Uba and Feather rivers, where h spent three and a half years, working a part of the time near Portland Oregon. He helped to make the first brick used in that city. He was successful on this trip and with the money thus earned came back to DeKalb count in 1854 and purchased a farm. On May 15, 1856, he married Elizabeth, th daughter of William Middleton, one of the pioneer residents of Waterloo who served in the Civil war as a member of Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. There were born three children: William Henry, who lives in Los Angeles, California; Franklin Lewis, wh married Martha Frager on March 8, 1882, and died on December 16, 1899 leaving one child, Ruth. His wife died on October 7, 1883. The daughter Ruth, eventually married Charles Haines, a farmer in Grant township, this county, having two children, Edward and Carl; Theodore A., was the third child born to these parents. In 1856 Charles Rempis became a member o the Methodist Episcopal church, but in 1860 transferred his membership t the United Brethren, to which faith he remained a faithful adherent during the rest of his life. He helped to prepare the timbers and build the church of the United Brethren, the first house erected for public worship in Waterloo and which for a number of years was the only building for that special purpose in that town. He retired from active farm work in 1895 and thereafter made his home with his son, the subject of this sketch, who now lives on the farm developed by his father. Later Charles Rempis took up his residence in Waterloo, and in 1907 went to live with his granddaughter, Mrs. Ruth Haines, in Grant township, where his death occurred on November 9, 1910. His brother, Henry Rempis, born October 11, 1838, lived at Massillon, Ohio; but in 1853 his family moved from that city to the old farm in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, coming by way of the Ohio canal to Cleveland, across the lake to Toledo, and by the Wabash canal to Fort Wayne, thence overland to DeKalb county. Here his father bought one hundred and twenty acres, only forty of which was cleared. At that time Henry Rempis was only fifteen years of age, and he took his part in the arduous labor connected with the clearing and improvement of this land, and because of the death of his father and his older brother, William, and the marriage of his brother, Charles, it became necessary for him to practically shoulder the duties of maintaining the family home. This prevented his enlistment in the Union cause in the Civil war, as he earnestly wished to do. Being compelled to remain at home, he bought the interest of the heirs, took up the real work of the farm, and, being of a mechanical turn of mind, he was enabled to make many permanent and substantial improvements on the place, and by honest labor and strenuous efforts he achieved a splendid success as an agriculturist. In the face of severe reverses by fire and other losses, he accomplished many valuable improvements by careful management and honest methods on the farm, including building a commodious farmhouse into which the family moved in 1875, later erecting a large bank barn in the place of the one destroyed by fire. In this new home the mother died in 1877. In 1888 the subject's foster son, Charles Olcott, was drowned, and on August 12, 1898, his daughter, Lena Amelia, met a like fate. In March, 1906, Mr. Rempis resigned the active work of the farm and moved to Waterloo, where he resided until his death, which occurred on January 11, 1908. He never identified himself with any church, but was a faithful attendant and supporter of the United Brethren church, to which the other members of the family belonged. He also attended the Christian church at Cedar Lake, Smithfield township. On November 5, 1871, he married Mrs. Sophia French Olcott, and to them were born three children, Laura Luella, Lena Amelia and Mrs. Olive Matilda Willis.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools in Smithfield township, and worked on the home farm as soon as old enough. After his marriage, in 1887, he came to the home farm and lived there about one and a half years and then moved to the J. E. Thomson farm, the girlhood home of his wife, where he lived for six years. On account of his father's illness he then moved back to the home farm which he rented, and in the year 1907 bought the farm from his father, the place comprising one hundred and sixty acres. This farm he improved in many respects, building a number of substantial buildings, cleared up a good portion of the farm, drained it, and otherwise putting it in excellent condition for successful agriculture, so that it is now one of the leading and most productive of the township. He has been very progressive in his farming methods, using up-to-date ideas and slighting no opportunity to advance the condition of the place.

On October 19, 1887, Mr. Rempis married Elva Lillie Thomson, the daughter of Joel E. and Maria Jane (McBride) Thomson, and to them there were born two children, Clarence V. and Lester L. They also, on July 25, 1901, adopted a girl, Thelma Mays, from the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum. The eldest child, Clarence, married Ruby Parnell and now lives on the home place, following the pursuit of agriculture.

Joel E. Thomson was born at Shalersville, Portage county, Ohio, on November 30, 1824, spending his early days in that place. He came to DeKalb county in the early days, settling on the well-known Thomson farm, Smithfield township, which, by hard work on the part of both himself and his wife, was developed into one of the best farms of the county, it being characterized by modern improvements in every respect. On November 30, 1845, he married Maria J. McBride, the daughter of Richard and Samanthe (Smith) McBride. On December 25, 1899, he fell and broke his leg, from which accident he was crippled for the remainder of his life; but he bore his affliction with patience and without complaint. His crippled condition, together with poor health and declining years, forced him to break up their home life and in 1902 he went to live with his daughter, Elva Lillie, with whom he afterward resided. He became a member of the Church of Christ at Shalersville, Ohio, when nineteen years of age, and through his efforts the Church of Christ at Cedar Lake, Smithfield township, was organized, he and his wife being charter members. Of this society he served efficiently as elder until his death, which occurred near Waterloo, June 12, 1903. Politically, he was a staunch Republican, taking a deep interest in local public affairs. He was the father of seven children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being: Cilicia A., deceased; Almira A., deceased; Francis Edwin; Ida Alice; Charles Sterling and Elva Lillie. Of these, Ida became the wife of Ameron P. Benjamin, a farmer, now deceased, and she lives near Cedar Lake, Smithfield township. She became the mother of nine children, one of whom died in infancy, and the others being Orlie, Clayton, Marion, Jennie, Irma, Russell, Mary and Austin. Francis Edwin, who is a farmer in Smithfield township, married Laura A. Farrington, and they had six children, Carleton, Guy, Frank, Jay, Anna and Benjamin. Charles, who lives at Ashley, Indiana, married Elizabeth Parnell. Mrs. Rempis' mother, Maria Jane Thomson, was born at Revenna, Portage county, Ohio, July 26, 1824, and in company with her husband made the long and tiresome journey to DeKalb county in

1847, the trip being made by team to Cleveland, thence by boat to Toledo, canal boat to Fort Wayne, and team to DeKalb county. Her father was a member of the Christian church, was trustee of his township one term, and also justice of the peace and road supervisor. He was a farmer, but also had learned the trades of butcher, carpenter, cabinetmaker, undertaker and shoemaker, following these several trades at times together with his vocation of farming. He assisted in building all of the early school houses, barns and bridges, and had exceptional talents in mechanical lines. He also made cheese for the market for fifteen years, having thirty to forty cows on the farm for this purpose. Fraternally, in early years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a staunch member of the Christian church and performed a great deal of charitable work which never reached public attention, giving generously, also, to all worthy church and public enterprises. Because of his upright life, generous disposition and genial nature he was beloved by the entire community and enjoyed universal esteem. Mrs. Rempis' maternal grandfather, Richard McBride, was born December 25, 1792, at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and came to DeKalb county with his wife, Samanthe (Smith) McBride, whom he married on May 15, 1823, the location in this county being in 1850. Here they bought a farm of forty-eight acres, of which he cleared about forty acres and put the same in good condition. In the war of 1812 he was a member of the Home Guards, and by the laws of the state became a voter at the age of twenty years for this service. In 1821 he moved to Revenna, Ohio, and to Indiana in 1849. He was an active member of the Democratic party until 1863, when the Democratic Legislature refused to vote appropriations to feed and clothe the Indiana Union soldiers, and thereafter he allied himself with the Republican party. During the year 1863 he went to live with his daughter, Maria J. Thomson, because of physical disability, and remained in her home until his death which occurred on January 3, 1879. His wife had died in December, 1876, and they are both buried at Cedar Lake, Smithfield township. They were the parents of six children: Maria J., John, David, Lucy, Mary Emma and Sterling, of which number Maria J. is the only survivor. Mrs. McBride was a faithful and earnest member of the Christian church, and performed much effectual work for that organization in early days in this locality. David McBride, son of Richard McBride, was a member of Company I, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He died in the service and was buried at Mound City. His brother-in-law went to Mound City, had the grave opened and brought him back and buried him at Cedar Lake, Indiana.

OLIVER E. SHAFFER.

The gentleman whose name initiates this sketch is numbered among the successful and representative agriculturists of DeKalb county, his farm property being located in Smithfield township. In all the relations of life he has ever been found faithful and true, performing his duty at all times unflinchingly, and, while advancing his own interests, he has also had the good of the entire community at heart.

Oliver E. Shaffer was born on May 7, 1857, at Bethany, Harrison county, Missouri, and is the son of William and Rebecca (Francis) Shaffer. William Shaffer was born on July 26, 1827, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Simon and Margaret (Kinnard) Shaffer, the father being of good old Pennsylvania Dutch stock and a wagon-maker by trade. His son, William, also learned that trade, and in young manhood accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio. On August 15, 1850, William Shaffer married Rebecca A. Francis, who was born on December 27, 1833, in Madison county, Ohio, and in 1853 the young couple moved to Harrison county, Missouri. There they lived until 1860, when they moved to Centerville, Marion county, Iowa, where Mr. Shaffer continued at his trade as a wagon-maker. On January 27, 1864, he suffered the loss of his wife by death, leaving him with five small children to care for. In March, 1864, he brought his little family to DeKalb county, where his parents were then residing about a half mile south of Sedan, and here he engaged in the operation of eighty acres of land belonging to his mother in Richland township, in connection with which he also operated a threshing outfit. For about two years prior to his death he was employed in a carriage factory at Auburn, spending his last days with his son, Oliver, the subject of this sketch, in whose home his death occurred on February 3, 1890. On February 26, 1874, he had married Mary Ann Rohm, to which union were born two children, namely: Nettie and John, both of whom are deceased, their mother dying on August 20, 1876. By his first marriage he was the father of five children: Isaac N., deceased; Oliver E., the subject of this sketch; Emma R., Mrs. Clara I. Delgard and Mrs. Ida Lehmbeck.

The subject of this sketch was about three years old when his father moved to Iowa, and was about five or six years old when his mother died. In the March before he had attained his seventh birthday his father brought the family to DeKalb county, locating four miles west of Waterloo, and there the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. After attaining his majority he spent about two years in farm work between Auburn and Waterloo, and after his marriage, in 1883, he farmed two years on the Husselman place. He then bought the land where he now lives comprising eighty acres in section 36, Smithfield township, on which he has made many permanent and substantial improvements, including a comfortable and attractive residence, a large, commodious and well arranged barn and other conveniences characteristic of a modern and up-to-date farm. He has devoted most of his attention to his farm, but he has also during the past eight years given some attention to threshing and previous to his marriage had been employed some at carpenter work. In every effort to which he has applied himself he has exhibited good judgment and discriminating sagacity, so that he has been enabled to attain a definite success all along the line.

On October 2, 1883, Mr. Shaffer married Vesta Husselman, the daughter of George and Frances (Bachtel) Husselman, the father a native of Ohio and the mother born in Stark county, that state, and a sister of Henry Bachtel, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. George Husselman was a brother of Henry Husselman and Samuel Husselman, who also are represented in this work. George Husselman came to DeKalb county with his parents, with whom he lived until his marriage to Frances Bachtel, after which he made his home one and one-half miles south of Waterloo, having bought land there from the government in an early day, the same being in the same condition it was when left by the Indians. The local conveniences were more conspicuous by their absence than otherwise, it being necessary to receive mail from Fort Wayne, and other accommodations were proportionately lacking. Mr. Husselman entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, the most of which he cleared. He and his wife were faithful members of the Evangelical church, and were respected citizens of their community. Mrs. Shaffer is one of six children born to their parents, of whom three died in infancy, the others being Mrs. Shaffer, Cornelius, who lives on the old Husselman farm in Grant township, and Laura, the wife of Fred Kruger, of Auburn. Mrs. Shaffer's father died in the fall of 1873, and his widow afterward became the wife of Levi Stoner and lived on the home farm until her death in the fall of 1909. Mr. Stoner died in 1910. Mrs. Shaffer was born and reared on the paternal homestead, two and one-half miles south of Waterloo, where she lived until her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer was born a son, Arthur, who died on August 21, 1887, at the age of two years and ten months.

Mr. Shaffer is progressive and enterprising in his farming methods, raising all the crops common to this section of the country, and also giving some attention to the raising of live stock. Practical and progressive in his methods and energetic and industrious in his habits, he has allowed nothing to swerve him from his chosen work and his labors have been rewarded with a due meed of success. Personally, he is a man of splendid qualities of character and has earned the warm regard of all who know him and is deservedly popular among his acquaintances.

MILTON C. JONES.

In examining the life records of self made men, it will invariably be found that indefatigable industry has constituted the basis of their success. True there are other elements which enter in and conserve the advancement of personal interests—perseverance, discrimination and mastering of expedients—but the foundation of all achievement is earnest, persistent labor. At the outset of his career Mr. Jones recognized this fact, and he did not seek any royal road to the goal of prosperity and independence, but began to work earnestly and diligently in order to advance himself, and the result is that he is now numbered among the progressive, successful and influential farmers of Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, where he has a well improved landed estate.

Milton C. Jones, one of the successful and enterprising farmers of Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, is descended from sterling old New England Yankee ancestry, his parents, Samuel and Jerusha H. (Chamberlain) Jones, both being natives of Monkton, Addison county, Vermont, where the former was born in 1806 and the latter in 1812. Some time after their marriage they moved to Seneca county, Ohio, but about a year later came to LaPorte county, Indiana, where they lived for nearly five years. They then took up land in DeKalb county, Indiana, where they intended to build and make their future home. This land, which is now owned by the subject of this sketch, was then worth only about one dollar and a quarter an acre and Mr. Jones obtained eighty acres of land for a team and eighty dollars in money. He cleared nearly two hundred acres of this land and made of it an excellent farm. When he first came to this locality the land was so densely covered with timber and undergrowth that at night time the settlers were

MRS. AGNES C. JONES.

MILTON C. JONES

compelled to carry torches in order to make any headway through the woods. Their trading was done at Fort Wayne, Coldwater, and Defiance, Ohio, the nearest of which was at least fifty miles from the settlement. The household conveniences were chiefly noted for their absence, cooking being done in an old-fashioned fireplace, baking being performed by putting the bread under an iron kettle and then keeping live coals over the kettle. Nails were practically unknown here, boards being held together by wooden pins and other methods were equally primitive. Soon after the great gold rush to California in 1849 Samuel Jones went to that locality as much on account of his health as in search of gold and remained there several years. The subject's mother died in 1884 and his father in 1889, at which time the latter was the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of splendid land, most of which the subject of this sketch had bought and now owns.

To Samuel and Jerusha Jones were born the following children: Sarah A., Jane and Hiram were born in Vermont, the two last named being now deceased; Julia, born in Ohio; Julius, born in LaPorte, Indiana, was a soldier in the Civil war and is now deceased; Milton C., the subject of this review; Sidney P., Henry, Harriett, and William, deceased, the two last named being twins. The five younger children were born on the Franklin township homestead in this county. Sidney P. Jones was a soldier in the Civil war.

Milton C. Jones was born on December 26, 1842, in the old log house occupied by his parents in Franklin township and was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation which he has always followed and in which he has met with eminent success. He attended school in Hamilton, Steuben county, Indiana, but on the outbreak of the Civil war his patriotism was aroused and in the fall of 1863 he gave practical evidence of his loyalty by enlisting as a private in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served two years and two days, acting as sergeant until the end of the war. He saw some most arduous service and endured all the hardships and privations incident to the campaigns in which he took part and was in the battles of Nashville, Mobile, Murfreesboro and other of the more hotly contested engagements of that great struggle. In one battle he was severely wounded, being struck by a sabre and, falling from his horse, broke his arm and dislocated his shoulder. Because of his faithful and courageous service on the field of battle he was commissioned to the rank of second lieutenant on being mustered out. After receiving an honorable discharge from the service, he returned to the home farm and lived here continuously since. He has made many substantial and permanent improvements on the place and the splendid residence, large and commodious barn, well kept fences and other important features of an up-to-date farm indicate him to be a man of good judgment, sound discrimination and common sense in the conduct of his farm.

On July 4, 1892, Mr. Jones was married at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Agnes Cecilia Baxter, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on July 11, 1843, the daughter of Moses Baxter and the sister of John Baxter, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Jones was one of the most successful and best known teachers of DeKalb county, having taught probably from twenty-five to thirty years in DeKalb and Steuben counties. She had studied elocution in Indianapolis and has taught that science. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Politically, Mr. Jones has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party, in the success of which he has been interested and to which he has contributed his quota. Fraternally, he was for many years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic at Hamilton. He served as assessor of Franklin township for twenty-two years and was also county recorder for four years, in both positions giving eminently satisfactory administrations and winning the commendation of his fellow citizens. On his home farm Mr. Jones has carried on his operations in a manner that has insured him financial success. In addition to the raising of ordinary crops he has given some attention to threshing and to live-stock raising, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Jones is a wide-awake, enterprising man of the times, fully alive to the dignities and responsibilities of citizenship and, to the extent of his ability, contributes to the material prosperity of the community and to the social, intellectual and moral advancement of his fellow citizens. Courteous, affable and easily approached, he commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact and his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

WASHINGTON BETZ.

In writing the history of this county and taking note of the many men who have been prominent in its public affairs or in its business interests it is necessary that we mention Washington Betz, who died May 30, 1913, for he was long identified with agricultural pursuits and moreover was a man of such sterling worth that he aided in promoting the prosperity of the county.

He was born on May 23, 1847, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Stull) Betz. The father, who was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, was a farmer by vocation, coming to Ohio in 1812. He located in Columbiana county, where he followed farming pursuits, remaining there until his death, which occurred on October 2, 1887. In young manhood he gave some attention to pedagogical work and was a successful school teacher. A Democrat in his political faith and a Lutheran in his religious belief, he was a man of honest convictions and in the community where he lived was held in the highest and best regard because of his upright life and useful influence. To him and his wife were born eleven children, as follows: Levi, deceased; Maria, who is now eighty-two years of age, is still living in Ohio; William, who is a retired farmer, lives at East Rochester, Ohio; John is deceased; George died in 1902; Margaret, who lives at Mapleton, Ohio, at an advanced age, is a widow; Henry died in 1906; Jefferson, who lives on a farm with his children at Hamilton, Indiana, is a widower, his wife having died in 1910, after which he sold his property; Elizabeth died in 1909; Alvin, who, though sixty-nine years of age, is still actively engaged in farming, lives near East Rochester, Ohio; the subject of this sketch was the youngest of these children.

Washington Betz was reared on the home farm and followed agricultural work all his life. He moved to the present homestead in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, in 1877, his first purchase here comprising seventy acres, to which he added forty-five acres comprising the old Schiffli farm, and later bought twenty-five acres of Lew Collins and in the spring of 1910, bought forty acres more of the Parnell heirs, thus making a total of one hundred and eighty acres of land. He made many permanent and substantial improvements on this land, among the first being the removal of the buildings close to the road. He cleared the land, which was most of it in its original state of wildness and made of it a very productive and valuable estate. He lived on the farm which he thus improved for thirty-six years, or up to the time of his death, which occurred on May 30, 1913. The day before his death he deeded forty acres of his land to his son, Clyde, leaving an estate of one hundred and forty acres. Mr. Betz was progressive and enterprising in his methods, keeping up with the most advanced ideas relating to agriculture, and for many years his farm was considered one of the most valuable in this section of the county.

On April 13, 1869, Mr. Betz married Mary Musser, daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Hammer) Musser. Mr. Musser was a native of Stark county, Ohio, and came to Franklin township, DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1851, the journey being made by wagon, together with thirteen other families. They settled first on a farm of forty acres in Franklin township, where they remained until 1860, when, selling that farm, they moved in the spring of the following year to another farm of eighty-five acres in the same township, which Mr. Musser bought later. During 1860 he bought forty acres of government land, for which he paid the regulation price of one dollar and a quarter per acre, to which he later added nine acres. He then bought seventy acres, subsequently eighty more and still later another eighty. The forty acres which he bought from the government he had sold prior to this time and the other purchases mentioned above were made during the years 1861 and 1869. In 1893 Mr. Musser moved to Hamilton, Indiana, where he built a large and handsome residence and in 1899 he married his second wife, whose maiden name was Alice Harger. His death occurred on April 21, 1900. His wife was a native of Stark county, Ohio, and was but nine months old when she was brought to Franklin township, DeKalb county, where her death occurred at Hamilton in 1894. To them were born five children: Mary (Mrs. Betz); Emanuel, deceased; William, Amanda and Edwin. An uncle of Mrs. Betz, Samuel Musser, enlisted during the war of 1861 for three months' service at Taylor's Corners, Indiana, and at the end of his first period he re-enlisted for three years, dying a short time afterward in an army hospital in Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Betz were born ten children, as follows: Anna is the wife of William Kline, a farmer living about one and one-half miles from Fairfield Center, and they have one child, Lester; Eugene died at the age of twenty-nine years, his death being the result of an accident in the Great Western Railroad yards in Chicago; Bertha is the wife of Chester Barker, a farmer near Springport, Jackson county, Michigan, and they have one child, Clyde; Alice is the wife of Ezra Brand, a farmer near Fairfield Center, and they have five children: Frank, deceased, Ethel, John, Howard and George; Ida, who is unmarried, remains at home with her mother, as does Mary; George, after attending the common schools of Franklin township, was graduated in the Ashley high school in 1902, and then took the teachers' course in the Angola Normal School, where he graduated in 1903. The following year he took special teacher's work in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, and in 1905 went west on an extended vacation. He returned to the Terre Haute Normal in 1907, and on the 2nd day of July of the latter year he was married to Lurah Armstrong. On July 2, 1907, he left for the Philippine islands, where he taught school for the government. He remained there four years and after a visit home in July, 1911, returned to his work, where he is employed as superintendent of the schools in Tarlack province, in the Philippines. His wife, who also is well educated, teaches with him; Blanche, who is unmarried and remains at home with her mother, is a successful school teacher at Ashley; John, who is a successful farmer at Springport, Michigan, married Lena Kuckuck, and they have one child, Howard; Clyde, who lives on the homestead farm, married Fay Teeters on June 3, 1913, the daughter of Orpheus and Ada L. (Osborn) Teeters, living at Angola, Indiana. Clyde was educated in the common schools and high school at Ashley, and then took teacher's training at Winona Lake, Indiana, in 1910. He taught three years in three different schools in Smithfield township and in the spring of 1913 he took up farming on the old home place.

Politically, Mr. Betz was a lifelong Democrat and, though taking an active interest in the success of his party, he never aspired to political offices of any nature. His religious faith was in harmony with the creed of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a faithful member and to the support of which he contributed of his means. His business career was not only a successful one, but an honorable one as well, and the most envious could not grudge him his success, for it was gained by the most straightforward methods. Hard work and good management proved the basis of his prosperity and made him a man of affluence. He leaves behind him a memory worthy to be cherished and revered and his name should be enrolled among the representative men who have been valued citizens of the county. Domestic in his tastes, his greatest pleasure was in the family circle, while among his fellows his companionable and genial nature commended him to their attention and he was well liked throughout the community where he had resided for so many years, and where he had ever exerted his influence for the welfare of his fellow men.

ADEN D. BRUNSON.

One of the substantial and thrifty citizens of the vicinity of St. Joe, DeKalb county, Indiana, is Aden D. Brunson. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained a satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in many respects, and he has ever supported those interests which have for their object the welfare of the community and the benefit of his neighbors and friends.

Aden D. Brunson was born in Allen county, Indiana, on September 6, 1850, and is a son of Nathan and Hannah (Holladay) Brunson, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Vermont. Nathan Brunson left his native state in 1836 for Indiana, his journey being by the way of the Ohio river to Cincinnati and then to Dearborn county, from which locality he came overland by ox team to Fort Wayne. He was a resident of Allen county until 1881 when he came to DeKalb county, where he afterwards resided. He followed farming during all his active years with a fair degree of success and when he and his wife passed to the higher life they left behind them the record of well spent lives and an influence for good in the community. They were the parents of ten children, Allen, Jane, Thomas, Reuben, Aden, Ella, Vincent C., Cassie, Sidney and Susan.

Aden Brunson attended first the common schools of Allen county, supplementing this training by attendance at the Methodist College at Fort Wayne. He then was a student in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Buffalo, New York, after which he learned the business of telegraphy, in which he was employed at Buffalo for a time; then for twenty-years he was on the road as a traveling salesman for Chicago houses, after which he went to Springfield, Illinois, moving from there to Fort Wayne, and thence to Newville, DeKalb county, eventually locating on the splendid farm of eighty-five acres in Wilmington and Concord townships, where he now resides. To the cultivation of this tract of land Mr. Brunson has given intelligent direction and his efforts have been rewarded with a degree of success commensurate therewith. He combines farming and stock raising, believing that in this way can the farmer secure the best results from his land, and in all his efforts he has been guided by sound business principles which, combined with his indefatigable efforts and thrifty habits, have made him fairly independent in the way of material wealth.

Aden D. Brunson was married on September 30, 1876, to Alice V. Michaels, the daughter of Oliver P. and Mary A. (Steward) Michaels. Mr. Michaels, who was a native of Maryland, moved from that state to Ohio, where he followed the carpenter business during all his active years. He is now deceased. He was a nephew of Thomas Jefferson, being the son of Deborah Jefferson, sister of the President. His wife, who is also deceased, was born in Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Michaels were born ten children, namely: Jane, William, Nathaniel, Ellen, Addison, Fannie, all of whom are deceased; Mrs. Brunson, Melissa, Warren and Lucretia, the last named also being deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Brunson have been born four children.

namely: Ada, the wife of C. C. Bassett, of St. Joe; Ross, an engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Sterling, a farmer in Wilmington township, this county, and Thomas, who remains at home with his parents.

Politically, Mr. Brunson has been a life-long Republican and is the present assessor of his township, performing the duties of this office to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He has ever taken more than a passing interest in the things that have had for their object the material improvement of his community and county, and because of his business success and his genuine personal worth he enjoys the fullest measure of confidence and good will on the part of his fellow citizens.

DOUGLAS KELLEY.

A review of the life of the honored subject of this memoir must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of the career of the late Douglas Kelley, touching the struggles of his early manhood and the successes of his later years, would far transcend the limits of this article. He filled a large place in the ranks of the active, energetic and public-spirited citizens of his day and generation, and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of his native county, where he did his work and achieved his success.

Douglas Kelley was born in section 35, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on November 12, 1862, and his untimely death occurred on June 24, 1899, at the early age of thirty-six years, his death being caused by being struck by a limb dislodged by a falling tree, his death ensuing in a few hours after the accident. Douglas Kelley was the son of James D. and Amy Kelley. James D. Kelley was an early settler in Smithfield township, having come here on horseback from Findlay, Ohio, in an early day. He and his brother, Freeman Kelley, had walked to California, where they engaged in gold mining, with the proceeds of which they were enabled to buy farms in the southeast part of Smithfield township. He and his brother had married sisters at Findlay and brought their wives to this county on horseback. Douglas Kelley was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools and in the high school at Waterloo. At the age of nineteen years he was, because of the death of his father, compelled to take upon himself the support of his widowed mother and three sisters, and faithfully and courageously did he fulfill his trust. His mother was born in Hancock county, Ohio, her marriage to Mr. Kelley occurring in 1855. Her husband died on January 15, 1862, and from that time on she devoted her efforts to the rearing of her large family, all of whom she saw grow to honorable and respected manhood and womanhood. She survived her husband many years, her death occurring on August 25, 1900.

On March 13, 1892, Douglas Kelley was married to Isabella Walker, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Walker, and to this union were born three children, namely: Marvin, who died at the age of seven months; Walker J., who was born in 1893, and who now lives with his mother, and Amy M., who was born on September 2, 1897, and died on November 2, 1900, at the age of three years. Douglas Kelley spent practically his entire life on the old family homestead east of Waterloo and was numbered among the earnest, progressive, industrious and successful agriculturists of his community. He was a man of vigorous physique and active in his methods and because of his public spirit and progressive attitude in all matters affecting the community, he had won and retained to a marked degree the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and his death was considered a distinct loss to the community which had been honored by his citizenship.

CHRISTIAN CURIE.

The subject of this sketch has seen more than the alloted number of years, and has during the most part of that time engaged in active work on his farm, which has well repaid him and has been to him the source of much pleasure. He has always found much pleasure in farming and the cultivation of crops and caring for stock, and has found that they are as profitable in a monetary way as any occupation could well be expected to be. In his life he has also gained for himself many friends, who have been attracted by his worth and capabilities.

Christian Curie, who is numbered among the leading farmers of Spencer township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born in the state of Ohio, on November 9, 1842, and is the son of Nicholas and Barbara (Klopfenstein) Curie, both of whom were natives of France. Nicholas Curie made the overland trip from Syracuse, New York, to Wayne county, Ohio, of which he was one of the pioneer settlers, and there the family met with misfortune by the death of the mother of typhoid fever, four of the subject's aunts also dying of the same disease at that time and all within twenty days. At that time there were no cemeteries in that part of the country and the bodies were all interred on a part of a farm which was set apart for that purpose. There was no doctor in that county then, and no lumber to make coffins with, so they split out plank and fastened them together with wooden pins. Only one man had any tools, he living about fifteen miles away, so they took the split plank to his place and there made the coffin. To Nicholas and Barbara Curie were born the following children: Mrs. Barbara Crupt, deceased; Nicholas, who lives in Ohio; Peter and Jacob, deceased; Christian, the immediate subject of this sketch; John, deceased; Mrs. Lida Worth, deceased, and Joseph, who lives in Ohio.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools, and in 1865 came to the Hoosier state, with which he has been identified continuously since. For several years he was engaged in teaching school in Allen county and then moved on to the fine farm of one hundred acres in Spencer township, DeKalb county, which he now occupies. On this farm was located the first school established in DeKalb county, the teacher of which was Rev. Alton, who was paid by the patrons of the school helping him to cut the timber and clear a part of his land. Mr. Curie's farm is well improved in every way and the soil is maintained at the highest point of fertility due to the careful management of Mr. Curie, who rotates the crops properly and otherwise conserves the original resources of the land as far as possible. He raises a general line of crops and also gives attention to stock raising, in both of which lines he has met with most pronounced success. He is now numbered among the substantial men of his community.

Christian Curie was married on March 29, 1861, to Katherine Royer, the daughter of Gabriel and Annie (Conrad) Royer, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union were born the following children: William, of St. Joe; Mrs. Laura Whaley, who lives in Kansas; Mrs. Amanda Klopfenstein, of Grabill, Allen county, Indiana; Mrs. Emma Skilling, of Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. Orline Koch, of St. Joe; Morris, of St. Joe, who was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana National Guard; Frank, of St. Joe; Mrs. Maude Beanns of Spencerville, this county; Mrs. Annie Henderson, who lives in Michigan; Grover, who lives in St. Joe and who, for four years, was in the United States navy, being assigned to the battle ship "Iowa," where he acquired a reputation as the best marksman.

having secured first prize for first enlistment men. He handled heavy ordnance, including twelve-inch guns.

Politically, Mr. Curie is a stanch Democrat and in his church relations is a member of the Brethren church. He is a man of fine personal qualities, genial disposition and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

NICHOLAS DIETZEN.

Among the leading farmers and stock raisers of Smithfield township is the gentleman whose name appears above. He also holds worthy prestige as a citizen and is a creditable representative of that large and eminently respectable class of people who by deeds rather than words give stability to the body politic and by their influence honor the communities in which they reside.

Nicholas Dietzen, whose fine farm in Smithfield township reflects credit upon its owner, was born on September 28, 1863, in Lorain county, Ohio, and is the son of Nicholas, Sr., and Mary (Behr) Dietzen, both of whom were foreign-born, the father a native of Prussia and the mother born in Dutch Bremen, Germany. The subject's father was about twenty-three years of age when he emigrated to the United States, prior to which time he had been for three years a soldier in the German army. After his arrival in America he located at Cleveland, where he remained until his marriage to Mary Behr, who had come to this country with her parents some time before. After their marriage they moved to Lorain county, Ohio, where their son, the subject of this sketch, was born, and when the latter was about six months old they moved to Henry county, Ohio, locating about ten miles south of Napoleon, where they remained until the father's death, which occurred about 1897. On the Henry county farm the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood and received his education in the public schools of that district. From the age of twenty-one years he rented his father's place, to the cultivation of which he devoted his attention, and after his father's death he bought out the interests of the other heirs in the home farm, thus becoming the owner of fifty acres of land. In February, 1903, he sold that place and, coming to DeKalb county, Indiana, bought one hundred and fifteen and three-quarters acres on the line between Franklin and Smithfield townships, to the cultivation of which he has devoted his attention continuously since with the most pronounced results. He has made many permanent and substantial improvements on this farm, including the erection of a substantial bank barn and a neat and attractive residence, and in other ways has developed the farm according to up-to-date methods and ideas. He is an industrious, energetic and progressive farmer, giving his attention to general agriculture rather than to any special line and, by dint of persevering industry and indomitable energy, he has accomplished very definite results, his farm being today numbered among the best in the northern part of the county.

On October 7, 1894, Mr. Dietzen was married to Selina Schortgen, who was born in Luxemberg, Germany, on July 10, 1871, and who in 1886, at the age of fifteen years, came to the United States with her mother, Margaret Schortgen, the father, Charles Schortgen, having come to this country about two months before. His death occurred in Henry county, Ohio, in 1895, and his widow now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Deitzen. To the latter have been born four children, Leo, Mildred, Irene and Helen, the latter having lost her life by an explosion of kerosene oil in August, 1913.

Religiously, Mr. Dietzen and the members of his family belong to St. Michael's Catholic church, one of the strongest organizations of this denomination in the county, and they take a commendable interest in the prosperity of the mother church. In every respect they are desirable citizens and have ever given their support to every enterprise looking to the advancement of the best interests of the community, and because of their sterling qualities of character, their close attention to their home affairs and their personal qualities, they enjoy a large acquaintance and many warm friendships in their community.

SIMON ROHM, JR.

In the death of the honored subject of this memoir, on May 30 1880, at his home in Smithfield township, there passed away another member of that group of distinctively representative agriculturists who were the leaders in farming circles in DeKalb county. He was born on December 3, 1825, in Rhineburg, Rontz Witer, Germany, and was the son of Simon Rohm, Sr., who was born on September 27, 1785, and died on April 3, 1857. Simon Rohm, Sr., was a soldier for nine years in the Napoleonic wars, and was married in the old country to Mary Ann Miller, who was born on January 15, 1800, and who died on September 25, 1855, aged fifty-five years and eight months. Simon Rohm, Sr., was considered well-to-do in his native land, owning fifteen acres of land and two cows, but he sold all he had and brought his wife and children, Fred, Elizabeth, Simon, Valentine and Caroline, to America, their other children having died in Germany. Although considered well-to-do, he spent all he had in making the trip to America and was five dollars in debt on his arrival here. They were fifty-seven days on the ocean, the trip being made in the old slow-going sailing vessels. In 1833 the family located in Holmes county, Ohio, where were born other children, William B., Henry C., Joseph E. and Christian. In 1845 the family moved to western Indiana, where the father had leased land for nine years. Simon, the subject of this sketch, being the largest and most robust son at home, and his father being too old to farm alone, the son refused to stay and farm the place because of the worthless character of the soil, consequently they packed up their effects and came to DeKalb county, locating on a farm two and one-half miles southwest of Waterloo, known as the Joseph Stahl place. They there established a permanent home and there the parents spent their remaining days. Of their children, Fred married Susannah Easterly in Holmes county, Ohio, moved to Knox county, that state, in 1843, and in 1847 to DeKalb county, living about two miles west of Waterloo until his death; Elizabeth became the wife of Baltzer Stahl, moved to DeKalb county in 1857, and lived three miles southwest of Waterloo until her death; Valentine lived in DeKalb county from 1845 until his death, on August 19, 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years; Caroline became the wife of Dr. J. W. Lyttle, and lived quite a while at Sedan, later at Auburn, where the Doctor had a large practice. In 1862 they moved to Knoxville, Iowa, where she now resides; William B. was a wagon-maker, but now operates a farm west of Waterloo. He first married Lucinda Morr, and for his second wife, Phoebe Townley; Henry C. married Mary A. Lutz, and farmed two miles west of Waterloo until advanced in years, when he moved to Waterloo and resided there until his death, which occurred on February 27, 1908; Joseph E., who came to Indiana with his parents, married Mary Ann Dunn in 1864, and farmed in Smithfield township until his death, which occurred on May 11, 1902; Christian Rohm married Susan Miser for his first wife, and afterward married Mrs. Anna Mary Campbell. He lives at Auburn.

Simon Rohm, Jr., was married on July 16, 1849, to Mary Harsh, a native of Carroll county, Ohio, where she was born on September 30, 1830, the daughter of Solomon and Rachel (Seibert) Harsh. Her parents were born in Pennsylvania, subsequently moving to Stark county, Ohio, thence to Carroll county, where they lived during the remainder of their lives. Mrs.

Rohm lived there until eighteen years of age, then came with her sister, Rebecca, the wife of Jacob Hildt, to DeKalb county, living with them until her marriage to Mr. Rohm. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Rohm possessed nothing except good health and a good axe which Mr. Rohm knew well how to use. He first rented a place in Smithfield township and also worked for others until he got a start, and then three years after marriage he bought eighty acres of land, largely on credit, but continued work for others by the day, clearing his land at night by moonlight and did not move on it until he had it paid for. By rigid economy he and his wife saved their money and made it a practice not to count their savings until a payment on their land was due, when to their gratification they found they had about a dollar more than was needed. Mr. Rohm lived on that farm until 1879, Mrs. Rohm giving him material assistance in the clearing of the land and in the work in the fields, and at night she spun and wove and made clothes for the family, cooking by the pioneer fireplace, and in other ways materially assisting him. In 1879 Mr. Rohm traded for the old John Husselman place in the southwestern part of Grant township, where he spent the rest of his life and where two of his children still reside. He was a good manager and traded farms, in which way he made money, at the time of his death owning over two hundred acres of land, all of which was well improved. His death occurred on May 30, 1880, and he was considered at that time one of the best citizens of his community. His widow still lives on the home farm and enjoys the respect of all who know her. To them were born thirteen children, five of whom died in childhood, while the rest are still living, as follows: John is a resident of Franklin township; Lydia is the wife of John Hamman, who is represented elsewhere in this work; Henry is in Oregon; Mary is the wife of Henry Hamman, and lives in Branch county, Michigan; Amos lives at home with his mother; Lucinda is the wife of Francis Duesler, and lives east of Waterloo; Simon R. lives on a farm across the road from his mother in Grant township and Ezra lives northeast of his mother on the adjoining farm. Mr. and Mrs. Rohm are entitled not only to credit for the material success which they attained, but for rearing to honorable manhood and womanhood these children, who have occupied respected places in their various communities and who are each achieving definite success in life. Mr. Rohm was a man of stern character, but was always ready to lend his assistance to any movement for the upbuilding of his community, giving his support to every moral question. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing section of the commonwealth and, acting in accordance with the dictates of faith and judgment, he reaped in the fullness of time the generous benefits which are the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and sound enterprise.

DAVID A. HAMMAN.

Among the strong and influential citizens of DeKalb county the records of whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section, the gentleman whose name appears above occupies a prominent place and for years he has exerted a beneficial influence in the locality where he resides. His chief characteristics are keenness of perception, a tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive, and every-day common sense, which have enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also contribute to the moral and material advancement of the community.

David A. Hamman, whose comfortable residence and well improved farm lies in the southeast quarter of section 23, Smithfield township, was born in this township on January 14, 1877, and the son of Daniel Hamman, who is represented specifically elsewhere in this work, hence further reference to the subject's ancestry will not be made at this point. Mr. Hamman was reared under the parental roof and secured a good practical education in the common schools of the locality. He remained at home until his marriage in 1899, when he engaged in farming on his own account at the place where he now lives, which comprises eighty acres of splendid land. He also bought a twenty-acre tract adjoining on the east in 1904, and to this splendid farm he has given his undivided attention, his efforts being rewarded with splendid harvests from year to year. He does not specialize in any particular line of agriculture, but raises all the crops common to this locality and to some extent handles live stock, while in everything that pertains to the science to which he gives his efforts he has achieved a record as a man of good judgment, wise discretion and energetic methods. Mr. Hamman keeps closely in touch with twentieth-century ideas relative to agriculture and is not slow to adopt new methods when their practicability has been demonstrated.

In 1899 Mr. Hamman was married to Suranda Walker, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Walker, who also are represented elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Hamman was born and reared in Smithfield township and is a lady of many fine qualities of head and heart. To them have been born two children, Lester and Mabel.

Fraternally, Mr. Hamman is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and, with his wife, he also belongs to the Pythian Sisters, Mrs. Hamman being also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Hamman is a man of versatile talent, being not only a successful agriculturist in all its phases, but is also an expert carpenter, builder and house mover, in which he is busily engaged, really having more work offered him than he can attend to. In all that the word implies, he is progressive and is numbered among the wide-awake, active and influential citizens of his community, his support being unreservedly given to every movement looking for the betterment of the people educationally, morally or materially, and in consequence of his large-hearted attitude toward civic and public affairs he enjoys the high regard of the entire community.

CLARENCE A. BOWMAN.

One of the progressive and representative farmers of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review. His has been an eminently active and useful life, but the limited space at the disposal of the biographer forbids more than a casual mention of the leading events in his career, which, in our opinion, will suffice to show what earnest and intelligent endeavor and honesty of purpose rightly applied and persistently followed will lead to—unqualified success.

Clarence A. Bowman was born in Cass county, Michigan, on October 28, 1881, and is the son of Archie and Alice (Kelley) Bowman, who are specifically represented elsewhere in this work. He grew up on his father's farm, securing a good, practical education, which he afterwards supplemented by a two years' course in an agricultural college in Lansing, Michigan, graduating with the class of 1901. At the age of twenty-one years he began farming on his own account on a splendid tract of land in section 35, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, which had been bought in early days by his maternal grandfather, Cyrus Bowman, and to the cultivation and improvement of this land he has continuously devoted his time and attention since. Mr. Bowman is an enthusiastic, up-to-date farmer, taking a deep interest in whatever pertains to progress in his chosen calling, not hesitating to adopt new methods where he sees their advantage over old ones. To this end he has taken short courses in scientific farming at Purdue and also at Auburn, and is now chairman of the Farmers' Institute at Waterloo. He gives careful and personal attention to every detail of his farm work and is eminently entitled to the success which is his.

On May 21, 1905, Mr. Bowman was united in marriage with Dora Lutz, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hamman) Lutz, who were natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana, and are mentioned elsewhere in the pages of this work. To this union has been born one daughter, Thelma, who first saw the light of day on May 28, 1907.

Fraternally, Mr. Bowman is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Gleaners, in the workings of which orders he is deeply interested. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman move in the best circles in their community, and none are more popular or held in higher esteem for their uprightness of character and genial attributes than they.

HERBERT CLYDE WILLIS.

A man's reputation is the property of the world, for the laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields an influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the way along which others may follow with like success. The reputation of Herbert Clyde Willis, one of the leading journalists of DeKalb county, having been unassailable all along the highways of life, according to those who have known him best, it is believed that a critical study of his career will be of benefit to the reader, for it has been not only one of honor but of usefulness also.

Herbert Clyde Willis, editor of the Waterloo *Press*, one of the influential and popular journals of DeKalb county, was born on December 15, 1871, at Waterloo, and is a son of Frank W. and Josephine (Dickinson) Willis. These parents are mentioned specifically elsewhere in this work, therefore further space will not be given to the subject's ancestral history at this point. Herbert C. Willis was reared at Waterloo, where he attended the grade and high school and secured a good, practical education. In the summer of 1884 he began learning the printing trade, being at that time a lad of about twelve years of age. His time outside of school hours was mainly devoted to this

HERBERT C. WILLIS

work and during the last year of school he and one other person did all the job work and got out the paper regularly and in good shape. He has thus learned the printing business in every detail from the ground up, having served his apprenticeship under old-time conditions, and printing the first papers on the old Washington hand press when he was so small he had to stand on a box to run the ink rollers across the type. Mr. Willis continued working for his father and made every effort to learn all details of the business. After two years apprenticeship, he was given one cent for each "stick-ful" of type set, in which way he made from ten to twelve cents a day, or about fifty cents a week, and, boy as he was, he was greatly pleased at the progress he was making. In 1891, after his graduation from high school, he took a tour of the Southwest, and on his return entered the employ of his father, with whom he remained until February, 1896, when the plant was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Willis had saved some money and now invested that with his father, with whom he became a partner, and from then on until his father's death, in 1913, they remained associated in business, the subject taking the greater part of the burden of management from his father's shoulders during later years. Since his father's death, the subject has purchased his interest and is now sole owner of the plant. He publishes the Waterloo *Press,* one of the best local newspapers in DeKalb county, which has become a welcome visitor in many homes, and also does a lot of business in catalog and blank book work and various office forms, deriving considerable business from other points outside of this county, as far away as Indianapolis. He also carries a large stock of books and stationery, with which he supplies local trade. He has all along the line exercised good judgment in his business affairs and has met with a well deserved success in everything to which he has turned his hand, earning not only material prosperity, but also the high esteem of those who are acquainted with his life work.

It would seem that Mr. Willis' business affairs were enough to demand his entire time and attention, but he has found time to interest himself in other affairs and has shown a versatility of talent which has been complimentary to him. At the age of eighteen years he became a charter member of Company I, Third Regiment of the Indiana Legion, which is now identical with the Indiana National Guard, and was in that association for over six years. At the expiration of his term he was out of the service about a year, then re-enlisted in the Indiana National Guard, being appointed sergeant-major on Col. A. W. Bowman's battalion staff. He participated in the putting down of the rioting at Hammond in 1894, when there was some actual fighting and occasion for great self-control and forbearance on the part of the troops. His military record was highly complimentary to him in every respect.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Willis has at all times exerted a strong influence for his party, in whose councils he has been a conspicuous figure and he has been a hard fighter all along the line for principles for which he stands and for his friends to whom he has ever been loyal. He is the present efficient chairman of the Republican county central committee. Mr. Willis was one of the organizers of the Waterloo High School Alumni Association, which has a membership of over two hundred. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church for twenty-five years, and served efficiently as superintendent of the Sunday school, which he has been largely instrumental in building up to one of the best schools in the county.

On June 24, 1896, Mr. Willis married Martha L. Gonser, who was born April 6, 1871, on a farm near Auburn, then owned by her father, but which is now the county farm. She is the daughter of Moses and Louisa (Wright) Gonser, her father having been a native of Pennsylvania, coming to DeKalb county in pioneer days. He first lived on the farm west of Auburn until he sold it to the county, not long after Mrs. Willis was born, and he then located along the county line in the southern part of Steuben county. He was county commissioner for the latter county, and was a man in good circumstances and of influence in his community and county. His wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Wright, was a native of New York, born on the banks of Lake Ontario, and in an early day came to DeKalb county with her parents. Her father conducted a general store in Fairfield township in the early days and had a large trade with the Indians, having also an "ashery," where he made potash from wood ashes, a common procedure in that early day. Mr. Gonser died in 1905, and his widow now lives in Steuben county, this state. Mrs. Willis received her elementary education in the common schools and then attended the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, where she graduated and then for a time taught district school. Afterwards she entered Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana, where she graduated in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Coming to Waterloo, she became principal of the high school here, retaining this position two years, and during that period began her acquaintance with Mr. Willis, though their families had been singularly close in an earlier generation. To Mr. and Mrs. Willis have been born two children, Louise, born September 7, 1897, and Herbert G., born November 21, 1904. Because of his earnest life and successful career, as well as his genial disposition and companionable nature, Mr. Willis has won a large acquaintance and many warm friends in the county and is now numbered among its representative citizens.

FRANKLIN P. MYERS.

The following is the sketch of a plain honest man of affairs, who by correct methods and a strict regard for the interests of his patrons has made his influence felt in DeKalb county and won for himself distinctive prestige in the agricultural circles of Smithfield township. He would be the last man to sit for romance or become the subject of fancy sketches, nevertheless his life presents much that is interesting and valuable and may be studied with profit by the young, whose careers are yet to be achieved. He is one of those whose integrity and strength of character must force them into an admirable notoriety which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality deeply stamped upon the community.

Franklin P. Myers is a native of the county in which he now lives, having been born in Smithfield township on March 9, 1858, and is the son of Jacob and Barbara (Snyder) Myers. Jacob Myers was born in Germany, the son of Frederick and Barbara Myers, who brought their family to this country when Jacob was but an infant. They settled first in Seneca county, Ohio, where Jacob was reared to manhood and there he married Mollie Talbert, to which union were born six children; of these, Sydney and Joe are deceased; Henry lives in Michigan; Eliza Ann lives near Mendon, Michigan; Sarah Jane is deceased and Barbara Ellen lives at Burr Oak, Michigan. The mother of these children died in Ohio and Jacob Myers moved to Wood county, that state, where he married Barbara Snyder, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch parentage, and who was brought to the state of Ohio by her parents. About 1850, or possibly a little earlier, Jacob Myers came to DeKalb county on horseback and bought a farm of eighty acres located northwest of Hudson in the southwestern part of Steuben county, the farm being at that time but little improved. Later he brought his family to that farm and some time during the fifties he bought a farm of one hundred and twelve acres lying three miles south of Hudson in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, to which place he moved and subsequently bought other lands in that neighborhood until he became the owner of three hundred and sixty acres. He was a diligent worker, knowing no such word as idleness, and by his indefatigable efforts brought his farm to a fine standard of improvement and cultivation, much of the clearing being done by moonlight. He would lay the bottom rails of a line of fence during the day in order to get the line and would finish the fence by night. Much of his land was bought cheap, and from that he sold off the timber, using good judgment and wise discrimination in the management of his affairs and thus became well-to-do, honestly earning the prosperity which he later enjoyed. To his union with Barbara Snyder were born the following children: Susan, Franklin P., John, Jesse, Ida, Amos, George, Maggie, Amanda, and Lovina, who died in infancy. Prior to her marriage to Mr. Myers, the mother of these children had been married to a Mr. Hardman. Jacob Myers spent the remainder of his life in Smithfield township, where his death occurred about 1883, and he was survived a number of years by his widow, whose death occurred in 1894.

Franklin P. Myers was reared on the home farm, securing his education in the schools of the locality and when about sixteen years of age moved to a farm which his father had bought just east of his first purchase, and there the subject lived until his marriage in 1882. He then went to farming on eighty acres of land owned by his father in Fairfield township, where he remained four years, at the end of which period he came to Smithfield township and bought thirty-eight acres of land from his father-in-law, to which he subsequently added twenty-six acres adjoining in section 19. To the cultivation of this land he has devoted himself and has achieved success as the result of his close application to his own affairs and sound judgment and good common sense exercised in the management of the place. He has carried on a general line of farming, raising all the crops common to this locality and also gives some attention to live stock. His pleasant and attractive residence, substantial and well-arranged barn, and the well-kept condition of the farm indicates him to be a man of good taste and who understands the business to which he is applying himself.

On November 30, 1882, Mr. Myers married Delilah Stofer, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on February 12, 1858, the daughter of Eli Stofer, by whom she was brought to Fairfield township, this county, in 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers were born three children: Clark Wilson, born July 5, 1885; Glenn Lloyd, born September 18, 1889; Maydie Pearl, born May 7, 1895. On April 2, 1908, Clark Myers married Orpha McEndarfer, daughter of Byron McEndarfer, and they have a daughter, Iris. On February 18, 1912, Glenn married Alta Urey, the daughter of John Urey, and they live in Fairfield township on the Urey farm; they have one son, Wilson Wayne Myers. Mr. Myers has not been selfish in his life, but has given a due share of his attention to the interests of the community with which he has been identified for so many years, giving his support at all times to every movement which has promised to be of material benefit to the community. He stands for the highest standard of citizenship, and in this he has set a worthy example, for his life has been such as to earn the commendation of all who know him.

Rev. Eli Stofer, father of Mrs. Myers, was born on April 21, 1836, in Columbiana county, Ohio, the son of Samuel and Mary Anne (Wolfe) Stofer, the father a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and the mother of Fayette county, that state. Eli Stofer was reared on a farm in Columbiana county, Ohio, and at the age of twenty, in 1856, was there married to Elizabeth Weaver, who was born in Columbiana county, the daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Shively) Weaver. Her death occurred on January 18, 1914. Isaac Weaver was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In 1864 Mr. Stofer moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, settling in Fairfield township, and in 1874 moved to the southwest quarter of section 19, in Smithfield township, where he owned fifty-four acres of land, practically all he can care for in his later years, being now seventy-eight years old. About a year after his marriage Mr. Stofer united with the Mennonite church, his wife joining that society two years later. Her parents had reared her in the Dunkard church and her change to the Mennonite church was entirely voluntary on her part. About four years after coming to Indiana, he helped organize a Mennonite church near his home, and about 1870 he was ordained a minister in that denomination, with which he has been identified very closely ever since.

To Rev. and Mrs. Stofer were born seven children: Oliver lives near Garrett and has two children by his first wife, Warren and Grace, and three by his second marriage, Goldie, Orpha and Thurlow. His second wife died about 1897; Delilah Stofer became the wife of F. P. Myers, the immediate subject of this sketch; Amanda J., widow of Jacob Kalb, lives at Ashley and has two children, Myrtle and Shirley; Edwin O. died at Warsaw, Indiana, in 1907, leaving a widow and two children, Ruth and Paul; John, who is employed in the railroad shops at El Paso, Texas, married Della Spiegelmeier, and they have two children living and one dead; Mary Catherine is the wife of William Kessler, who lives across in Fairfield township about a mile west of her father's homestead; Ella became the wife of Alva Brand, and after his death she married Edward Zerbragg, and they live in Ashley. Rev. and Mrs. Stofer have been married fifty-eight years, and the almost six decades of their union have been years of unalloyed happiness, their faces today showing the peaceful life they have led, for there is a serenity pictured there which is born of a sound faith in the Infinite. On the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, their children and children's children visited them in honor of their father and ancestor whose character has been such as to reflect honor on his family. They have six children living, fourteen grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren. They are indeed a worthy old couple and this volume would be incomplete without this specific reference to them.

CHRISTIAN BRECBILL.

The history of DeKalb county would be lacking should the record of Christian Brecbill be omitted, for he is one of its leading citizens, being a man of splendid attributes and always ready to assist his neighbors in the battle of life and do what he can toward the general good of the county. A man of excellent endowments and upright character, he is a valued factor in local affairs and commands unequivocal confidence and esteem, being loyal to the upbuilding of this locality and ever vigilant in his efforts to further the interests of the county along material, civic and moral lines.

Christian Brecbill, whose splendid farm is located on section 28, Smithfield township, was born October 18, 1845, near Lake Toon, Switzerland, and is a son of Christian and Margaret (Amstutz) Brecbill, being their only child. When he was but one year old the father died of typhoid fever and his mother followed her husband to the other world three weeks later. In 1855, when he was but ten years of age, the subject of this sketch came to America and located in DeKalb county, Indiana, where he obtained employment on the farm known as the Buss farm in Richland township. He had come here in the company of his grandmother, Barbara Amstutz, who resided on the Buss farm until her death, at the age of eighty-five years. Here the subject worked for about two years and then went to the Amstutz farm, two miles from Waterloo, where he remained until his marriage in 1866, after which he moved to the Bachtel farm near Waterloo, where he remained a year. He was then for a like period on the Si Jackman farm, from whence he moved to the farm on which he now lives. During the first sixteen years of his occupancy here he rented the place and then purchased it. The purchase price was six thousand five hundred dollars, on which he paid two hundred dollars down, and that was borrowed. He had a hard up-hill fight, but was determined to succeed, and eventually his efforts were abundantly rewarded. The farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres of as good land as can be found in DeKalb county, and to the cultivation of it Mr. Brecbill has given intelligent direction, carefully conserving the fertility of the soil and making many permanent and substantial improvements, which have added to its appearance and increased its value. The buildings are all modern and up-to-date in their style and character, the machinery used is of the most improved pattern, and in every detail of the farm work Mr. Brecbill has exhibited a progressive and enterprising spirit that has had its reward in increased profits at a minimum of labor and expense. Progress has been the watchword which has been the key to Mr. Brecbill's success, and among his fellow agriculturists he is eminently entitled to precedence because of his methods and the success to which he has attained. He is in the largest sense of the word a self-made man and because of this fact he appreciates the success of others, being broad-minded and altruistic in his views of men and things and standing shoulder to shoulder with his fellow men in the effort to advance the general welfare of the community.

On October 30, 1866, Mr. Brecbill was united in marriage with Margaret Elizabeth Brand, the daughter of William and Matilda (Kline) Brand. William Brand, who was a native of Ohio, came to DeKalb county in 1852, settling on the Brand farm three miles west of Waterloo, where he bought eighty acres of timber land, for which he paid one hundred and fifty dollars. He cleared the most of this land and improved it, developing it into a fine and up-to-date farm. To the cultivation of this tract he gave his attention and also gave some attention to the threshing business and worked at the carpenter trade as opportunity offered. His death occurred on June 3, 1889. He was an active supporter of the Democratic party and a faithful member of the Christian church. His wife, who was also a native of Ohio, died on the same farm on June 7, 1882. To them were born the following children: John C., George W., Hiram, Margaret, Henry, Darlin W., Emma and Albertus, of whom Margaret Elizabeth and Emma are the only survivors. Mrs. Brecbill's paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States and, coming to DeKalb county, located on a farm south of Auburn, to the operation of which he devoted himself until his death, which occurred there. To Mr. and Mrs. Brecbill have been born four children, namely: William, Mrs. Rosia Durst, Scott, deceased, and Mrs. Nellie Buchanan. Mr. and Mrs. Durst live in Auburn, where he is a clerk in a hardware store. William, who is married, owns nineteen and a quarter acres of land near his father. Mr Brecbill is a fine type of a self-made man, a broad-minded, generous, aggressive, far-seeing, keen American, such as win in life's battles from sheer force of character and personality and depend upon none. By his own efforts and starting in life practically empty-handed, he surmounted every obstacle and has gained not only a competency, but an honest position in the community of his residence.

GEORGE W. PARK.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. George W. Park, one of the best known and most highly esteemed men of DeKalb county, has resided here from early boyhood and his career has been a most commendable one in every respect, well deserving of being perpetuated on the pages of a historical work of the nature of the one in hand. Like his sterling father before him, he has been a man of well defined purpose and never failed to carry to successful completion any enterprise to which he addressed himself. Beginning life in a new country and under many unfavorable auspices, he has let nothing deter him, and before the lapse of many years he had a fine farm under cultivation. Knowing that the country was destined to take a very high rank in the productive and rich localities of the North, he applied himself very closely to his work, waiting for the future to bring its rewards, and today he is one of the substantial men of the county.

George W. Park was born December 16, 1849, in a log cabin near Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana, and is the son of William and Barbara (Warner) Park. William Park was born in Ohio and on attaining maturity learned the trade of a hatter, remaining active in this trade until thirty-five years of age. He then came to Indiana, locating within a mile of Robinson's Chapel, near Fort Wayne, where he bought sixty acres of land, mostly covered with timber, but which he cleared and put into good shape for cultivation. In 1862 he sold this place and moved to a farm of sixty acres near Corunna, known as the Baker farm, which he operated about ten years and then sold to Fred Baker. He opened a grocery store at Corunna, which he operated about ten years and was very successful in this enterprise. Selling this store to George McMullin (now deceased), he then moved to Auburn, where he bought residence property and retired from active business pursuits, his death occurring there in 1889. Barbara Warner was a native of Maryland and was

GEORGE W. PARK AND FAMILY

married to William Park at Fostoria, Ohio, in 1834, and together they came to Indiana. After her husband's death Mrs. Park made her home with Christian Buss on the Buss farm until her death, about ten years later, in 1898, Mrs. Buss being her daughter. To Mr. and Mrs. Park were born nine children, namely: Three who died in infancy; John, deceased; Rachel; Sarah J., deceased; Elizabeth, George W. and Mary Ellen. Of these, John enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861 at Fort Wayne in the Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry as a volunteer and was in the army under General Sheridan. At the expiration of his three-year enlistment, he re-enlisted as a veteran and was killed in a battle in the Shenandoah valley near the close of the war, being buried there; Rachel, who lives at Auburn, was married four times, first to Martin Stage, second to Elic Timberman, third to John Miller, fourth to John Porter. By the first union were born three children, and by the second marriage, a son, William; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Christian Buss, a farmer in Smithfield township, has seven children, William H., John H., Isaac H., George H., deceased, Jefferson, Belle and Nettie; Mary Ellen became the wife of Jacob Thomas, of Auburn, and they have six children, Maggie, Orrie, deceased, William, Henry, Harry and Wade.

George W. Park received his education in the common schools up to twelve years of age and in 1862 came to DeKalb county and began working on his father's farm. He worked three years in a grist mill in Auburn owned by Christian Buss and then for a while teamed and hauled logs for the old saw mill seven miles south of Ashley. During the following year he worked on the Buss farm and for a like period ran a peddling wagon out of Tiffin, Ohio, then for a year he farmed for Mrs. Britton, at the end of which time he went to Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, where he spent four years. The year after his marriage, in 1883, Mr. Park spent a summer in Auburn and then moved to the Willis farm, one and one-half miles west of Showers Corners in Smithfield township, where he operated eighty acres for about a year, at the end of which time he located on his present farm of eighty acres, formerly known as the John D. Miller place, where he resided until 1911, when he rented the farm to his son John and bought property in Ashley, where he now lives practically retired from active labor. His life has been an active and busy one, characterized by the faithful performance of every duty to which he applied himself. His farm work was always characterized by up-to-date methods, and among his fellow agriculturists he was held in high esteem.

On March 29, 1883, Mr. Park was married to Sadie Miller, the daughter of John D. and Mary (Kanage) Miller, and to them have been born three children: May Belle, who became the wife of Harry Green, a blacksmith, lives on a ranch in Logan county, Colorado, where they took up one hundred and sixty acres of homestead land; they have two children, Mildred D. and Thomas P.; John married Nora Morrison and is a farmer; they have one child, Keith Arden; Inis E. is the widow of Melfred Bowman, a farmer in Richland township, and they have one child, Bertha.

John D. Miller was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he spent his boyhood days, and at the age of twenty-one years he moved to Stark county, Ohio. In 1857 he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and bought an eighty-acre farm, to which he later added twenty-six acres adjoining. Most of the original eighty was covered with timber which he cleared and from which he developed a splendid farm. A good barn, residence and other necessary outbuildings makes his farm one of the best in the locality. The first residence in which he lived after purchasing the farm was a log house which was their home until the new residence was completed. On account of ill health and physical disability Mr. Miller turned the farm over to his son, Joseph, who is operating the place at the present time. Mr. Miller then moved to Hudson and while there, in 1900, his wife died. He lived alone for a time and then removed to the home farm, making his home with his son, Joseph. There he died in 1909. His wife, who was a native of Stark county, Ohio, was united to him in marriage in 1852, and came to DeKalb county with him and was a true helpmeet to him in every sense of the word, assisting him materially in the improvement of the farm and the advancement of his financial interests. She died in 1900. They were the parents of three children, Clara A., who has been twice married, first to James A. Krum, second to John W. Seward, lives on the latter's farm near Hudson; Joseph K., who married Jennie Cox, is a farmer on the home place and has two children, Pearl and Marie.

Politically, Mr. Park is a Progressive Republican and for many years has taken an active interest in public affairs, though he has been too busy a man to give very much time and attention to politics. At the present time he is treasurer of the town of Ashley, performing his duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellows. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Ashley, and has served as a delegate to the grand lodge of the state three times, in 1904, 1909 and 1913. His religious connection is with the Methodist church, in which he is a very active worker and assisted materially in the erection and dedication of the splendid new church at Ashley, being a liberal contributor to the building fund. He is president of the board of trustees and in many ways is an effective worker in the various interests of that society. Although his life has been a busy one, his every-day affairs making heavy demands upon his time, Mr. Park has never shrank from his duties as a citizen and his obligations to his church, his neighbors and his friends. Genial and kindly in his intercourse with his fellows, he has attained a marked popularity among his acquaintances and is numbered among the sterling and representative citizens of his community.

CLARK CAMPBELL.

Among the honorable and influential citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, is the subject of this review, who has here maintained his home for many years, winning a definite success by means of the agricultural industry, to which he has devoted his attention during the years of an active business life. His career has been without shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and thus he has ever commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Clark Campbell was born on October 25, 1875, in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Campbell. His boyhood days were spent under the parental roof, his education being secured in the common schools of his locality. He remained on the paternal estate until 1897, shortly after attaining his legal majority, when he and his brother engaged in the hay business at Waterloo, shipping large quantities of baled hay to various points throughout Indiana and the Middle West, and was eminently successful in this vocation. After twelve years in the hay business Mr. Campbell quit the business which had engaged his attention for a dozen years and in 1909 turned his exclusive attention to farming, in which he is still engaged. He lives in section 35, Smithfield township, and has a splendid tract of well improved land, the general appearance of the place indicating him to be a man of wise discretion and sound judgment in the handling of his place. He raises all the crops common to this locality and also gives some attention to the raising of live stock, which is one of the most important departments of farm work. He is a good manager and has achieved a splendid success in his life work, being now numbered among the progressive, enterprising and wide-awake farmers of his locality.

On December 10, 1902, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Mrs. Isadora Kelley, the daughter of Eli Walker and widow of the late Douglas

Kelley. Mrs. Campbell is a woman of fine attainments and gracious qualities of head and heart, and in the social circles in which they move they are both popular among their acquaintances. Together they belong to the Order of the Eastern Star and the Pythian Sisters, in which they take a deep interest. Mr. Campbell became a Master Mason in February, 1897, and has passed through all the chairs of the local lodge of that order, being the present worshipful master. His father was a Master Mason for fifty years and was highly regarded by his fraternal brethren. Mr. Campbell is also an appreciative member of the Knights of Pythias. In all movements for the betterment of the community he has given his warmest support and can be counted on at all times to throw his influence for the right and for the betterment of humanity, and because of his large acquaintance and genial qualities he is deservedly recognized as one of the representative men of Smithfield township.

DANIEL F. HAMMAN.

He of whose history we now offer a brief resume is one of the venerable and sterling citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, having been actively identified with agricultural pursuits here since boyhood and being the owner of a good farm in Smithfield township, where his friends are in number equal to his list of acquaintances, for his life has been one of signal usefulness and honor, begetting objective confidence and esteem.

Daniel F. Hamman was born on January 23, 1844, in Stark county, Ohio, and is the son of John and Margaret (Frick) Hamman. John Hamman was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and was a son of David Hamman. He was reared in his native state, and was there married to Margaret Frick. In the fall of 1846, loading their household effects into a big covered wagon, in those days familiarly known as a "prairie schooner," they started on the long, weary and ofttimes dangerous journey across Ohio to DeKalb county, where they bought a farm in Franklin township. Soon afterwards they disposed of this place and bought one hundred and twenty acres in section 19, Franklin township, of which they later sold forty acres. At that time none of the land was cleared and it was necessary to cut down the standing timber in order to find room for a cabin. There the mother died two years later, leaving five children: Sarah, Simeon F., Daniel F., John W. and Franklin J. One and one-half years later the father married Anna

Clark, who survived him and now lives on the old homestead at the advanced age of eighty-three years. To this second union six children were born, of whom two died young, the others being Susanne, Francelia, Freeman, Commodore and Hamilton. John Hamman was not only a successful farmer, but also achieved quite a local reputation as a veterinary doctor, having a thorough knowledge of equine ailments and being successful in their treatment. He died some time during the early eighties.

After the death of the mother of the subject of this sketch, when the latter was about five years old, he and his younger brother, Franklin, then but a year old, were taken into the home of their aunt, Mrs. Mary Brandaberry, and by her were reared to manhood. When the Civil war broke out Daniel F. Hamman offered his services to his country, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company A, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which command was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. With his regiment Mr. Hamman took part in a number of important battles in Tennessee and on the Atlanta campaign, followed by Sherman's famous march to the sea and the campaign up through the Carolinas, after which came the Grand Review at Washington, the greatest military pageant the world has ever known. Mr. Hamman was a faithful and courageous soldier and, with the exception of a slight wound received at the battle of Perrysville, he escaped without injury. He received successive promotions to corporal and first sergeant as a testimonial to his effectiveness as a soldier. At the conclusion of hostilities Mr. Hamman returned to the home of his aunt, with whom he stayed about a year and a half, and then bought the farm in section 22, Smithfield township, where he now lives.

In 1870 Mr. Hamman married Harriett E. Martin, who was born in Smithfield township, this county, the daughter of David and Lydia Ann (Shearer) Martin, who came here from near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. To this union five children were born: Herman M., who is represented elsewhere in this work; John D., David A., Lydia Ann and Jerry L. John D. married Sadie Warrick, and lives one mile southwest of his father's place, and is the father of three children, Waldo, Myrtle and Noah; David A., who lives one mile southeast of his father, married Cyranda Walker and has two children, Lester and Mabel; Lydia Ann is the wife of Charles Erwin, of near Summit, this county, and they have a son, Russell; Jerry L., who is unmarried, lives at home with his father. The mother of these children died on November 1, 1887, and in April, 1889, Mr. Hamman married Mary Snyder, who was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, the daughter of Bronson and Mary

(Kirkwood) Snyder. She came with her parents to this country in 1865, they settling first in Steuben county, subsequently buying a farm in the southwest corner of Franklin township, where they lived until their death.

For many years the subject of this sketch has been an important figure in local public affairs and served as assessor of Smithfield township five years and also served as a member of the county council. Fraternally, he is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, where he enjoys intercourse with his old army comrades. His life has been filled with continuous toil and endeavor and has been so ordered in all its relations that he commanded the unqualified esteem of those with whom he has come in contact, for he is one of the most popular men of the township where he has lived to such goodly ends.

JOHN VANGEESBEEK SHERWOOD.

One of the most enterprising of the younger generation of farmers in DeKalb county who has believed from the outset of his career that the "wisdom of yesterday is sometimes the folly of today," and that, while the methods of our grandfathers in tilling the soil were all right in their day, yet in the twentieth century we are compelled to adopt new methods and farm along different lines, in view of the fact that conditions of climate, soil, grains, etc., have changed since the days of the pioneers. He has been a close observer of modern methods and is a student at all times of whatever pertains to his chosen life work and he has therefore met with encouraging success all along the line, and, judging from his past record, he will undoubtedly achieve much in the future years and take his place among the leading agriculturists of a community noted for its fine farms and adroit husbandmen.

John Vangeesbeek Sherwood was born on September 18, 1875, on section 32, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is a son of William C. and Mary D. (Parson) Sherwood. William C. Sherwood was born on July 16, 1841, in Onondaga county, New York, where he received his education in the common schools. In the spring of 1861 he moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, where his father owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 32, Smithfield township. He worked on a farm for Willard Childs for three months in Fairfield township and then returned to New York state. Later his father deeded sixty acres of land to him and about four years later he bought the balance of one hundred acres. He cleared the timber off this land during the winter months, returning to New York during the summers. His land was mostly covered with timber, but eventually he succeeded in getting the farm in excellent shape. On June 30, 1869, he married Mary D. Parsons, a native of the same county as himself in New York, where their marriage occurred. Two years after that event they came to the farm in DeKalb county, where he has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since. They became the parents of seven children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Elijah, who married Lizzie Chandler White, and who is engaged in farming in Smithfield township; they have four children, George, Jennie, Alice and Edwin; Lucy became the wife first of Louis Rohm, and later of Calvin Husselman, a farmer at Richmond, Virginia. By her first marriage she had three children, Ralph, Martha and Alfred, and by the second union, one child, Ruth; John, the immediate subject of this sketch, is the next in order of birth; Edward is unmarried; Eliza became the wife of George Parrin, and they live in Butler; Benjamin, who lives at Lapaz, Indiana, married Rosa Stoup, and they have two children, Orba and Mary G.

Politically, Mr. Sherwood is a Progressive Republican, and is a member of the United Brethren church. He and his wife are very active despite their years and are well liked in the community where they live.

John V. Sherwood received his education in the common schools of his township and has followed the vocation of farming all his active life. Prior to his marriage he bought eighty acres of land from his father, which at that time was in good condition and which had a good set of farm buildings. After his marriage he bought seventy acres more land, known as the B. B. McIntarfer farm, the latter purchase being in the spring of 1913, and to the cultivation of his land he is now devoting his entire time and attention. His residence, barn and other outbuildings are all conveniently arranged and up-to-date in style, the fertility of the soil is maintained to the highest standard and, altogether, Mr. Sherwood has acquired an excellent reputation as a progressive and enterprising agriculturist. He carries on general farming and also gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, which he has found to be a valuable adjunct to the modern farm.

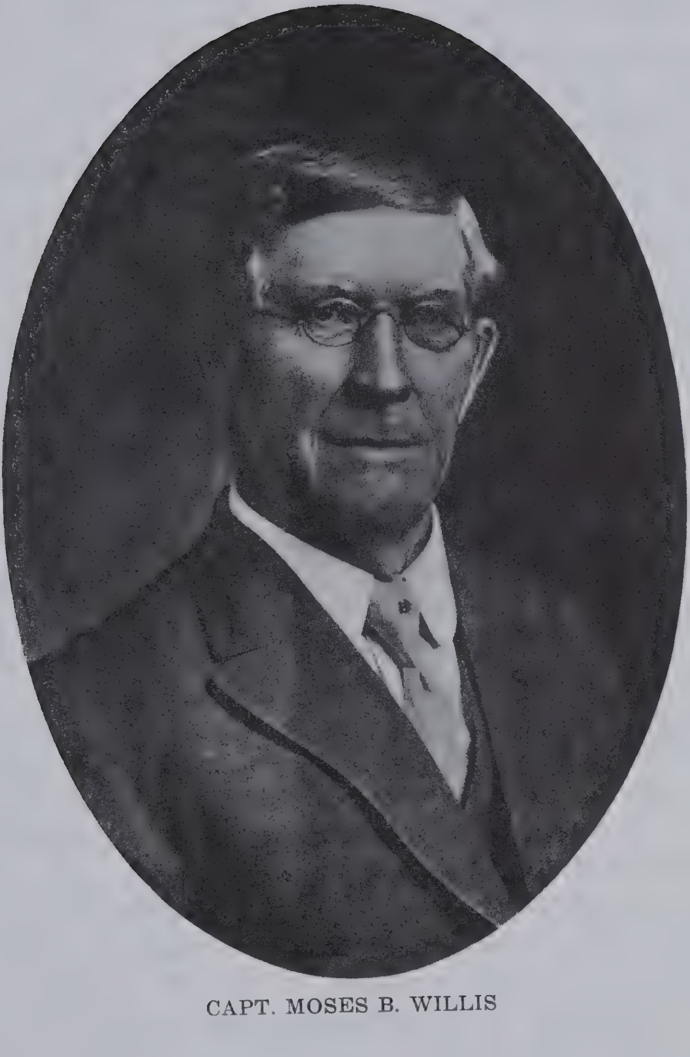
On June 24, 1903, Mr. Sherwood married Grace Anna Mills, and they have seven children: Edna C., Elzie R., Nellie M., Hilda M., Blanche N., Claude V. and John V., Jr. Mrs. Sherwood is ignorant as to her parents' whereabouts, for she was taken by her foster-mother, Harriett A. Westlake, a native of Indiana, when very young and never had any knowledge of her parents. She was reared by this foster-mother and moved to York, Steuben county, Indiana, where she was reared on a farm, her foster-mother, who is a widow, is still living on a farm there. Mrs. Sherwood was married prior to her marriage to Mr. Sherwood, by which union she had two children, who have lived most of their time with the subject, their foster-father. Their names are Clarence and Imogene Mills; the former is now in the United States navy and the latter lives at Kendallville, Indiana.

Politically, Mr. Sherwood gives his support to the Progressive Republican party, and is ardent in his support of the same, while his religious membership is with the United Brethren church. Mr. Sherwood possesses a social nature, and by his genial and kindly attitude to those with whom he comes in contact he has won the confidence and respect of everyone. His life history, though not a long one, has been a career of unswerving integrity, indefatigable industry and wholesome home and social relations, a most commendable career crowned with success.

MOSES B. WILLIS.

As long as history endures will the American nation acknowledge indebtedness to the heroes who, between 1861 and 1865, fought for the preservation of the Union and the honor of that starry banner which has never been trailed in the dust of defeat in a single polemic struggle in which the country has been involved. Among those whose military records as valiant soldiers of the war of the Rebellion reflect lasting honor upon them and their descendants is Moses B. Willis, well known citizen of DeKalb county, where he has long maintained his home and won an honored name by virtue of his consistency to truth, honesty and right living. Therefore, he is eminently qualified for a place in the present work.

Moses B. Willis was born on November 8, 1839, at Salina, Onondaga county, New York, the fourth in order of birth of the children that were born to Henry and Emerline (Hewett) Willis. At the age of four years he accompanied his parents on their removal to DeKalb county, Indiana, settling one-half mile east of Green's Corners, in Richland township. There he was reared amid the hardships incident to pioneer life, assisting his father in his struggle to reclaim a farm from the dense forest which covered the land. His first school was obtained in the district school of that neighborhood, which was supplemented by two terms attendance at the seminary at Orland, Steuben



CAPT. MOSES B. WILLIS

county, Indiana, and later two terms at the Auburn high school. He was a good student and qualified himself so well in his studies as to pass a creditable examination and received a license to teach, which vocation he followed during the winters of 1858-59-60. On the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Willis enlisted in September, 1861, in Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years, taking the place of his father, who had enlisted, but whom he persuaded to remain at home with his family, insisting that the younger men ought to be the first to go. In the organization of his company he was appointed third sergeant, and on April 17, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant, but owing to the depleted condition of the county he was not mustered on that commission. About this time General Rosecrans conceived the idea that he could accomplish great things by organizing a corps of the flower of the army, with which he would dash upon the enemy at unexpected times and places, and to this end he ordered details from each regiment. Two sergeants and five corporals were chosen for their bravery and soldierly bearing by the commissioned officers of the regiment, and from among this number Mr. Willis was chosen as one of the sergeants from his regiment. To these were to be added three privates from each company, to be chosen by the captain, all of whom were to be mounted and furnished with the best of equipment. Had the government or the department of war approved of the plan, it would undoubtedly have been very effective, but the approval was not gained, therefore the plan was dropped and the men were returned to their respective commands. After the battle of Chickamauga Mr. Willis was detailed with others to go to Indiana to solicit recruits for his company, and while thus engaged his regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization, the members being granted thirty days furlough at home. On returning to the field Mr. Willis also re-enlisted as a veteran and served in his regiment post guard at Chattanooga. On January 16, 1865, he was commissioned and mustered in as captain of his company. The regiment was short of men on account of those who did not veteranize and who, on account of the expiration of their enlistment were discharged, but the regiment was given recruit substitutes and drafted men from two other regiments that did not veteranize. On June 17, 1865, Captain Willis was detailed on a general court martial for the trial of several cases, and was made president of the court, in which position he served until the duties of the court were completed. On June 26, 1865, Mr. Willis was detailed as inspector of the Second Brigade, First Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, which later was disbanded and he returned to his company, with which he remained until he was mustered out in September, 1865. During his military service, Mr. Willis took part in the terrible battle at Shiloh, being badly wounded in the right hand on the second day of the fight. He also was in the siege of Corinth, and at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and other sanguinary engagements, besides many long and tiresome marches, and yet, in spite of his arduous service, he never spent a day or night in a hospital. According to the statements of his comrades, he was a soldier of unusual valor and courage and was held in the highest esteem by his superior officers.

On his return from the army Captain Willis engaged in farming and clearing a tract on land, while operating and living on another farm. In the spring of 1875, on account of the health of himself and wife, he retired from active farming and engaged with his father at Waterloo in the book, stationery, wall paper and notions trade, in which he engaged until September, 1877, when he came to Auburn and here engaged in the same line of business, which commanded his attention for about twenty years. He was fairly successful in this enterprise, but after the death of his wife in 1903 he went to Oklahoma for about five years, there taking up a homestead claim from the government, during which time he was again married. Returning to Auburn he retired from active business and is now living quietly in his home at this place, secure in the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

On November 9, 1865, Captain Willis was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Britton, eldest daughter of Hon. Lewis D. and Martha (McCague) Britton, and to this union were born three children, two sons and a daughter. The wife and mother departed this life on June 29, 1901. The second son, Lewis H., died at his home in Indianapolis, February 24, 1911, leaving a widow, but no children. Marion B., the eldest son, is a resident of Auburn, while the daughter, Nettie B., is the wife of William Eckhart, of Los Angeles, California. While a resident of Oklahoma, Captain Willis married Mrs. Maria M. Holmes. In the winter of 1867 he made a profession of religion, and has been an active and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Auburn continuously since, having been a member of the official board for thirty-six years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, while politically, he has always affiliated with the Republican and Prohibition parties, believing that the temperance question is the greatest now before the American people and being a man of distinct convictions on the great questions of the day, on both social and economic lines. A man of forceful individuality, his probity of character and his genial personality have gained for him universal esteem and friendship. In the locality where he has spent practically his entire life he has always taken a leading part in the welfare of the community, having ever been willing to aid in those things which make for better educational advantages, better homes, better living and higher citizenship. Because of his sterling qualities of character, his loyalty to his country in the time of its need and his honorable career in private life, he is eminently deserving of the enviable standing which he now enjoys in this community.

WILLIAM McCLAREN LOCKHART.

There is a scientific historical consistency in the compilation of publications of this nature, since here are perpetuated for future generations the life records of those who have been factors in the industrial and civic life of their respective communities and who have commanded the confidence and esteem of their fellow men. Such works are cumulative in value as the years fall into the abyss of time, and it is right and proper that the achievements of those who have proved themselves worthy in connection with the varied activities of their day should find such memorials as those offered in this connection.

William McClaren Lockhart was born on May 27, 1834, at Lexington, Richland county, Ohio, and was a son of James and Jane (McBride) Lockhart. The name Lockhart is believed to have originated in Scotland in the time of Robert Bruce, the famous Scottish chieftain. Sir Stephen Lockard was charged by Robert Bruce that in case Bruce were slain in a coming engagement Lockard was to take his heart out and put it in a small iron casket to return to Bruce's homeland. This he did and when the troops wavered in a desperate charge he threw the casket containing the heart into the midst of the enemy and bade the troops follow the heart of Bruce. They charged bravely, thus inspired, and won the victory. Lockard recovered the heart and returned it to its home and was from that time called Lockheart instead of Lockard.

James Lockhart was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and was a son of William and Mary (McClaren) Lockhart. He was left an orphan in infancy and was reared in the families of his father and his mother. He learned the trade of a linen weaver and at the age of twenty-five years emigrated to America with his uncle, James McClaren, and family, locating in Pennsylvania. There he was for six years employed at farm work, at first for six dollars a month, and later for seven dollars a month. He then learned the trade of a distiller in the employ of James McCullough, a Presbyterian preacher. Mr. Lockhart was in religion a Protestant, having been reared in the Baptist faith and a member of that church, but in America he united with the Presbyterian church. In Ireland he had been an enthusiastic Orangeman, strongly anti-Catholic in his convictions, and after coming to America was intensely loyal to his adopted country, and, though a Democrat in principles, stood firmly for the Union, recalling that on being naturalized he had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. His wife, Jane McBride, was a daughter of Robert and Rosamond (Greenfield) McBride, who emigrated from the north of Ireland soon after their marriage, locating at Springfield, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Their parents both came originally from Ayreshire, Scotland. Robert McBride, a brother of James McBride, was a soldier in the war of 1812, taking part in the battle of Lundy's Lane. In 1854 Robert McBride Lockhart, a brother of William C., came to DeKalb county, Indiana, and began the erection of a sawmill in Smithfield township. On December 17, 1855, William C. came here, and in the spring of 1856 their parents, James and Jane Lockhart, came here, also locating in Smithfield township. From his early childhood until arriving at his majority William C. Lockhart lived in Lexington, Ohio, where he received a little schooling. When he was about ten years of age his father was caused a heavy financial loss by a dishonest partner, which reduced him from a competency to an indebtedness of five hundred dollars above the value of all his property. His creditors were called together and they told him to get rid of his partner, keep his property, continue in business and pay out as best he could, they having absolute belief in his honesty and integrity. This he did and when William C. was twenty-one and his brother, Robert, twenty-three years of age, they had paid all but fifty dollars of the indebtedness and had a property of a cash value of nine hundred dollars. The financial condition of the family interfered with the education of the boys, who received but very little schooling, but they did the best they could and made the most of their opportunities. In the fall of 1854 William C. passed a teacher's examination and taught school with seventy-five pupils under him, in which he was very successful, being earnestly urged to take the school another year, but this he refused. The Lockhart brothers operated the mill owned by their father, part of the time night and day and a part of the time fourteen hours a day, and it is related that William C. Lockhart obtained much of his needed sleep on the roof of this mill. Money was exceedingly scarce, although they worked hard, but they were greatly encouraged by the attitude of their father's creditors who had shown the utmost confidence in the integrity and ability of the family to pay out, and even when the boys had some money to pay, they told them to use the money in the business and pay when convenient. They eventually paid every debt in full.

At the outbreak of the great Civil war the brothers were greatly shocked at the news of the defeat of the Union forces at the battle of Bull Run, and they agreed that they should make a sacrifice for the Union. Each offered to go as a soldier, but finally it was decided that William should go. After a few days spent in settling his business affairs, he enlisted in a company which he had helped to organize and of which he was made first lieutenant. Just at that time he was taken with typhoid fever, in which he was seriously ill and had several severe relapses. The man who took his place became a colonel inside of a year. By June, 1862, Mr. Lockhart had recuperated and enlisted in Company A, One Hundredth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and although he could have had a higher rank, he declined it. In the following summer he was taken ill and, after being in the hospital, was sent home on furlough, and in the following autumn was honorably discharged over his protest because of physical disability. His heart was so enlarged that the doctor said that if he did not die soon it would be a wonder. Twenty years later Doctor Swarts told him that nothing but indomitable will had saved his life, although he had a naturally fine physique. He was a faithful and courageous soldier, did his duty and endured many hardships while he was in the service. He was discharged on October 22, 1863, after serving fourteen months and nine days.

On December 22, 1864, Mr. Lockhart married Elizabeth Spencer, at Shalersville, Ohio, but after a few years of happy wedded life, her death occurred on October 16, 1867, and she was buried at Waterloo, DeKalb county. She left one daughter, Jennie M., who is now the wife of James Craig Day, of Waterloo. On May 6, 1869, Mr. Lockhart married Mary E. Hickox, to whom a son was born on November 28, 1872, Robert W., who is now a successful farmer of Smithfield township, this county, and who is represented elsewhere by a personal sketch in this work. On February 6, 1884, Mrs. Mary Lockhart died of heart failure, and on October 17, 1887, Mr. Lockhart married Julia Osborn, a sister of his former wife, her death occurring at Waterloo on December 16, 1891. On January 4, 1894, he married Elizabeth Ames Ansley.

To revert to Mr. Lockhart's business experience, after he had sufficiently recuperated after his discharge from the army he resumed the lumber business with his brother. They operated the old sawmill and also bought hardwood lumber at many points on the railroad and canal, which they sold at Eastern markets. They were prospered and gradually extended their business into central and southern Indiana in 1868. In December, 1869, Mr. Lockhart moved his family to Crawfordsville, Indiana, and operated his business affairs from that point, erecting a large sawmill, a well equipped planing mill and later a wood working shop. They also operated a sawmill in Parke county. Shortly prior to the panic of 1873, an invoice showed them worth ninety thousand dollars, with advantageous contracts in hand for a large amount of business. The panic came on and hit the Lockhart Brothers hard, and in addition to their financial distress, their mill in Parke county burned, as did their dry kiln at Crawfordsville. Many of their customers who owed them large sums of money failed in business and could not pay, but in spite of these discouraging conditions and though brought face to face with bankruptcy, they held on to an honest course in their business affairs and in the hope of helping his fortune William C. extended his operations to Iowa. Here he was successful and was beginning to recover financially, when a flood washed a big boom of logs away, entailing the loss of over twenty thousand dollars. After several years in Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Lockhart disposed of his business interests there and in January, 1885, he returned to Crawfordsville, and in the spring of 1886 he moved to Waterloo where he lived until his last marriage, when he moved to Fairfield township, where his death occurred on February 25, 1910, at the age of seventy-five years.

About 1879 or 1880, a murderous attempt was made on the life of W. C. Lockhart. Mr. Lockhart was seated at the table in his office busily engaged in writing, when the report of a rifle was heard and a bullet whizzed unpleasantly near his head. Some fifteen minutes were suffered to go by before investigation was made to see from where the bullet came. It was finally discovered that the person who fired the shot occupied an empty wood house just across the railroad cut and about a quarter of a mile away, and fired through a knot hole in the wall. What object the would-be assassin could have in attempting to take the life of Mr. Lockhart, is not known. One theory is, that offense was taken by some one at the active and pustifiable energy displayed by Mr. Lockhart on election day, he having been a regularly appointed challenger.

William Lockhart was a man of positive character and fine personality. Though deeply interested in the welfare of the communities where he lived he persistently refused to accept public office. It is said by one who knew him well that he never said a cross word in his life, was unselfish in his disposition and nobly wrought for the good of others. Fraternally, he was a Mason and an Odd Fellow and was a regular attendant and supporter of the Baptist church. He was an enthusiastic worker in the temperance cause, especially among his many employees at Crawfordsville, among whom he exerted a beneficent influence. His wife, who also was enthusiastic in the temperance work, was an active member of the order of Good Templars. Mr. Lockhart was slow to make a promise, but once given it was never broken. Modest in his attitude and demeanor, he often failed to receive the credit due him, allowing it to go to others without protest. His Irish blue eyes were symbols of truth. Although naturally hot tempered, he was strong enough to control his feelings, and because of his earnest and gentlemanly demeanor among his associates he was held in high regard. His words carried weight and his thoughtful expressions received a hearing wherever he was known. He is best thought of by those who knew him best, and in the communities where he lived he at all times enjoyed the sincere regard of all who knew him because of his high character, gentlemanly qualities and earnest desire to do that which he felt to be right.

JOHN HAMMAN.

John Hamman, who for many years has been numbered among the most enterprising and influential citizens of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born on December 29, 1851, on his father's farm in the northeast quarter of section 16, this township. He is a son of Thomas, Sr., and Elizabeth (Shuyler) Hamman, a prominent pioneer family of Smithfield township, who are represented on other pages of this work, in connection with the sketch of the subject's brother, Thomas Hamman, therefore they will not be referred to farther in this connection.

John Hamman was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools of that neighborhood. On attaining manhood's years he was given some material help by his father, who assisted him in his first farming operations. Situated as he was, some young men would have leaned all the more on a father's kindness and indulgence, and possibly have stultified their own usefulness and limited their own sphere of activities. Not so with John Hamman. He at once threw himself energetically into the active affairs of life, took advantage of the opportunities before him and, with keen foresight, unstinted energy and the exercise of sound common sense, entered upon the task of clearing, draining and improving the one hundred and twenty acres of land on which he is now living in section 9, Smithfield township, and which corners on his father's farm. That he has made the proposition a paying one is a matter of common knowledge in the community where he is known. He has always managed his affairs according to the most up-to-date ideas and never hesitated to adopt new methods when their superiority over old ones has been demonstrated, and he hesitates at no innovation when he believes it to be a step forward. In later years Mr. Hamman has bought more land adjoining his original farm and is now the owner of two hundred and twelve acres in sections 16 and 17. After he had his land all cleared, paid for and thoroughly tiled and improved, he continued his habits of thrift and industry, and instead of a debtor, he eventually became a creditor. Realizing and appreciating what had been done for him and knowing what a little assistance often means in the accomplishment of anything, Mr. Hamman has been of material help to others in their efforts to buy farms and improve them. He has loaned money where he deemed the request for it a worthy one, has allowed his debtors every advantage consistent with sound business methods, and in this way has been an important factor in the development and progress of the community. He is generally looked upon as one of the successful and substantial farmers of DeKalb county, enjoying a wide acquaintance throughout this section and has enjoyed for many years the highest esteem of all who know him, this being accentuated by the fact that he never oppresses the worthy debtor who is unable to pay, but who shows a disposition to take care of his obligations. Mr. Hamman's success has come to him as the well earned reward of ceaseless industry, wise economy, careful foresight and habits of investigating thoroughly every proposition before deciding upon his course of action.

On March 15, 1883, Mr. Hamman married Lydia Rohm, the daughter of Simon and Mary (Harsh) Rohm. After finishing the common schools Mrs. Hamman was a student in the high school, in the normal school at Waterloo, and about 1878 began teaching school, being employed at school

No. 10 in Smithfield township, No. 1 in Grant township, and again at No. 10 in Smithfield. She is a lady of refinement and culture, and possesses to an eminent degree those qualities of mind and heart which win and retain warm friendships. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamman have been born two children, Ezra Clyde and Effie Teresa, both of whom are at home. Mr. Hamman is a man of high ideals and his support is given unreservedly to those movements which are for the advancement of the community, morally, educationally, socially or materially, and he is deserving of the splendid success which has characterized his career.

FRANK ALBRIGHT.

Among the earnest men whose enterprise and depth of character have gained a prominent place in the community and the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens is the honored subject of this sketch. A leading farmer and stock raiser of the township in which he resides and a man of decided views and laudable ambitions, his influence has ever been exerted for the advancement of his kind, and in the vocation to which his energies are devoted he ranks among the representative agriculturists of the county.

Frank Albright, who was born on May 27, 1873, in a log cabin on the old Albright homestead in Smithfield township, is one of the representative citizens of Smithfield township, and because of his splendid material success and his exalted personal character he is eminently entitled to specific mention here. He comes of a sterling old pioneer family, being the son of Henry and Christiana (Dentz) Albright. Henry Albright was born on March 25, 1844, in Coshocton county, Ohio, the son of Philip and Catherine (Bickel) Albright. His father, who was a native of Ohio, was a farmer, operating one hundred and thirty-five acres of land. He sold this tract in 1865, and moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, in the spring of 1866, buying one hundred and eighteen and three-quarter acres of land here, known as the Squire Rutan farm, to which he gave his undivided attention until his death, which occurred in September, 1872. His wife, who also was a native of Ohio, was a woman of splendid character and transmitted to her children those characteristics which made for respected manhood and womanhood. Two years after the death of her husband, the home farm was sold and she spent her remaining days with her son, Philip, her death occurring in 1892. To Mr. and Mrs. Albright were born nine children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Eve, Barbara, Catherine, Sarah, Elizabeth, Susan, Philip and Henry. Of these, Elizabeth, Philip and Henry are the only survivors. Elizabeth has been twice married, first to Joseph Lower, and second to John Camp, who is a successful farmer. To them have been born seven children, one of whom died in infancy, the surviving members of the family being William, Frank, James, Albert, Ira and Belle; Philip married Katherine Bickel, and they live in Ashley, this county, Mr. Albright being now retired from active farm work; they have two children, Oren and Mahala.

After coming to DeKalb county, Henry Albright worked at odd jobs for about six years, and then for a year rented a farm of eighty acres known as the Jake Myers farm. He subsequently sold the stock from this place and bought a farm of forty-five acres, where his son Frank, the immediate subject of this sketch, now resides, and to which he later added thirty-two and two-thirds acres. It was then heavily timbered, the only improvements being a good log house. However, Mr. Albright with courage and enterprise, entered upon the task of developing and improving the place, and successfully operated it from 1873 to 1910, when he sold it to Jack Albright, a son, and returned to the old homestead farm, of which he bought twelve acres. He is still actively engaged in the farming of this tract and is numbered among the active and successful men of his locality. His son, Brown, bought his grandfather's place of one hundred and eighteen acres of the Samuel Bonebrake heirs, to whom it was sold after the death of Philip Albright, the residence on the farm having been built by the Bonebrake heirs. On October 15, 1865, Henry Albright married Christiana Bentz, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hamman) Bentz. Her father, who was a native of Germany, came to America in young manhood with his parents and settled in Ohio, where he became a farmer and remained active in that vocation until the time of his death in 1867. His wife, who was born in Ohio in 1843, spent her entire life in that state. To them were born thirteen children, Margaret, John, Jacob, George, Philip, Elizabeth, Adeline, Lucinda, Catherine, Sarah, Christiana, Henry and Daniel, of whom Margaret and Christiana are the only survivors. Margaret has been twice married, first to Henry Ringler and second to Mathias Wile, both of whom are deceased, and she now lives in Colorado. She became the mother of three children by her first marriage, and five children by the second. To Henry and Christiana (Bentz) Albright were born five children, namely: Jackson, a farmer near Waterloo, who married Della Stroh, and they have had several children, one of whom is deceased; Brown, who lives on the homestead farm, married Dona Shaw, and they have six children; Mary Ellen became the wife of William Grate, a farmer near Ashley, and they are the parents of five children; Libbie is the wife of John Freed, a farmer in Fairfield township, and they are the parents of three children.

Politically, Henry Albright was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, while, religiously, he is a member of the Christian church, of which he has been a deacon for many years.

Frank Albright received his education in the schools of Smithfield township and has spent his entire life on the farm. His early boyhood experiences were as a worker on various farms throughout DeKalb county, and that he has been successful in his vocation goes without saying, for he enjoys a most excellent reputation as an enterprising and successful farmer. Some time after his marriage Mr. Albright rented the old Whetzel farm near Sedan and operated the place for about two years, when he then bought forty acres of William Hinman, the land being practically all swamp and underbrush. To the draining and tiling of this tract Mr. Albright devoted his attention and eventually developed it into one of the most productive and valuable farms in the township. The land as a farm had no buildings on it when he took possession, but he has converted it into one of the best improved places in the locality, the residence, barns, and other necessary outbuildings all bearing evidence of the good taste and sound judgment of the owner. In March, 1912, Mr. Albright bought seventy-six acres of land from his brother, Jackson, his present residence and buildings being on the latter tract. Among other lines of agriculture, Mr. Albright devotes considerable time and attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, which he has found to be a profitable adjunct to the modern farm.

Frank Albright was married on August 23, 1897, to Estella Myers, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dahuff) Myers, the former born near South Bend, St. Joseph county, Indiana, in 1847. He was a successful farmer until 1882, when he came to Steuben county, Indiana, and here has also followed that vocation. His wife was born in Steuben county, this state, on the farm about two miles from Ashley. They were the parents of four children, Estella, who became the wife of Frank Albright; Harry, Howard and Schuyler, who are all deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Albright have been born six children, namely: One who died in infancy, Earl S., Cora, Mabel, Vesta and Ebon. Politically, Mr. Albright is affiliated with the Democratic party, being progressive in his ideas and keeping in close touch with the trend of modern events, so that he is considered a man of marked influence in his locality. A good farmer, a kindly neighbor, devoted husband and affectionate father, he has won a warm place in the hearts of those who know him and is numbered among the solid and substantial citizens of Smithfield township.

JOHN C. KOCH.

Among the honorable and influential citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, is the subject of this review, who has here maintained his home for many years, winning a definite success by means of the agricultural industry, to which he has devoted his attention during the years of an active business life. His career has been without shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and thus he has ever commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

John C. Koch is a native of DeKalb county, Indiana, where he has spent his entire life. He was born on July 10, 1881, the son of Christian and Margaret R. (Shull) Koch, the former of whom also was born in DeKalb county. His father, Gottlieb Koch, who was a native of Ohio, came to Indiana in an early day, settling on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, having entered the land from the government. To the clearing and improvement of this farm he devoted his early years and succeeded to a degree not fully appreciated by one who has never seen the land, for it is now numbered among the choice farms of this locality. The subject's father followed farming during all his active years and was long numbered among the well known and influential citizens of this locality. He had two children, the subject of this sketch and an older sister, Gertrude, who became the wife of William Smith, of Allen county, this state. He owned one hundred and twenty acres of land and was numbered among the successful farmers of DeKalb county.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Spencer township during his youth and upon the completion of his education he took up the vocation of teaching, which he followed for five years. He then returned to the line of work to which he had been reared, that of agriculture, and has continuously followed this calling to the present time, operating, as before stated, the farm which his grandfather entered from the government. Mr. Koch carries on a diversified system of agriculture, raising all the crops common to this locality and also gives some attention to the raising of live stock, which he has found to be a valuable adjunct to successful farming. The comfortable and spacious residence, the commodious and well arranged barns, well kept fences and other up-to-date features about the place indicate that the owner is a man of good judgment and modern ideas, and in the operation of his farm he is not slow to adopt new plans and methods when their feasibility has been demonstrated by experience to be better than old ways.

On October 19, 1901, Mr. Koch married Betty Webb, the daughter of John and Matilda (Getz) Webb, the former of whom was a native of Allen county, Indiana, where his forebears had been early settlers. The latter's parents came from Germany to this country, making their settlement in Allen county, where they were numbered among the solid and substantial citizens of their community. To Mr. and Mrs. Koch have been born three children: Otis, born in 1902; Virgil, born in 1905, and Marguerite, born in 1908.

Politically, Mr. Koch is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, in the success of which he is actively interested. He is known to all who have formed his acquaintance to be a man of genuine worth and integrity, scrupulously honest in all his dealings with his fellow men, and he and his family are highly respected and have hosts of friends throughout the community where they live.

CHARLES A. CAMPBELL.

The subject of this sketch has early in life realized the fact that success never smiles upon the idler or dreamer, and he has accordingly followed such an aphorism, being numbered among the enterprising citizens of the township of his residence. Having spent all his life in the community, he is well known and by all is held in the highest esteem because of the commendable qualities which he has exhibited thus far.

Charles A. Campbell was born on September 3, 1866, on the farm on which he now lives in section 29, Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of John and Cornelia (Hemstreet) Campbell. John Campbell was born in Summit county, Ohio, and came to DeKalb county in 1847 when he was twelve years of age. He for awhile farmed with his father and later bought the place where the subject of this sketch now lives. He was the trustee of Smithfield township a part of one term. He was an active Republican and his death, which occurred in 1904, was considered a distinct loss to the community. He was the father of four children: Jennie, who was married in 1882 to Leander Stamuts, an expert machinist, who died in 1900; they had one daughter, Glenn, who now lives in Waterloo; Sarah married, in 1882, George Parnell, a farmer, who later in life engaged in the lumber business and now lives in North Carolina. They have three children, John, Charles and Harry; Scott was married in 1902, and engaged in the mercantile business in Ohio. He is the father of two children, Edwin and Clifton. The subject's mother was a native of Huron county, Ohio, and came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1843, settling on the Hemstreet farm, where her death occurred in 1909.

The subject of this sketch has spent all but seven years of his life on his present farm. In 1887 he entered a homestead in North Dakota, but in 1895 he returned to the home farm and bought the same in 1909 from the heirs. He is now the owner of one hundred and two acres of splendid land, about ten acres of which is in timber, the balance being under cultivation, well drained and in excellent condition. All the buildings on the place are well improved, the barn being large and commodious, the residence being neat and attractive, and the appearance of the place indicates the owner to be a man of excellent taste and sound judgment.

On July 31, 1898, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Sophia Schwitzer, the daughter of Gottlieb and Elizabeth (Metzger) Schwitzer. To this union have been born five children: Josh, Herman, Ruth, John and June. Gottlieb Schwitzer was born in Germany on June 15, 1828, coming to America when quite young, and first locating at Massillon, Ohio, where he worked making braids and trimmings for soldiers' uniforms. After spending some time in that employment, he moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating on a farm three and one-half miles from Waterloo, in Smithfield township, which he bought. He was active as a farmer and successful in his business affairs up to the time of his death, which occurred on June 13, 1889. His wife was a native of Ohio, who came to DeKalb county in 1850, at the age of seven years, her people settling in Fairfield township on a farm where she lived until her marriage with Mr. Schwitzer. She is also deceased. Mrs. Campbell's paternal grandmother came from Germany with Gottlieb Schwitzer, their marriage occurring in this country, and she died on the home place near Waterloo at the age of seventy-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Schwitzer were born four children, George, Sophia, Edwin and Anna. George, who married Nora Stomm, lives on a farm in Fairfield township and has four children, Charles, Anna, Willard and Wilber; Edwin, who married Edith Bickel and lives on the home place three and one-half miles from Waterloo, has three children, Wilson, Raymond and Lloyd; Anna is unmarried and lives on the old home place. Personally, Mr. Campbell is a pleasant man to know, hospitable in his home, straightforward in his business relations and a man in whom all repose the utmost confidence who have occasion to know him. He has taken a broad view of men and things and gives his earnest support to every movement calculated to advance the best interests of the community along moral, educational, social or material lines, and therefore he is deserving of being numbered among the representative men of the community which has for so many years been honored by his citizenship.

HERMAN M. HAMMAN.

To contemplate, however briefly, a successful career is always pleasant and profitable, in that it brings to view the great fundamental principles which form the true basis of character and exemplifies the practical intelligence and judgment, fertile resource and wise foresight which constitute such peculiar power and make the one in whom combined a master of himself, of his circumstances and his destiny.

Herman M. Hamman was born on February 2, 1872, in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is the son of Daniel F. and Harriett E. (Martin) Hamman, who are represented elsewhere in this work. The subject was reared on his father's farm and lived there until his marriage in 1899, when he engaged in farming, where he now lives in section 3, Smithfield township. He has a well improved and up-to-date farm and has achieved a splendid record as an agriculturalist. In 1895 Mr. Hamman bought a threshing outfit and for eighteen years has followed this business during the season. In January, 1914, Mr. Hamman bought the Frank Hamman tile mill, which he will locate on his home farm. Progressive in his ideas, practical in his methods and observing the strictest rules of integrity in his dealings with his fellow men, Mr. Hamman has gained and retains to a marked degree the confidence and good will of all who know him.

In 1899 Herman M. Hamman was married to Amanda Myers, who was born and reared in Franklin township, the daughter of Levi Meyers, and to them have been born three children: Magel Adell, born May 17, 1900, died November 6, 1900; Russell, born on February 2, 1902, and Howard, born on October 16, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Hamman move in the best social circles of the community in which they reside, and because of their genial dispositions and upright lives they have earned and retain to a marked degree the esteem of all who know them.

A. S. POWERS.

The subject of this sketch needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for he has for many years been a potent factor in the development and progress of DeKalb county, and as the proprietor of the *DeKalb County Herald* he is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by all classes owing to his public spirit, integrity and fidelity to duty. By dint of industry and marked innate ability he has forged to the front among his contemporaries and made his influnece felt throughout this portion of the state He is popular among the laboring classes and the common people because he has been associated from youth with the men who have had to strive for what they have secured of wealth and fame, and in their struggles he still takes a lively interest The *DeKalb County Herald* wields a powerful influence in molding public opinion and it holds high rank with the clean, trenchant, wide-awake, modern journals of the present day, ably managed in every department and a success from a financial standpoint

A. S. Powers was born in Clay county, Kansas, on April 27, 1876, and is the son of Charles Henry and Nancy (Diamond) Powers, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Pennsylvania. Charles H. Powers moved from his native state to Kansas, where he remained for some time and then returned east, locating in Allen county, Indiana, where he followed farming, which was his life's vocation and in which he was quite successful, so that he is now retired from active business pursuits. To him and his wife were born three children, George A., A. S., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Dale.

A. S. Powers received his education in the common schools of Allen county, and in young manhood he entered a printing office, where he learned the "art preservative" and of which he has been a devoted follower since that time. He has for a number of years been the publisher and editor of the *DeKalb County Herald* at Butler and, as before stated, has wielded a potent influence for the development and welfare of the community with which he has identified himself. Personally, Mr. Powers is a man of strong character and genial disposition and he has, since becoming a citizen of DeKalb county, formed a wide acquaintance and gained a host of warm personal friends.

On May 17, 1900, Mr. Powers married Bessie Stewart, the daughter of Daniel and Sylvia (Curtiss) Stewart. Mrs. Powers' father was an old railroad man, being one of the first engineers on the Wabash railroad. He was a man of steady habits and good character. To Mr. and Mrs. Powers have been born three children: Eloise, born in 1903; Burdetta, born in 1907, and Marcella, born in 1913.

Politically, Mr. Powers has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, in the success of which he has been deeply interested, but he has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his time and attention to the advancement of his business interests. Fraternally, he is an appreciative member of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he takes an intelligent interest.

NELSON CHANEY.

In the early days the Middle West was often a tempting field to energetic, ambitious, strong-minded men, and Indiana was filled with them during the time she was struggling up to a respectable position in the sisterhood of states. There was a fascination in the broad field and great promise which this newer region presented to activity and which attracted many men and induced them to brave the discomforts of the early life here for the pleasure and gratification of constructing their fortunes in their own way and after their own methods. The late Nelson Chaney, for a long lapse of years one of the most substantial and prominent citizens of DeKalb county, became identified with this favored section of the country at an early date and from the first wielded a potent influence. He gave to the world the best of an essentially virile, loyal and noble nature and his standard of honor was absolutely inflexible. He was a citizen of high civic ideals, and ever manifested his liberality in connection with measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community honored by his residence. He was the architect of his own fortune and upon his career rests no blemish, for he was true to the highest ideals and principles in business, civic and social life. He lived and labored to worthy ends and as one of the sterling citizens and representative men of his locality in a past generation his memory merits a tribute of honor on the pages of history.

Nelson Chaney, whose death occurred at his home in Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on April 21, 1913, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on August 15, 1827. In early years the family moved to Ashland.

Ohio, where he received his education and was reared to manhood. In 1853, desiring larger opportunity for advancement and for the exercise of those qualities which so especially fitted him for the life of a pioneer, he came to DeKalb county and purchased a tract of land in the woods. To the clearing of this land and the development and cultivation of a farm he applied himself with such energy and perseverance that in due time his farm became known as one of the best in the entire locality, and on this place he resided continuously up to the time of his death. His career was a long, busy and useful one, fraught with much good to himself and family, and his memory will long be revered by all who have had occasion to come in contact with him on life's highway. Though successful in his material affairs, he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature; but preserved his faculties and the warmth of his heart for the broadening and helpful influences of human life, being to the end a kindly, congenial friend and gentleman whom it was a pleasure to meet. He reached the advanced age of eighty-five years, having lengthened out his life far beyond the Psalmist's allotted three score and ten, until he was permitted to witness the vicissitudes of the most remarkable epoch in the world's history, in all of which he was an interested spectator; and, indeed, played no inconspicuous part in pushing forward the wheels of civilization in his own locality. There is no doubt but that his long life was due to his sterling character, his conservative habits and his pure thinking. He was even-tempered, patient, scrupulously honest in all his relations in life, hospitable and charitable and his many kindly deeds were actuated from his largeness of heart more than from any desire to gain the plaudits of his fellow men. However, his record is too familiar to the readers of this work to require any fulsome encomium here, his life speaking for itself in stronger terms than any phrases the writer could employ. In all that constituted true manhood and good citizenship he was a worthy example and none stood higher than he in the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moved.

On June 15, 1855, Nelson Chaney was united in marriage with Mary Ann McCague, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on July 6, 1833, and whose death occurred on January 15, 1884. Soon after her birth her parents moved to Holmes county, Ohio, and in the fall of 1848 they came to DeKalb county, Indiana. Soon after her marriage to Mr. Chaney they moved onto the farm on which the remaining years of their life were spent, and which was not at that time improved to any considerable extent. In 1866 Mrs. Chaney embraced Christ as her Saviour and, with her husband, joined the United Brethren church at Shower's Corners, of which she and her husband were faithful and honored members until their deaths. She was in the truest sense of the word a helpmate to her husband, encouraging him by her counsel and assisting him by her labor to create a home in the wilderness where they might rear their family of children. To her relatives and friends she left a priceless legacy of her life—a legacy of endurance, courage, patience, faith, hope and love. Her life was nobly lived and beautifully closed, and her record spoke of the sublime courage born of faith and hope.

To Nelson and Mary Ann Chaney were born eight children, one of whom died in infancy, and a son, Nelson Milford, was killed by a train at Auburn at the age of nineteen years. The other children, all surviving, are: William, at home; Irvin, at Rock Island, Illinois; Mrs. J. W. Sheffer, of Auburn, this county; Mrs. E. C. Walker, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Mrs. William Bowman, of Corunna, this county, and Mrs. A. B. Raub, who remains at home.

MONTE L. GREEN.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom, demonstrated by all human experience, that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune cannot be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possession. But the man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent the subject of this sketch is a creditable representative of the class last named, a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of our government and its institutions.

Monte L. Green, president of the Garrett Savings, Loan and Trust Company, is a native of the state of Missouri, where he was born on January 26, 1870, and is the son of Jesse H. and Louisa B. (Beach) Green, the latter possessing considerable literary ability. Both these parents were born in Indiana, the father at Moore's Hill, and the mother in Henry county. After their marriage they moved to Spencer, Indiana. Jesse H. Green was for over thirty years a railway postal clerk, his last assignment being on the Cincinnati Southern railroad. He finally reitred from active service, having removed to Bellevue, Kentucky, where he now resides. His wife died in Bellevue, Kentucky, on April 23, 1905. To him and his wife have been born two children, Glenn Arden, deceased, and Monte Lee. Fraternally, Jesse H. Green is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, his membership being consonant from the fact that on April 15, 1861, at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted for service in the navy at New York City, and then, on the expiration of his period of enlistment, in 1864, he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery of Light Artillery. He thus served during the entire period of the war and his record as a soldier was a creditable one in every respect. Mr. Green is a man of strong character and stands well with all who know him.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Indianapolis, graduating from the German Annex high school in that city. He then went to Cincinnati, where he took a course in a business college, and then engaged in the carriage business, which, in associated lines, commanded his attention for twenty years. He came to Auburn in 1907 and for eight months was associated with W. H. McIntyre. He then bought the interests of some local stockholders in the Savings, Loan and Trust Company, of which he was elected vice-president, severing all connection with this institution early in 1913. In 1908, with associates, he organized the Savings, Loan and Trust Company at Garrett, of which he is now president and to which he is giving his entire time and attention. This company was organized in November, 1908, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, which was increased to forty thousand dollars when Mr. Green disposed of his interests in the Auburn Savings, Loan and Trust Company. The present officers are as follows: President, Monte L. Green; first vice-president, J. N. Ritter; second vice-president, Dr. J. A. Clevenger; secretary, Miss Laura A. Shutt, these persons, with Fred W. Knott, of Auburn, composing the board of directors. This institution has already gained a strong hold on the good will of the community and is filling a long-felt want in the locality. In the year 1912 he was president of the Auburn Commercial Club and is now the secretary of the Garrett Business Men's Association.

Mr. Green has been twice married, first to Josephine Pohlman, the daughter of John W. and Beatrice Pohlman, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Josephine Green died January 11, 1906, in Springfield, Ohio, leaving two sons, Arden D. and Lyman Dale. These boys were born in Kenton county, Kentucky, and are at home with their father. Subsequently, Mr. Green was married to Helen Samme Ralston, the daughter of A. J. and Hadessa (George) Ralston, of Auburn, Indiana, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. To the last marriage, while living in Auburn, has been born one child, Alzein Louise. The family reside in a comfortable home on the northeast corner of Cowen and Dennis street, Garrett, to which property they moved in April, 1913, having traded homes with County Recorder Warner McNabb, deceased.

Politically, Mr. Green occupies an independent attitude, voting for the men and measures which he considers the best calculated to advance the best interests of the people. He has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs, especially as relating to educational matters, and while a resident of Ludlow, Kentucky, he served as president of the school board. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the blue lodge, of which he is a past master, the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the council of Royal and Select Masters, and the commandery of Knights Templar, while he is also a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. At the time of writing this sketch he is serving as worthy patron in the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Green's career has been characterized by hard work and conscientious endeavor, and he owes his success to no train of fortunate incidents or fortuitous circumstances. It is the reward of application of mental qualifications of a high order to the affairs of business, that have enabled him to recognize and grasp opportunities that have presented themselves. His integrity has ever been unassailable, his honor unimpeachable, and he stands high in the opinion of all who know him.

C. W. FREEBURN.

Among the citizens of Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, who have not only won by their personal efforts a fair share of this world's goods, but also, because of their upright and honorable lives, the respect and esteem of the entire community, the subject of this sketch stands pre-eminent. He has at all times stood for the highest and best interests of the community and is regarded as one of the representative citizens of the township.

C. W. Freeburn, who is a successful farmer and public-spirited citizen of Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, was born on September 8, 1842, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of John E. and Matilda

(Cooper) Freeburn, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Virginia. They were the parents of the following children: C. W., the immediate subject of this sketch; John, a resident of Ohio; Mrs. Matilda Boyer, who lives in the state of Washington; Mrs. Maria Burgead, of Michigan; D. A., of Butler, this county, and Lincoln E., who lives in Ohio.

The subject's early education was received in the common schools of his native state and Ohio, and at the age of about twenty-five years he came to DeKalb county, Indiana. Here his first active efforts were in farming, but later he engaged in the livery business at Butler, which occupied his attention about two years. He then went to Hamilton, Steuben county, Indiana, where he engaged in the drygoods business, but subsequently sold his interests there and moved to Newville, this county. In April, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Freeburn promptly offered his services to his country, becoming a member of Company C, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the three-months service. At the end of his first period of enlistment he reenlisted as a member of Company C, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for two years, when he was transferred to the scout service, in which he served until the close of the war. He was a valiant and courageous soldier and performed much arduous service and endured many hardships in his earnest efforts to assist in the preservation of the National Union. Since the war Mr. Freeburn has devoted his attention to farming and is now the owner of eighty-one acres of splendid land in Concord township, this county, which he is cultivating with success and good results. He is practical and painstaking in everything he does, giving personal supervision to every detail of his work and the general appearance of his place is such as to reflect great credit on the owner.

In 1881 Mr. Freeburn married Belle McMullin, the daughter of Albert and Elizabeth (Whitcomb) McMullin, the father a native of Ireland and the mother of Ohio. To this union were born the following children: Mrs. Jessie F. Colburn, of Hicksville, Ohio; Mrs. Gail Resoner, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Briton B., who lives in the state of California; William, who makes his home with the subject; Opal also is at home, as is Mildred.

Politically, Mr. Freeburn gives his earnest support to the Republican party, believing the principles advocated in its platform to be those most conducive to the highest interests of the American people. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order and of the post of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Joe. Personally, he is a genial, straightforward and hospitable gentleman, whom everybody honors and respects. He has been a hard working man, and to his own personal efforts is attributable the success which he has enjoyed. Because of his earnest life and sterling character he has won and deserves the high standing which he now enjoys in the community where so many of his active years have been spent.

FRED B. LEIGHTY.

It is universally conceded that there are three factors which are more potent than all others in the advancement of civilization—pulpit, platform and press. Of these three, the press reaches places and conditions which the other two never touch. Public opinion, as voiced in the newspapers of our country, has as much influence in moulding legislation, advancing reforms and eliminating corrupt politics as all other agencies put together. A good newspaper, one which stands for the best interests of a community, is a blessing and the good that it can do is incalculable. It is the paper of the town which often is the only means of driving graft out of city affairs. The editor of a good newspaper is a man who touches the daily life of the community on every side and the editor who does his work honestly, fearlessly and conscientiously deserves the praise of the community. Such a man is the subject of this brief review.

Fred B. Leighty, the son of Charles Bennett and Martha Jane (Burley) Leighty, was born at St. Joe, DeKalb county, Indiana, June 26, 1886. His father and mother were both natives of DeKalb county. John Leighty, the subject's grandfather, was an early settler of Spencerville, Indiana, having emigrated to this state from Pennsylvania. He became one of the founders of St. Joe. Harper Burley, the father of Mrs. Leighty, was one of the early settlers of DeKalb county, coming to this state from Ohio. Bennett Leighty followed the occupation of a butcher during his lifetime in the town of St. Joe. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leighty were born five children, Nena C., deceased; J. Harper, Frank R., Fred B. and Grace G.

Fred B. Leighty was educated in the common schools and the high school at St. Joe. While he was in the high school he became apprenticed to a printer of the town and when he was in his junior year in the high school he purchased the St. Joe *News* on March 1, 1906. He has continued in editorial charge of this paper since that time, and has built up the paper until it commands the respect of the town and community. It is independent in politics, with a weekly circulation of seven hundred, and is one of the best advertising mediums in the county. It is published weekly and the price of the publication is one dollar per year. The job department is fully equipped with material for producing work that has given entire satisfaction to an ever-increasing number of patrons.

As the paper says: "St. Joe is the biggest little town in Indiana, with the best people on earth. Located in DeKalb county, population five hundred. Cleanest and most beautiful little village in the state; good schools, churches and business houses and complete walks, all well shaded; fine electric light system, two good railroads and a good place for a business location. One mile from Spring Brook fruit farm, the greatest prize winner in Indiana."

Mr. Leighty was married on September 21, 1908, to Lora E. Hull, the daughter of John C. and Loretta Hull, both of whom are natives of DeKalb county. Mr. and Mrs. Leighty are the parents of one son, John Bennett, born January 20, 1914.

Politically, Mr. Leighty has taken an independent stand, voting for the man best qualified for office regardless of party lines, and always supporting such measures as promise to be of benefit to the community. Religiously, he is affiliated with the Methodist Protestant church and gives his earnest support to its various activities. Personally, Mr. Leighty is a man of genial disposition and kindly impulses and his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

JOSEPH A. HULL.

DeKalb county, Indiana, enjoys a high reputation because of the high order of her citizenship, and none of her citizens occupies a more enviable position in the esteem of his fellows than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. A residence here of his entire lifetime has given his fellows a full opportunity to observe him in the various lines of activity in which he has engaged and his present high standing is due solely to the honorable and upright course he has pursued. As a leading citizen of this community he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

Joseph A. Hull was born on October 21, 1860, in DeKalb county, and is the son of Henry H. and Sarah A. (Widney) Hull, the father a native of the state of Ohio and the mother a daughter of the Hoosier state. Henry H. Hull came from his native state of Ohio when he was about fourteen years of age, settling on a farm of eighty acres, which he cleared and developed into a good farm. After he had completed this task he bought sixty acres more, which he also cleared and later bought another tract of thirty acres, to which he gave his attention until he had that also in shape for cultivation. From the foregoing statement it may be implied that through a period of years his life was characterized by labor of the most arduous type, but it was such men as he who laid the foundation for the present splendid civilization and development which characterizes DeKalb county, and to him the present generation owes a heavy debt of gratitude. In November, 1863, Mr. Hull enlisted for service in the Union army and served about one year. He later became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, with which he was connected until his death, which occurred on September 11, 1911. His widow, who now survives him at the age of seventy-three years, was born on November 8, 1840, and, though advanced in years, is still in the enjoyment of good health. They were the parents of the following children: Joseph A., the immediate subject of this sketch; Clarence H., of this county, and Delbert L., who resides in the state of Colorado.

Joseph A. Hull received his elementary education in the common schools and at the age of eighteen years he engaged in farming on his own account, to which he has devoted his attention throughout the subsequent years. He is now the owner of ninety acres of splendid land, on which he located in 1892 and to the improvement of which he has devoted himself. He owns a pleasant and attractive residence, large and substantial barns, and employs modern methods in the operation of his farm so that he has been enabled through the years to reap maximum returns with a minimum of effort. He carries on a diversified system of farming, making a specialty of no one line and has found this to be the most practical and profitable method of procedure. Among his fellow agriculturists he is held in high esteem because of the splendid success which he has attained and, personally, he has gained a large following in the community because of his genial disposition and high character.

On December 7, 1882, Mr. Hull married Ella C. Baker, the daughter of Stephen B. and Catherine (Reasoner) Baker, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Hull have been born the following children: Paul C., who died in infancy, as did Hubert E.; Harvey J. is a graduate of the common schools of Concord township and, though but thirteen years of age, is now attending the high school at St. Joe.

Politically, Mr. Hull gives his support to the Democratic party, in the success of which he has been actively interested for many years, having been precinct committeeman for four years and Democratic election inspector during the past seven years. Mr. Hull enjoys a splendid reputation throughout his section of the country because of the marked success to which he has attained and the high personal character borne by him. Large-hearted, generous and courteous to all, he easily makes acquaintances and has a large circle of warm personal friends, who esteem him for his genuine worth.

AARON W. CAMP.

To indulge in prolix encomium of a life which was one of distinctive modesty and unpretentiousness would be most incongruous and yet in reviewing the career of the late Aaron W. Camp, who was long one of the best known agriculturists of Smithfield township, and who held a position of unequivocal confidence and esteem in the community where he labored to so goodly ends, feelings of admiration are prompted, for he always looked to the general good of his fellow men while advancing the interests of his own household, ever discharging his duties, whether private or public, in a most conscientious manner, thereby winning the admiration and confidence of all who knew him. Though a man of unpretentious demeanor, he possessed the silent but powerful force that attracted men, and his memory will long be cherished by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout this community.

Aaron W. Camp was born in 1849 in Stark county, Ohio, and was a son of John and Susanna (Smith) Camp. In 1855, when he was six years old, his parents moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating in Smithfield township, near Ashley, a part of that town now standing on the old farm. There John and Susanna Camp made their permanent home and spent the balance of their lives, the father dying there about 1893 and the mother, who spent the last seven years of her life with her son, the subject of this sketch, passed away in December, 1908. They had been pioneer settlers in this section of the county and had courageously performed their share of the gigantic task of clearing the land and opening up the country to settlement. When they came here their land was all in timber, the only mark of human work being the small clearing in which John Camp erected his small pioneer cabin, in which a quilt was used instead of a door and other primitive arrangements characterized the new home during the early months of their residence there. In 1878 a large, convenient and attractive residence was erected, being at that time one of the finest in the township. Amid the surroundings of typical pioneer life Aaron Camp was reared to manhood, having secured his education in the district schools of that neighborhood and the Angola Normal School, after which he successfully taught school for several years. After his marriage, in 1876, they remained about four years on the home farm, then for nine years he lived on and operated a farm he and his mother had bought, about three miles southwest of Ashley. During the following seven and a half years they lived on what was known as the McCoy farm, which is now owned by their daughter, Mrs. Mabel Judson. They then moved to the James Clark farm, three miles south of Ashley, though still owning the two other farms. Eventually, twenty years after leaving the old home farm, they returned to it and there made their permanent home. Mr. Camp was an energetic and progressive man in his farming operations and achieved a noteworthy success. In addition to his cultivation of the soil, he owned two threshing outfits, and, because of his extensive operations and high character as a man, as well as because of his material success, he was widely and favorably known.

In local public affairs Mr. Camp took an intelligent interest and was at the time of his death a valued member of the county council. Politically, he was an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, while, fraternally, he was for twenty years a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Camp's death occurred in 1906, his removal being generally considered a distinct loss to the community which had been honored by his citizenship.

In 1876 Aaron Camp was married to Amanda E. Husselman, who was born in Fairfield township, DeKalb county, in 1855, the daughter of John Trapp Husselman and Elvina (Hartman) Husselman and, on the paternal side, the granddaughter of Samuel and Susan (Trapp) Husselman, who, in 1844, came from Wayne county, Ohio, to DeKalb county. In 1855 John Trapp Husselman bought a farm east of Fairfield Center, where he lived until his death, which occurred in November, 1888. His widow is still living in Ashley, at the age of eighty-one years. Their daughter, Amanda E., lived on the farm near Fairfield Center until her marriage to Mr. Camp. She is still living on the old Camp homestead, near Ashley, with her daughter Ethel and son Jesse. She is a woman of many kindly qualities and is beloved by all who know her.

To Mr. and Mrs. Camp were born the following children: Maude B., who is the wife of Frank Duncan, of Olivet, Michigan, has a daughter, Mildred C.; Eva H., the wife of Forest Miller, lives on the farm where her parents had formerly lived, three miles south of Ashley, and they have a son, Lloyd, and an adopted daughter, Hope; Mabel C. is the wife of Harvey T. Judson, of Auburn; Ethel V. resides at home with her mother; Jesse W., who was born on May 10, 1877, married Mrs. Edna (Hartman) Bensing. Jesse and Ethel are the joint owners of a farm, which the former operates, and he also cultivates the home farm at Ashley and a farm owned by his sister, Mrs. Mabel Judson. He is a wide-awake, energetic and progressive farmer and is achieving a pronounced success in his vocation. He takes an active interest in public affairs and is a Democrat in his political relations, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Aaron Camp was entitled to rank among the leading men of his community, for in him were embodied those qualities which prompt a man to do only those things which he feels are right. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability entered very largely into his makeup and were contributing elements to the material success which came to him. A public-spirited citizen, he was ready at all times to use his means and influence for the promotion of the public good, and there was probably not another man in his community who was held in higher esteem by his fellow citizens.

ELIAS ZIMMERMAN.

In the past ages the history of a country was comprised chiefly in the record of its wars and conquests. Today history is largely a record of commercial activity and those whose names are foremost in the annals of the nation are those who have become leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, and the victor is he who can most successfully establish, control and operate commercial and industrial interests. Elias Zimmerman is unquestionably one of the strongest and most influential men whose lives have been an essential part of the history of DeKalb county. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, are the chief characteristics of the man. These, combined with every-day common sense and guided by strong will power, are concomitants which will insure success in any underaking.

Elias Zimmerman was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on May 30, 1829, and is a son of John and Mary (Paden) Zimmerman. In the fall of 1831 the family moved to what is now Ashland (formerly Montgomery) county, Ohio, where they lived until the middle of May, 1844, when they moved to DeKalb county, Indiana. Here John Zimmerman bought two quarter sections and settled in the woods two miles west of Spencerville. He came here early in the spring and had brought a hired man with him to help in the work of clearing the land and putting it in cultivation. They cleared about three acres that spring, and erected a shanty, about twenty-four by ten feet in size, built of small trees, with the bed made of sappling poles clear across one end from wall to wall. The cabin had no chimney, but they cooked outside. The first summer they cleared fifteen acres of land, and in the fall they hewed logs and built a house in which the family lived for six or eight years. This quarter section of land John Zimmerman succeeded in clearing and improving, but the other quarter section, southwest of Spencerville, he leased out, instead of clearing. The first fall they sowed wheat, the mode of their operations being necessarily somewhat crude. After clearing out the logs and raking and burning the trash, the wheat was sowed broadcast between the stumps and was dragged in, it not being possible to plow because of the stumps. It grew, but when about knee high the tops were killed by frost. However, it sprouted again and they got one hundred bushels from fifteen acres.

John Zimmerman's first wife had died in Ohio before the family removed to Indiana, and he afterwards married Rebecca Folk. When he came to Indiana there were three boys and three girls by the first marriage and one by the second marriage, three more children being born here. After the death of his second wife John Zimmerman married Mrs. Nancy Murray, a widow, the mother of Henry Murray, now of Spencerville.

In an early day Peter Bowman came from Ashland county, Ohio, and set up a saw-mill on the Zimmerman farm. Soon after 1850 Elias Zimmerman bought this mill and operated it for several years. After John Zimmerman had lived at Cedarville a few years, having moved there from the farm west of Spencerville, he built a house at Leo, Allen county, where he lived for a time, and then bought a mill at Spencerville, a picture of which is shown elsewhere in this volume.

Elias Zimmerman operated for about a year the saw-mill on his father's farm, west of Spencerville, referred to above, then moved it to Leo, where he operated it for several years. He then bought an acre of ground adjoining the saw-mill, on which he erected a stave factory, making oil-barrel staves for several years and also installing a shingle mill. He continued these operations there until 1875, when he sold his interests at Leo and moved to Auburn, where his son Frank was already engaged in the operation of a planing mill.

Becoming identified with the business, Elias Zimmerman has since had much to do with its progress and development and is now at the head of the concern, which is conducted under the name of the Zimmerman Mfg Co., and is the oldest manufacturing concern in Auburn in point of continuous existence. For detailed reference to the Zimmerman factory in Auburn, the reader is referred to the sketch of John Zimmerman, which appears elsewhere in this work.

In 1850 Elias Zimmerman married Mary Bittenger, who died in 1872, leaving five children, Frank, George, John, Alice and Ada. Of these Frank, George and Alice are deceased; John is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Zimmerman Mfg. Co., and Adda is the wife of C. C. Schatter, of Fort Wayne.

On January 1, 1884, Elias Zimmerman married Priscilla Coder, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Griffith) Coder. Her parents, who were both natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, moved first to Ohio, and eventually to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating in 1867 on a farm west of Spencerville. They lived there until about 1886, when the father retired from active farming and moved to St. Joe, where they spent their last days and died, the father passing away at the age of seventy-six years and the mother when seventy-four years old. They were well known throughout that community and were highly esteemed. About 1869 Miss Priscilla Coder began teaching school and during the following twelve years she was successfully engaged in the country schools and at Spencerville. In 1880 she came to Auburn and taught in the primary grade for four years, having an average of eighty-five pupils and at one time as many as one hundred and fifteen. To Elias and Priscilla Zimmerman has been born a daughter, Elizabeth, who is well educated. After graduating from the Auburn high school she became a student in DePauw University, where she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Her scholarship was of such a high standard that she was awarded the Phi Beta Kappa membership, a membership in a national organization that is based solely on high scholarship.

Religiously, Mr. Zimmerman is an earnest and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Auburn, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. It is useless to say that Mr. Zimmerman has worked hard and honorably earned the reputation which he enjoys as one of the leading public-spirited citizens of this locality, and it is also needless to add that he is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he has come in contact, for through the years he has thrown the force of his strong individuality and sterling integrity into making the county what it is, efforts which have not failed of appreciation on the part of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE W. TROSTLE.

Among the citizens of Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, who have built up comfortable homes and surrounded themselves with valuable landed estates and personal property, few have attained a higher degree of success than the subject of this sketch. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made an exceptional success in life and in his old age has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he has resided has been benefited by his presence and his counsel.

George W. Trostle, one of the successful farmers and substantial citizens of Concord township, this county, was born on August 12, 1843, in Stark county, Ohio, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Swiggart) Trostle, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of four children, namely: George W.; Eliza Solsbury, deceased; Thomas B., deceased, and Lucinda, also deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native state and about forty years ago came to Indiana and was here married to Sarah Sewell, the daughter of Joseph and America Sewell, natives of Ohio. To this union were born the following children: Abner W., of Garrett, this county; Mary A., who lives with her parents at home, and Mrs. America A. Tustisan, who lives on a farm in Concord township, this county. About thirty years ago George W. Trostle came to DeKalb county and about twenty-three years ago located on his fine farm of forty acres in Concord township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted his attention. His place is well improved in every respect and indicates the owner to be a man of discrimination and excellent taste.

On February 15, 1862, George W. Trostle gave evidence of his patriotic spirit by enlisting for service in Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in defense of his country, and for four years he proved a valiant and courageous soldier, being honorably discharged from the service on May 9, 1866. He is a member of the John C. Kerns Post No. 144, Grand

Army of the Republic, at St. Joe. He has taken an active part in public affairs in his community, having served as a member of the school board for several years and also has served as township trustee and supervisor of roads for several years. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party and, religiously, he is affiliated with the Christian church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested and to which he contributes liberally of his means. Mr. Trostle has eight grandchildren, of which he is very proud, namely: Wayne and Dale Trostle, and George W., Paul, Harold, Alice M., Carl and Russell Tustisan. He is a man of many praiseworthy traits of character, being scrupulously honest in all his dealings with the business world, generous and pleasant, possessing rare fortitude and good judgment, advocating clean politics, wholesome living and honesty in business. Needless to add that such a man has hosts of friends and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

THE NEW GARRETT CITY HALL.

This beautiful structure was started in year 1913 and completed in 1914. The cost was thirty-five thousand dollars and the people of the city are justly proud of it. The building is located at Randolph and Keyser streets. The architects were Ellwood & Ellwood of Elkhart, Indiana, and the contractor was Nelson R. Allman, of Garrett, Indiana.

Brick is used in the construction, with cut stone trimmings consisting of Indiana fine grain of blue Bedford stone. The building is fifty feet wide and one hundred twenty-five feet long, two stories high, with basement under entire building.

The first floor contains the offices of the mayor, city clerk, treasurer, superintendent of water and light department, and general waiting room, and two public comfort stations, also public telephone booth, city fire department, city jail and police officers in the rear of building.

The second floor contains the offices of the city civil engineer, city attorney, secretary of the city board of health, public school board, township trustee and large council chamber, as well as a dormitory for members of the fire department. The building is heated with waste steam from the city water and light plant; the steam pipe is seventeen hundred feet long, the first system of its kind ever installed in DeKalb county.

The equipment throughout the building is modern, also including an automatic private telephone system connecting all city offices in the building.

NEW CITY HALL, GARRETT

WILLIAM J. NODINE.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community and his influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting even in a casual way to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow men and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of a community. Such a man is the worthy subject of this sketch, and as such it is proper that a review of his career be accorded a place among the representative citizens of the city and county in which he resides.

William J. Nodine, one of the prosperous merchants and public-spirited citizens of Waterloo, is a native of DeKalb county, having been born in Grant township, this county, on April 10, 1860, and is the son of Hiram and Mary (Nodine) Nodine. The Nodine family history is an old one, being traced back through England to France. Hiram was born near Sharon, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on April 7, 1827, and was the son of John and Laura (Bierce) Nodine, John Nodine being the son of Elias, who married a lady of title. John Nodine, who married Laura Bierce on October 23, 1825, came from Sharon, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1846, and located in Union (now Grant) township, this county, on section 12, having entered land from the government. This land he cleared and on it built a home, in which he lived during the remainder of his life, giving his time and attention to farming and surveying. While engaged in the latter occupation with his brother, Joseph, he took a severe cold, from the effects of which he died. Joseph Nodine was county surveyor during the fifties and was considered a very competent man in his line. Hiram Nodine, son of John and Laura Nodine, was reared in Connecticut, and on January 31, 1848, married Rebecca Miller, who was born in Connecticut on August 20, 1826. To them came four children: Silas, born November 19, 1848; Laura, born May 26, 1850; Benjamin and John, twins, born December 2, 1851, the mother giving up her life at the birth of the twins. Hiram Nodine became a blaster in the iron mines near his home, in which employment he was engaged until 1848, when he and his family came to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 12, Grant township, near his father. The long journey from Connecticut was made by canal and lake to Fort Wayne, thence by stage to Waterloo. Here Hiram engaged in farming, in which he prospered and eventually he bought more land until he owned two hundred acres. He was a man of good education and during the early days here he engaged in teaching school during two winters. Some time after the death of his first wife Hiram Nodine returned to Connecticut, where for one summer he was again employed in the mines. Eventually he returned to Waterloo, and on November 25, 1853, he married Mary Nodine, the daughter of Benjamin and Julana Nodine. She was born in New York and came to this state with her parents in 1844, locating in the southwest quarter of section 12. Later her parents sold their farm there and moved to Branch county, Michigan, where they lived a number of years, but later they bought a farm east of Fremont, in the southwest corner of Clear Lake township, Steuben county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives. To Hiram and Mary Nodine the following children were born: Albert, born October 5, 1854, died at the Soldiers' Home at Marion, Indiana, on January 15, 1906; Ann Melissa, born September 27, 1856, died July 29, 1869; Emeline, born June 30, 1858, became the wife of Edward Thompson, now deceased, and she later married A. C. Jackson, and they live in Michigan; William Jefferson is the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary Marilla, born December 12, 1861, died on October 31, 1868, from the effects of a fall from a tree-top; Ophelia, born August 21, 1863, died September 12, 1873; George, born April 25, 1865, is a manufacturer of cement blocks and tile at Waterloo; Charles, born June 13, 1867, lives on a farm near Waterloo, in Smithfield township; Orsmus, born January 24, 1869, lives near Los Angeles, California; Dora, born January 19, 1870, is the wife of John Shaw, and they live in Oklahoma; Amos, born January 2, 1873, lives in Waterloo; Richard, born August 31, 1874, died January 31, 1875; Henry, born November 30, 1875, is a fireman at the W. J. Nodine mills at Waterloo; Chloe, born June 8, 1877, died May 2, 1892. The father of these children died on October 11, 1902, while his wife died on January 30, 1885.

William J. Nodine was reared on the home farm and secured his education in the district schools of that neighborhood. When he reached the age of twenty-one years he engaged in farm labor, in which he was employed two years, and then rented a farm in section 11, Grant township, for five years, the place comprising about eighty acres of land. He lived at home while operating this farm, he and his brother exchanging work and thus mutually advancing their interests. He farmed with his brother, Silas, until 1896, from which year until 1903 he remained on the home farm and rented land and farmed for himself. In 1903 he bought the half interest of James Barr in the flouring mills at Waterloo, the other half interest being owned by his brother, George. After one and a half years the subject rented his brother's half interest in the mill and in 1907 bought the interest, being now the sole owner of this enterprise. About 1907 Mr. Nodine added the coal business to his milling interests and does a large business in that line. His mill has a daily capacity of sixty barrels and is well equipped for the production of high grade flour and allied products. In 1909 Mr. Nodine bought a mill at Jamestown in the northern part of Steuben county, a sixty-barrel mill that was operated by water power at the outlet of Lake George. He has been successful in everything he has undertaken and because of his persistent effort, sound judgment and wise discrimination in his business affairs, he has well merited the prosperity which he now enjoys.

In 1896 William J. Nodine was united in marriage with Addie A. Blauser, who was born in Lafayette township, Allen county, Indiana, the daughter of Noah and Eliza (Seaman) Blauser, the father a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, and the mother of Stark county, that state. Eliza Seaman's parents came from Pennsylvania to Stark county, Ohio, and were married. In an early day Noah Blauser came to Allen county, Indiana, and the Seaman family at that time lived in Wells county, this state, and where Eliza and Noah were married on August 25, 1860. Both are still living in Lafayette township, Allen county, Noah Blauser being eighty-seven years of age and highly esteemed in his community. To Noah and Eliza Blauser were born nine children, of whom Mrs. Nodine was the fourth in order of birth. Eliza Seaman is the daughter of Joseph and Maria (Bailey) Seaman, her father being a son of John Seaman and Elizabeth (Loeb) Seaman. John Seaman was a son of Eberhart Seaman, who was a son of John Ludwig Seaman. The Seaman family is believed to have originated in the cantons of Aaran, Berne and Uri in Switzerland, the name "Seeman" having been known in Berne as early as 1304. John Ludwig Seaman was of German blood, born about 1722, and came to Philadelphia from the fatherland, having sailed from Rotterdam on October 25, 1874, at the age of twenty-six years. He settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he was prospered in his material affairs, leaving at his death an estate valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars. He and his son, Eberhart, were elders in the Lutheran church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nodine have been born two children, Mary E., born December 18, 1897, and Vera A., born March 20, 1899. William J. Nodine has been a member of the Knights of the Maccabees since 1888, having joined the order soon after its establishment at Waterloo. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, joining about 1898, and about 1908 he joined the Knights of Pythias, and about 1910 he became a Master Mason.

L. C. HARDING.

For a number of years the subject of this review has been one of the leading business men of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana. He ranks among the representative citizens of his community and occupies a conspicuous place in the commercial world. His connection with various lines of activity, involving important financial and industrial enterprises, has made him widely and favorably known, and since engaging in his present business his name has become intimately associated with commercial transactions which have brought him to the favorite notice of the public, not only of his immediate community, but, in ever widening circles, to the uttermost parts of the country.

L. C. Harding was born in Steuben county, Indiana, in 1873, the son of William and Mary (Andrews) Harding, he a native of Steuben county, Indiana, and she of St. Joseph county, Michigan. William and Mary Harding were among the early settlers in Steuben county. The father was engaged in the mercantile business at Fremont, that county. To them were born two children, Louella and the subject of this review.

The subject received a good common school education, which was supplemented by a course in a business college, where he gained a special training for the lines of activity which he followed in later life. Coming to Butler, DeKalb county, shortly afterward, he accepted a position in the T. J. Knisely Bank, which occupied his time for the next seven years, at the end of which time he became secretary and treasurer of the Butler Company, afterward becoming president of this concern.

The Butler Company, one of the leading institutions of its kind in the state, was organized in 1894, with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, and the following officers: President, Roscoe Beams; secretary, T. C. Munger; treasurer, A. G. Jones, the other member of the firm being T. J.

Knisely. The factory at first engaged in the manufacture of bicycles and windmills, but in 1900 the bicycle department was discontinued and the manufacture of buggies taken up. The business has had a steady and healthy growth until at the present time the output of buggies amounts to over twenty-five hundred a year, while the number of windmills annually marketed reaches about the same figure. Besides these two leading lines, tanks and tank heaters are also manufactured. The present officers of the company are: President, L. C. Harding; vice-president, D. C. Henry, of Auburn, New York; secretary, George A. Powers; treasurer, J. C. Baker. The board of directors consists of the officers named and Samuel G. Stone and T. J. Knisely.

L. C. Harding was married in 1898 to Dessie Knisely, daughter of T. J. Knisely, and to this union has been born one child, Helen B.

Fraternally, the subject of this review is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed the chairs and been honored with election as a delegate to the grand lodge, and he also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a member of the chapter and the commandery.

JACK M. BEAMS.

Among the earnest men whose enterprise and depth of character have gained for them a prominent place in the community and the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens is the honored subject of this sketch. A leading business man of the town in which he resides and a man of decided views and laudable ambitions, his influence has ever been made for the advancement of his kind and in the vocation to which his energies are devoted he ranks among the representative citizens of the county.

Jack M. Beams was born on February 10, 1869, and is the son of John W. and Alice (Rhodes) Beams. John W. Beams was born on April 21, 1843, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, being the son of John and Barbara D. (Bishop) Beams, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. John W. Beams received his education in the common schools of Allen county, Indiana, to which locality the family had moved in an early day, and was reared to the life of a farmer, giving his assistance to his father until eighteen years of age when, in 1862, he gave evidence of his patriotic loyalty by enlisting in Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana

Volunteer Infantry, with which command he participated in many of the most hotly contested battles of that great struggle, and at the close of his military service he received an honorable discharge. He married Alice Rhodes in 1867, she being the daughter of Daniel and Mary Rhodes, both of whom were natives of Ohio. To this union were born the following children: Edward, who is engaged in the general mercantile business and undertaking at Spencerville, this county; Jack M., the immediate subject of this sketch; Nettie, deceased. On October 4, 1883, Mr. Beams married Fannie Miller, the daughter of Abraham S. and Jane (Chamberlain) Miller, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania, and to this union were born the following children: Walter, deceased; Robert, who lives with his parents, is a graduate of Butler College of the class of 1910, after which he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, and is now a teacher in the high school at Spencerville. John W. Beams is the owner of thirty-three acres of land in Spencer township, to which he has given his attention with gratifying success. He is a notary public, having held this office for the last twelve years. He is an old settler of DeKalb county and well remembers when where now stands the thriving town of Spencerville was nothing but a wilderness. About thirty-three years ago he engaged in the dry goods, hardware and undertaking business, and carried them on successfully until 1900 when he turned the business over to his sons, who are still actively engaged in these lines. Politically, he is a Republican, while, religiously, he is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 556, Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 320, Knights of Pythias, and John C. Kern Post No. 330, Grand Army of the Republic. He owns a beautiful home in Spencerville, where he is now living in quiet enjoyment of that rest to which his active years so richly entitle him and he enjoys to a marked degree the warm regard of his fellows.

Jack M. Beams received his education in the common schools of DeKalb county and in the Normal University at Valparaiso, this state. He then returned to Spencerville and became connected with the mercantile business which had been established here many years before by his father, and he is still actively connected with that enterprise which has been prospered by his steady efforts and strict integrity in business affairs. In 1897 Mr. Beams was appointed postmaster of Spencerville by President McKinley and has held the office continuously since that time, a period of sixteen years, the discharge of his official duties being entirely satisfactory to the department and to the patrons of the office. Aside from his official position, Mr.

Beams has never held public office, but he has consistently given his support to every enterprise looking to the advancement and welfare of the community in which he resides. Politically, he is an earnest Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons, in the latter order having attained to the degrees of the Scottish Rite and holding membership in the consistory at Fort Wayne. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

On February 14, 1889, Mr. Beams married Hattie Shutt, daughter of George and Mary (Houck) Shutt, the former a well known farmer in this county. He and his wife came from Stark county, Ohio, and were among the early settlers of DeKalb county, where they have continuously since maintained their residence. To Mr. and Mrs. Beams have been born two children, Agnes, deceased, and Argyle, who at present is preparing himself for the practice of medicine. Mr. Beams is a man of commendable enterprise who takes pride in his business affairs and in the faithful and honest discharge of his official duties. Personally, he enjoys a high degree of popularity in the community, possessing as he does the qualities of mind and heart that retain warm friendship.

CHRISTIAN C. BUSS.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of DeKalb county within the pages of this work, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests have been identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in its sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose name appears above, peculiar interest attaching to his career from the fact that his entire life has been spent within the borders of this county.

Christian C. Buss was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, June 2, 1844, the son of Christian and Margaret (Staley) Buss, natives of Switzerland, who were married after coming to Ohio. In 1843 they came to DeKalb county, and settled in Richland township, entering government land. The deed for this entry was signed by President Polk. Here they spent their lives, enduring all the hardships of pioneer life, and both died on the home farm. To them were born twelve children: Sophia, Christian C., Samuel, Margaret, deceased, Henry, deceased, Mary, Clara, Ida, deceased, and four who died in infancy.

The subject was educated in the common schools of DeKalb county, and after completing the course he engaged in the saw-mill business, first for four years at Auburn and then for some time in the northern part of DeKalb county. Subsequently he took up farming, in which vocation he has achieved marked success, now owning one hundred and twenty acres of splendid land in Richland township.

In 1866 Christian Buss was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with Elizabeth Park, daughter of William and Barbara (Warner) Park, who came from Maryland to Ohio, and then to Allen county, Indiana, after which they moved to DeKalb county and located in Richland township, being among the early settlers in that county, where they spent the remainder of their days.

To the subject and wife have been born nine children: Eda (deceased), William, John, Belle, Isaac, George (deceased), Charles, Almetta and Jefferson. Early in the history of the county the subject rendered splendid service to his fellow citizens as a member of the town board. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and politically gives his preference to the party of Thomas Jefferson.

FRANKLIN MONROE TEETERS.

The history of a county or state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens and yields its tributes of admiration and respect to those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, who are well known because of their successful lives and the upright character they have borne, is the gentleman whose name appears above.

Franklin Monroe Teeters was born January 12, 1859, on section 35, Keyser township, two and one-fourth miles west of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the old Washington Teeters place, the son of Washington and Ethalinda E. (Cupp) Teeters. The father and mother were born in Stark county, Ohio, the father coming to Auburn April 1, 1850, and working at his trade of carpenter and joiner for a time, then purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of land, but one acre of which was cleared. After acquiring his farm, the subject's father was married and here he and his wife lived until his death on September 1, 1885; his widow still lives at Auburn, now in her seventy-sixth year. Washington Teeters was a Democrat and he and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian church. To them were born seven children, namely: Franklin, Samuel S., Josiah C., Anna E., Isaac S., Lydia B. and Mary S.

Franklin Monroe Teeters acquired such early education as was afforded by the district schools of his community, the family taking a great interest in educational matters and five members becoming teachers, Samuel, Josiah, Lydia, Anna and Mary. Samuel, after teaching two years was taken into the J. L. Davis' Banking Company for a few years. He then took up the hardware business and for seventeen years followed that calling. He then bought a farm of three hundred sixty-eight acres in Calhoun county, Michigan, and, with his family, removed to that place. Lydia is now teaching in Auburn; Josiah was professor of mathematics at Berea, Kentucky, and at Auburn, but now has retired from pedagogical pursuits and is a ranchman at Weiser, Idaho. All but three years of Mr. Teeters' life has been spent on the old home farm, that short period covering his connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as a bridge and elevator constructor.

On March 27, 1890, Mr. Teeters was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Amanda T. Ober, daughter of Levi S. and Elizabeth Ober, who came from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, to DeKalb county, Indiana, in March, 1866, settling in Butler township, where they secured land and spent the rest of their lives, Mrs. Teeters' father dying on December 5, 1913, and the mother on May 5, 1905. They were members of the Dunkard church and he was a strong Republican. They were the parents of eight children: Sabina, Anna (deceased), David, Mrs. Teeters, Ida, Perry, Etta L. and John Arthur.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teeters have been born eight children; Ida E., Mary E., Ruth B., Ethalinda B., Esther F., Washington O., Anna S. and Levi M.

Since March, 1890, Mr. Teeters has had charge of the old home place, he being the owner of one hundred and ninety acres of land there. One hundred and fifty acres of this are under a high state of cultivation, general farming and dairying being engaged in, modern methods used in all the farm operations having made the farm a most productive and valuable holding.

In political matters, Mr. Teeters is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and has served on the township advisory board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

P. A. SHURTS.

A man who has won a competence by working long and hard in the proper direction and is now living surrounded by the comforts of life as a result of his former years of strenuous endeavor, is P. A. Shurts, of Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana. He is one of the sturdy spirits who contributed largely to the material welfare of the locality in which he resides, having been one of the leading farmers and stock men for many years, and as a citizen he has always been public spirited and progressive in all that the term implies.

P. A. Shurts was born on April 6, 1849, in Spencerville, DeKalb county, Indiana, the son of George and Martha E. (Miller) Shurts, natives of Ohio. These parents had the following children: Mrs. Samantha Kimes, who died in 1908; Uriah, who died in March, 1913; Mrs. Emily C. Woodcocks, of St. Joe, this county; John, of Chicago; P. A., the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Hattie R. Culberson, of Auburn, this county, and George T., who lives in Columbus, Ohio.

P. A. Shurts secured his education in the common schools of his native locality and Auburn and was reared to manhood mainly in the home of William Phillips, his own father having died when the subject was but four years of age. He did not need his father's attention, however, as Mr. Phillips gave the lad all the love and protection that his own father would have done and Mr. Shurts retains a very warm affection for Mr. Phillips, remembering with gratitude the efforts in his behalf. At the age of twenty-four years Mr. Shurts took up the vocation of teaching and was thus engaged for ten terms, several of which were in the school located on the farm that he now owns. The farm, which consists of sixty acres, is known as Locust Grove farm, named by Mr. Shurts in 1901, and has for many years been considered one of the most fertile and productive farms in Concord township. Mr. Shurts has given careful and intelligent direction to his efforts, supervising every detail of his farm work, and his efforts have been rewarded with abundant returns for his toil.

On June 8, 1873, Mr. Shurts was married to Maggie M. Boyle, daughter of Jonathan and Susan Boyle, and to this union were born two daughters, Ella Myrtle and Pearl, the former of whom died in early childhood. Mrs. Shurts was born in Concord township, this county, on March 1, 1852, and died on July 9, 1913, in the sixty-second year of her age. Early in life she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Spencerville, but after her marriage she united with the Concord Methodist Protestant church. She was a true Christian, faithful wife and a loving mother and her death left a void in the community which cannot be filled. Personally, Mr. Shurts is a very congenial gentleman, always ready to assist in any worthy cause looking to the betterment of his community and he has a host of friends throughout the county who esteem him for his high character and genuine personal worth. Politically, he is a party Prohibitionist, being the first to endorse that movement in Concord township in 1884.

ALLEN WOLF.

The following is a brief review of the life of one who, by close attention to business, has achieved success in the world's affairs and has risen to an honorable position among the enterprising men of the county with which his interests are identified. It is a plain record, rendered remarkable by no strange and mysterious adventure, no wonderful and lucky accident and no tragic situation. Mr. Wolf is one of those estimable characters whose integrity and strong personality must force them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality upon the age in which they live.

Allen Wolf was born August 15, 1860, on the paternal homestead in Franklin township, and is the son of Daniel and Mary (Walter) Wolf. The father was born November 23, 1808, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and died December 20, 1883. The mother was born January 30, 1820, in Union county, Pennsylvania, and died January 17, 1902. These parents came from Ashland county, Ohio, to Indiana, in the year 1850, being among the very earliest settlers. The subject's parents settled in Franklin township, near Franklin Center, at which time they were in very moderate financial circumstances, having but little ready money. Here the subject's father cleared his homestead entirely by his own efforts. To the subject's parents were born eight children, namely: Mrs. Melinda Myers, of Waterloo; Mrs. Amanda Myers, of Goshen, deceased; Andrew, also deceased; Mrs. Lucinda Hendricks, of White Pigeon, Michigan; Mrs. Matilda Rohrbaugh, of near Butler; Samuel, Allen and William, of Franklin township.

The subject was reared under the paternal roof and received his education, which is somewhat limited, at the public schools of Franklin Center. He has spent practically his entire life in Franklin township, having remained at home until twenty-four years of age. Soon after his marriage Mr. Wolf moved onto his father-in-law's farm, near his present location, but nine years later moved to Auburn, where, during the following five years, he was employed by the Wabash railroad. At the end of that time he came to his present fine farm, which is located in Franklin township, and to which he has given his undivided attention since. He has made many substantial improvements, having rebuilt the comfortable and attractive residence, erecting the large and commodious barn and other necessary outbuildings. The present appearance of the place reflects great credit on the owner. Mr. Wolf gives his attention to the raising of general crops and also to the breeding and raising of live stock, in which he is very successful.

On January 17, 1884, Mr. Wolf married Phila Clark, who was born October 16, 1863, in Franklin township, DeKalb county, and whom he had known from childhood. She is the youngest daughter of John N. and Mary Magdalena (Hammond) Clark, who came to DeKalb county in 1842 from Stark county, Ohio, where the mother was born September 14, 1822. Her father, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1822, is of Scotch-Irish descent, his father having crossed the Atlantic ocean at the early age of two years. Mr. Clark entered eighty acres of land in Franklin township, which at that time was densely covered with native forest trees. For this land he paid the sum of one dollar and a quarter per acre and this money he borrowed of old "Uncle Jimmy" Matson, one of the earliest settlers of the community and well known throughout this part of the state for his charitable work among the new settlers. Mr. Clark, by the help of his noble wife, cleared their land and at the time of their death were the possessors of two hundred acres of fine farming land. They were the parents of the following children besides Mrs. Wolf: Levi Clark; Mrs. Olive Rohm, of Franklin township; Mrs. Mattie Oberlin, of Coldwater, Michigan; also an adopted son, John Clark, Jr., who ownes and operates a part of the old Clark homstead in Franklin township. The names of the deceased sisters of Mrs. Wolf are as follows: Mrs. Susan VanWagner, Mrs. Joan Gurtner, Mrs. Fietta Clark, Phiana and Irene. The father died May 25, 1905, and the mother on December 1, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have one son, P. Carl Wolf, who was born September 28, 1892, in Auburn, Indiana. He was married June 20, 1912, to Alice Emma Bostwick, of Detroit, Michigan. At present he is employed as a locomotive fireman on the Wabash railroad at Detroit.

Politically, Mr. Wolf is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, but has never been an office seeker. Fraternally, he has for a quarter of a century been an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Hamilton. Personally, Mr. Wolf is a most affable gentleman, of honest convictions and sincere purpose, his upright life and wholesome moral influence making him popular throughout the locality in which he is so widely known and in which practically his entire life has been spent. His wife is also a member of the Daughters of Rebekah and an ardent worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is noted for her charitable work in the community where they live. Together they have made for themselves a successful life.

REED F. PLACE.

The subject of this sketch is one of the substantial and well known agriculturists of Spencer township, DeKalb county, Indiana, being regarded as one of the leading farmers of this locality, his fine farm representing much hard labor, but the subject is a man of well known energy and determination in business affairs. Indolence and idleness are entirely foreign to his nature, and his continued activity in the management and development of this property has made his one of the valuable farms in this county.

Reed F. Place was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on September 30, 1862, and is the son of James M. and Lucretia (Miller) Place, who also were natives of the old Keystone state. Eventually they left their homes there and moved to Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a tailor by trade, which vocation he followed for many years, but eventually took up farming in Ohio. They were the parents of seven children, Orris, Della, Reed S., George, Mary, James and Louie.

Reed F. Place was reared under the parental roof in his Pennsylvania home and received his education in the common schools of that state. He has followed agricultural pursuits throughout his active life and has met with well deserved success. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, where he remained until 1902, when he came to DeKalb county and bought the fine farm of one hundred and four acres in Spencer township, which he now owns and to the operation of which he is devoting his entire attention. He has been deservedly successful, for he has faithfully given the most intelligent direction to his efforts and is today considered one of the up-to-date and progressive farmers of the community. He does not confine himself to any special line, but carries on general farming and stock raising, finding that the combination of these two lines affords the best chances of successful results. He has made many permanent and substantial improvements on his farm, which have increased its value and made it one of the good farms of Spencer township.

In 1886 Mr. Place married Della Berrington, the daughter of Samuel and Martha Ann (Johnson) Berrington, who were natives of Ohio, from which state they came to DeKalb county, where they reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Place have been born six children, Bertha, Alva, Mervin, Gladys, Glenn and Roscoe.

Politically, Mr. Place gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, believing the policies embodied in the platform of that party to be the best adapted to the needs of the American people. Religiously, he is a member and a regular attendant of the Christian church, to the support of which he contributes of his means. Mr. Place has always been a farmer and is regarded by his neighbors as one of the best in the township, keeping his place well improved and under a high state of cultivation. What he has accomplished shows that he has been a man of unusual business ability and has exercised rare soundness of judgment in all his transactions. Though not by any means a life-long resident of the locality, he has already attained to a marked degree of popularity and is numbered among the prominent men of his community, for he has so ordered his life as to merit the high regard and confidence of all who have come in contact with him.

BENJAMIN F. HAWVER.

Among those persons who have, by virtue of their strong individual qualities, earned their way to a high standing in the estimation of their fellow citizens, having by sheer force of character and persistency won their way from an humble beginning to a place of influence and prominence in the community where they are active in industrial affairs, the subject of this sketch is entitled to special mention in a volume of this character.

Benjamin F. Hawver is a native of DeKalb county, having been born in Butler township, on October 17, 1867, the son of Samuel and Eliza (Studebaker) Hawver, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio.

Samuel Hawver came from Maryland to Ohio in August, 1849, and after his marriage, which occurred in the latter state, he came to DeKalb county, Indiana, in the fall of 1853, settling in Butler township, where he remained during the balance of his life. He was a cooper by trade in Ohio, but after coming to Indiana he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. To him and his wife were born fourteen children, all dying in infancy except five who grew to manhood and womanhood, namely: Mrs. Laura Singrey, of Fort Wayne; Merritt, deceased; Samuel, Benjamin and Wilbur Hawver, of La Otto postoffice, residing in Butler township, DeKalb county. Mrs. and Mrs. Hawver are both now deceased.

Benjamin F. Hawver was reared under the parental roof and during his youth was given the opportunity of attendance at the common schools. After completing the grades he attended the Fort Wayne Business College, where he gained a practical knowledge of business methods and then engaged in farming, which he has made his life pursuit and in which he has met with well deserved success. He is the owner of one hundred and nineteen acres of well improved land in Butler township, to which he has given thoughtful and intelligent attention, so that his labors have been rewarded with a high measure of success. The attractive and well furnished residence, large and well arranged barns with silo, good fences, well tilled fields and other important items of an up-to-date farm, convince the passerby that the owner is a man of good judgment and sound discrimination in his methods, the reputation which Mr. Hawver has borne for many years in the community which has been honored by his citizenship. Among the up-to-date features of Mr. Hawver's farm establishment are rural mail delivery at his door, telephone service, and a large touring car, all of which go to make farm life a joy and blessing, rather than a life of toil and hardships.

On January 2, 1890, Mr. Hawver married Audree E. Fair, the daughter of William and Adeline (Moody) Fair. She was one of the first graduates from the Butler township schools and afterwards was a successful teacher. She is a representative of old pioneer stock in this county, the Fair family having been one of the first to locate in the wilderness in DeKalb county. An Indian trail led past their cabin door, and not infrequently the dusky red men would stop for milk to drink, showing their strings of scalps. However, they never harmed the white settlers, who had been kind to them. Barbara Fair was the first white child born in DeKalb county, her birth occurring in October, 1836. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawver have been born two children, Don, who has completed the grade work in the common schools, was a graduate with the class of '13 of the Garrett high school. He and his sister, Thelma, are at present at home with their parents.

Religiously, Mr. Hawver gives his support to the Methodist Epicopal church, of which he has been a member for a number of years, and in which he takes an active and effectual interest. Politically, he gives a stanch support to the Republican party, though he has never been an aspirant or seeker after public office. A man of strong mentality and steady habits, he has won a warm place in the esteem of the entire community in which he lives, and is properly numbered among the representative citizens of Butler township.

FRANKLIN PIERCE SEILER.

Well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life and his capable management of his business affairs have brought well deserved prosperity to the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph, and his career forcibly demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of any discouragements which may seem to arise. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought into contact and a biographical history of this locality would need to contain his record should it profess to be complete.

Franklin Pierce Seiler was born October 11, 1855, in West Lebanon, Wayne county, Ohio, the son of John and Lucetta Seiler, and, with his parents, came to Fairfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, in the spring of 1864, locating on a farm in the dense timber. Acquiring a good rudimentary education in the district schools of those days, the subject of this review took up pedagogical work and for twenty years was a teacher in the schools of this county, establishing a splendid reputation as an educator and showing a knowledge of improved methods in school work far ahead of the times. In 1880 Mr. Seiler completed a commercial course at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, a training which stood him in good stead in his later business career.

On October 7, 1887, Mr. Seiler was united in marriage to Mino I. Andrews, of Newville township, DeKalb county, and this union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Paul Waldo graduated from the Auburn high school and is now employed as a traveling auditor for the Ford Automobile Company, of Detroit; Bonnie completed her high school and preparatory college work, and is now teaching in the Auburn schools.

In 1898 Mr. Seiler was elected auditor of DeKalb county and served in that responsible position for four years, his administration of the affairs of that office winning for him the warm commendation of the citizens of the county, regardless of political affiliations, the many businesslike methods which he introduced effecting a great saving in the expense of the office, to the gratification of the tax payers. At the close of Mr. Seiler's term of office he remained in Auburn, engaging in the real estate, loan, insurance and abstracting business, having built up a splendid business. The scope of the subject's operations may be understood when it is known that he buys, sells and exchanges farm lands of all kinds, wild lands, irrigated and virgin timber lands, stock ranches, city property, mills, hotels, stocks of merchandise, and also is largely interested in colonization projects and co-operative real estate.

Mr. Seiler and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they give a loyal and earnest support. Politically, his allegiance to the principles and practices of the Democratic party has never been questioned, and his activity in behalf of this party has contributed largely to its prosperity in the community.

WILLIAM CLAYTON KETTERING.

The record of the gentleman whose name introduces this article contains no exciting chapter of tragic events, but is replete with well defined purposes which, carried to successful issue, have won for him an influential place in business circles and high personal standing among his fellow citizens. His life work has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has ever followed have resulted not only in gaining the confidence of those with whom he has had dealings, but also in the building up of a large and profitable business.

William Clayton Kettering, one of the public spirited citizens and successful business men of Auburn, was born in Steuben township, Steuben county, Indiana, on August 5, 1874, and is the son of Moses and Eliza (Henderson) Kettering. Moses Kettering was born in Wayne county, Ohio, and was a son of Philip Kettering. In young manhood he went to Anamosa, Iowa, where he enlisted in Company H, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in service in the Southland to the end of the war. He was in the attack on Fort Donelson, the campaign in Tennessee, on Sherman's march to the sea, including the battle of Atlanta, and after the conclusion of the Southern campaigns he took part in the Grand Review at Washington, the greatest military pageant the world has ever seen, and then received his honorable discharge. He had a sister living near Kendallville, Indiana, and coming to that place he accepted employment in a shoe store. While there he married a Miss Haughey and turned his attention to farming, settling on a tract of land in Steuben township. She died and he afterwards married Eliza Henderson, who was then living in the northern part of Lagrange county, this state, her birth having occurred at Canal Dover, Ohio. After his marriage Moses Kettering continued his farming operations during the remainder of his life in Steuben county. The subject of this sketch remained on the home farm there until twenty years of age, receiving his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school at Pleasant Lake. At the age mentioned he went to Ashley and during the following three years was employed in Stoner's drug store. One summer he went out of the store and then went to Garrett and took a position with the L. W. Stoner drug store there until January, 1898, when he returned to Ashley and took a position temporarily in the store in which he had first worked. In May of that year he came to Auburn and took a position in the drug store of H. B. McCord, with whom he remained nine years and nine months. He then, with his wife, went to Oklahoma on a visit and after his return here, on April 1, 1908, he bought the drug store owned by H. M. Phillips, at the corner of Seventh and Main streets, Auburn, where he has continued in business ever since. The location is as good as can be found in Auburn and here Mr. Kettering has built up a large and constantly increasing trade due to his courteous treatment and his evident desire to please his patrons. He carries a large and well selected line of drugs, books, stationery, wall paper and all other accessories of an up-to-date drug store.

On June 17, 1903, Mr. Kettering married Lella Warrick, of Auburn, who was born at Melburn, Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Bertha (Poole) Warrick. To whom have been born two children, Margaret and William.

Fraternally, Mr. Kettering is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Auburn, in which he has held the office of master of exchequer for two years. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Kettering takes a deep interest in the commercial and civic welfare of his city and is an active member of the Auburn Commercial Club, one of the most influential factors in the recent development of this locality. Owing to his genial disposition and genuine worth, Mr. Kettering has gained the unreserved confidence and esteem of the people of this locality and is deservedly numbered among Auburn's representative citizens.

WILLIAM G. ERICK.

In placing the subject of this review before the reader as one standing in the front rank of Spencerville's enterprising men of affairs, whose influence has tended to the upbuilding of the locality, simple justice is done a biographical fact recognized throughout the community by those at all familiar with his history and cognizant of the important part he has acted in the circles with which he is identified. His career presents a notable example of the exercise of those qualities of mind and character which overcome obstacles and win success, and his example is eminently worthy of imitation by those dissatisfied with their present attainments who would aspire to higher positions of honor and trust, or wider spheres of usefulness.

William G. Erick was born on August 7, 1867, and is the son of Enos W. and Sarah C. (Hoffmyer) Erick. Enos W. Erick was a native of Pennsylvania who, at the age of six years, was brought first to Huntington county, Indiana, by his father, Peter Erick, who was the third man to locate in Huntington county, where he followed blacksmithing as a vocation. He was also a minister of the Gospel, to which he devoted his attention all his active life and was a preacher at Spencerville, this county, for ten years. He was a man of marked intellectual attainments, a forceful public speaker, who exerted a marked influence on the lives of all with whom he came in contact. Enos W. and Sarah C. Erick were the parents of seven children, namely: One who died in infancy; Sylvester G., who died in Oklahoma; Beeks, who was for many years engaged in the mercantile business at Spencerville, but now resides at Fort Wayne; Ethel, deceased; Libbie B.; Dea, who was accidentally killed, and William G.

William G. Erick received his education in the common schools of Middlebury, Indiana, completing his studies in the high school there He then went to White Pigeon, Michigan, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued for four years, returning at the end of that time to Spencerville, where for a while he was employed by his brothers in their store. Going then to New Paris, Indiana, he carried on a general store there for about eighteen months and then returned to Spencerville, but soon afterwards went to Hamilton, this state, where for a year he also conducted a mercantile business and then returned to Spencerville, where he opened a store and where he has remained until the present time. He has been gratifyingly successful in this enterprise and has enjoyed his full share of the public patronage in his line, his evident desire to please and his courteous treatment of his customers gaining for him a well reserved popularity.

On August 6, 1891, Mr. Erick was married to Mabel Murray, daughter of James H. and Margaret (Langley) Murray, who are referred to specifically in a later paragraph. To Mr. and Mrs. Erick were born two children, Murray E., born November, 1892, and W. Beeks, born in July, 1894.

Politically, Mr. Erick has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party and is the present trustee of Spencer township, in fact he is the first and only trustee of this township, from the fact that in 1909, owing to differences in school matters, Concord township was divided, the new division being called Spencer. Mr. Erick takes a justifiable pride in educational matters and had the high school of this township commissioned. He is actively interested in furthering every movement which will advance the best interests of his fellow citizens, who have appreciated his earnest efforts in behalf of the community.

Fraternally, Mr. Erick is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, in the work of which he takes an appreciative interest. Mr. Erick possesses a pleasing personality and is easily approachable. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he not only makes his presence felt, but has also gained the good will and commendation of both his intimate associates and the general public, retaining his reputation among them for integrity and high character and never losing that dignity which is the birthright of the true gentleman.

James H. Murray, father of Mrs. William G. Erick, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, on November 7, 1839, the son of James and Nancy R. (Herin) Murray, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. James C. Murray followed farming all his life and remained in his native state, where his death occurred when Mrs. Erick's father was but nine months old. To him and his wife were born four children, namely: David H., Mary and Thomas are all deceased, and James H.

The latter received his education in the common schools of his native state and came to Indiana with his mother and settled near Leo, where on attaining mature years he took up farming. After remaining there for five years he came to Spencerville in 1860 and here became identified with milling interests, and remained identified with this for about fifty years. He is now retired from active business pursuits and is living in Spencerville.

In 1873 he married Margaret Langley, whose parents were natives of Virginia, and to them were born two children, Mabel, the wife of William G. Erick, and Winifred, who married Dr. B. O. Snook, of Spencerville. Politically, Mr. Murray is a Democrat, while, fraternally, he is a member of the blue lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons at Spencerville.

JACOB F. SNYDER.

The record of Jacob F. Snyder, a leading farmer of Smithfied township, is that of an enterprising gentleman who worthily upholds an honored family name and whose life, for many years, has been very intimately associated with the material prosperity and moral advancement of the locality where he resides, and during the most progressive periods of the history of this vicinity. He has always been found on the right side of questions looking to the development of the same, and he has at the same time won an enviable reputation for honesty and wholesome living.

Jacob F. Snyder was born in 1862 in Seneca county, Ohio, and is a son of Carolus and Lovina (Kistler) Snyder, the father a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and the mother born in Seneca county, Ohio. When Jacob F. was about six months old the parents moved to Allen county, Indiana, locating in Cedar Creek township, and on the parental farm there the subject remained until twenty-four years of age, having during the early years assisted his father in the cultivation of the homestead and securing a good practical education in the public schools of that community. His parents spent the remainder of their years on the Allen county farm and died there, having, because of their high personal qualities and industry, earned and retained the respect of the entire community. About 1886 Mr. Snyder was married and soon afterwards came to DeKalb county and rented farm land in Smithfield and Franklin townships, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits during the following twenty years as a renter, occupying only three farms during that period. In the fall of 1905 Mr. Snyder bought ninety-one acres of land in the northeast quarter of section 24, Smithfield township, and five years later he bought forty acres additional a short distance northeast of his first holdings and in Franklin township. He has made his home on the Smithfield township farm continuously since first locating there, and has achieved a splendid success in its operation. Practical and up-to-date in his ideas and methods, he has left no stone unturned in his efforts to bring success out of his enterprise, and that he has accomplished the desired result is evidenced by the high standing he occupies among the agricultural element of his section of the county. He gives every detail of his farm work his personal attention, raising all the crops common to this locality and giving due attention to rotation of crops and other important features of successful farming. He has a neat and attractive residence, commodious and well arranged barns, while the well-kept fences, highly cultivated fields and the general appearance of the place indicates the owner to be a man of intelligence and sound judgment. In addition to the cultivation of the soil Mr. Snyder gives a proper share of his attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, in which also he has been very successful.

In 1886 Mr. Snyder married Ida A. Harwood, who was born in Allen county, Indiana, the daughter of Edward and Louisa (Spencer) Harwood, both parents also natives of Allen county and members of pioneer families of that locality. Mrs. Snyder died on May 11, 1901, leaving three sons and a daughter, Orange, Elmer, Dora and Lester. Orange, who lives in Franklin township, married Ruby Wolfe, and they have a son, Frank; Elmer, who lives in Smithfield township, married Mina Enzor, and they have a son, Perry; Dora and Lester are at home. In December, 1901, Mr. Snyder married Estella Grats, a native of Allen county, this state, and a daughter of Silas and Alice (Wherley) Grats. She was reared in Allen county, where her father, who has been a life-long farmer, still lives. Her mother died there in March, 1913. To Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have been born three children, Mildred, Milford and Velma. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are earnest and faithful members of the United Brethren church, giving their support not only to all the interests of this society, but also to every movement which promises to be of material, social, educational or religious benefit to the community. They move in the best social circles and because of their genial qualities and the success which they have attained they have earned and retained the sincere regard and respect of all who know them.

HENRY D. SHOEMAKER.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free out-of-door life known to the tiller of the soil has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self reliance which characterizes true manhood, and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction which they attained. From the farm came the Shoemakers, one of the honored and representative families of DeKalb county, of whom Henry D. Shoemaker, one of Smithfield township's most progressive agriculturists, is a worthy member.

Henry D. Shoemaker, who for a number of years has been one of the most extensive farmers and influential citizens of Smithfield township, was born on August 27, 1858, in this township, and is the son of E. R. Shoemaker, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, therefore his ancestral history will not be referred to further at this point. Henry D. Shoemaker was reared on the parental farmstead and in his youth attended the district schools of the locality, his vacation periods being spent in farm work. Later he attended the college at Valparaiso, Indiana, securing a good, practical education and then, returning to the vocation to which he had been reared, he has continuously applied himself to it since with the most pronounced success. Mr. Shoemaker is giving his attention to the operation of three hundred and sixty acres of land in Smithfield township, besides one hundred and sixty acres belonging to the family that is rented. He has an unusual well equipped farmstead, the detailed description of which would occupy more space than is permissible in a work of this character. The equipment includes a blacksmith outfit, an arrangement for slaughtering and fine, big bank barns which are in every respect a credit to the owner. Mr. Shoemaker's home is pleasant, attractive and conveniently arranged, and the surroundings are in keeping with the residence. The farm owned by Mr. Shoemaker is a credit to him and reflects credit on his sound judgment and good taste. Mr. Shoemaker has a splendid record as a business man, and for many years has made it a business rule to run no accounts, and give no promises to pay in the future, every transaction being strictly cash, and this has undoubtedly been one of the secrets of the eminent success which he has realized in his affairs. Progressive in his disposition, public spirited in his attitude toward the civic and community affairs, obliging in his relations with his neighbors, he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him and is numbered among the truly representative men of DeKalb county.

In 1892 Henry D. Shoemaker was united in marriage with Mahala Bachtel, the daughter of Henry Bachtel, and they have one son, Russell, born November 15, 1895. He is a man who would win his way in any locality or station where fate might place him, for he has sound judgment, coupled with great energy and business tact, together with upright principles, all of which make for success wherever and whenever they are rightfully and persistently applied.

SAMUEL L. WIDNEY.

The name borne by the honored subject of this review is one which has been long and intimately identified with the history of DeKalb county, its identification with the annals of this favored section of the Hooseir state dating back to the early epoch in which was initiated the development of the industrial and civic interests of DeKalb county. He has here passed his long and useful life, and as its shadows begin to lengthen from the west he finds himself favored in being surrounded with hosts of friends and enabled to enjoy the rich fruits of his former years of earnest toil and endeavor.

Samuel L. Widney was born in Newville township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on June 26, 1839, and is the son of John P. Widney, who is referred to elsewhere in this work. When he was but three years old the family moved to near St. Joe, where his father had traded the Newville farm for one hundred and thirty-four acres of raw land. The new place was densely covered with timber except a small tract which had been slashed, that is, the timber cut and piled up in winrows to be dried and burned. The only attempt toward the construction of a dwelling had been the erection of the frame of a plank house, in which not a nail had yet been driven. The frame work was of poplar wood and the planks were afterwards fastened on with wooden pegs. That was in 1842 and in this house the family lived until 1858, when they built a commodious and comfortable new residence. Even at that period all lumber came rough and all dressing was required to be done by hand. The house that was built in 1842 was an up-to-date building for that period, having the first brick chimney built in that part of the country, at the foot of which was an old-fashioned fireplace, with the customary accessories of that day, including a crane, reflector and other pioneer baking and cooking facilities. When the family bought a cook stove in 1847 it was a great curiosity in the new settlement and many came to see it. In other ways the Widneys followed the pioneer customs of the period, doing their own spinning and weaving and enduring the hardships and privations of frontier life.

Samuel Widney attended the subscription schools in early childhood and in 1851, when the family moved to Auburn because his father had become county clerk, the subject completed his schooling in that city. In 1860, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Widney married Mary A. Moore, a daughter of James and Ellen (Hemphill) Moore, her birth having occurred in Richland county, Ohio, in 1837. In 1842 she accompanied her parents to DeKalb county, they locating southeast of Auburn in Jackson township. Soon after his marriage Mr. Widney returned to the farm near St. Joe and there engaged in operating that land. He was an industrious and intelligent farmer, giving close attention to all the details of his work and being progressive in his ideas he was somewhat in advance of his neighbors in many respects, especially in relation to the proper rotation of crops in order to conserve the fertility of the soil. During all his active years he devoted his main attention to general farming, although to some extent he engaged in the raising of Shorthorn cattle, in which he was successful. Eventually he became the owner of three hundred and thirty-three acres of splendid land, one hundred and twenty acres of which he had cleared from the virgin forest by his own efforts. Sixty acres of the original farm north of St. Joe had been given him by his father at his marriage, but he soon bought forty acres more, for which he went in debt. When that tract was paid for he continued to buy more land as opportunity offered and at length was enabled to realize the returns on his investment in both labor and money. After many years of arduous toil Mr. Widney retired from farm work and resided in St. Joe until 1912, but in that year he sold his home in the latter place and returned to the farm, where he now resides with his son.

To Samuel L. and Mary Widney were born five children, namely: Marion died at the age of four months; Byron E. lives on a part of his father's farm near St. Joe; he married Rosetta Sechler, and they have a daughter, Edith, who is the wife of Ross Abel; Viola is the wife of D. L. Carpenter and lives on the farm north of St. Joe that was her father's from

1860; she is the mother of three sons, Deral, Carl and Paul; Otto L. married Bernice Vandergraft, of Adrian, Michigan, and is now living at Hicksville, Ohio, where he is engaged in the general merchandise business; he has no children of his own, but has adopted two little girls, Dorothy and Ruth; Iva, who died in 1905, was the wife of Clarence Hart and lived at St. Joe. Religiously, Mr. Widney is a member of the Methodist Protestant church at St. Joe, of which he is a trustee and in which he has taken an active interest for many years, being a generous supporter of its various interests. Mrs. Widney died on October 20, 1905, their daughter, Iva, having preceded her in death on the 7th of that same month, and Mr. Widney's father also died on the 11th of that month, there being thus three deaths among his immediate blood relatives within two weeks, a daughter, wife and father. It is scarcely necessary to revert in detail to the experiences of Mr. Widney in his boyhood days, for the tale of the scenes and conditions of the pioneer period has been often told. Modern facilities were notable for their absence and the pioneers were self dependent to an extent that seems almost impossible of realization to the younger generation of the present time. Mr. Widney stands today as one of the venerable and sturdy pioneers of the county, and it is gratifying that his life history can be perpetuated by outlining his useful and honorable career as a man and as a public-spirited citizen.

OLIVER PERRY ELDRIDGE.

Self-assertion is believed by many people to be absolutely necessary to success in life, and there are good reasons for the entertainment of such a belief. The modest man very rarely gets what is due him. The selfish, aggressive man elbows his way to the front, takes all that is in sight and it sometimes seems that modesty is a sin, with self-denial the penalty. There are, however, exceptions to all rules and it is a matter greatly to be regretted that the exceptions to the conditions are not more numerous. One notable exception is the case of the honorable gentleman whose life history we here present, who possesses just a sufficient amount of modesty to be a gentleman at all times and yet sufficient persistency to win in the business world and at the same time not appear over bold. As a result of these well and happily blended qualities Mr. Eldridge has won a host of friends in DeKalb county, where he is well known to all classes as a man of influence, integrity and business ability.

Oliver Perry Eldridge was born in Richland township, DeKalb county, December 18, 1869, the son of Thomas J. and Mahala Jane (Keenan) Eldridge, natives of Ohio, their marriage having occurred at Fremont, that state. On coming to Indiana they first located temporarily in Noble county. In 1864 they bought a farm in Richland township, DeKalb county, to which they moved in 1866. The father followed agricultural pursuits during his lifetime. To them were born six children: Ida, Edward, Eva and Benjamin E., all deceased, and Anna M. and Oliver P. Prior to taking up farming, in which he is still actively engaged, Oliver P. Eldridge received a good education in the DeKalb county public schools. He began operations on the home farm and is now the owner of one hundred and ninety-one acres of good farm land, eighty acres of which are in Richland township.

Oliver Perry Eldridge was, on September 22, 1898, united in marriage to Pauline Wiehmueller, daughter of John and Barbara (Beauchley) Wiehmueller. They are natives of Germany and came to this country when the subject's wife was but five years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge have been born four children, Dennis, Ralph C., Helen Juanita and Thomas.

HUGH MERVIN WIDNEY.

Today the farmer is coming into his own. Once he seemed to be at the mercy of every other occupation and profession, all of whom were exploiting him, while he drew from his acres a bare living and little more. But in those days there was a surplusage of farm population as compared with the city. Now the city has drawn so many within its portals that there is a practical scarcity of farmers to supply the demands made upon them, improved implements and inventions have lessened the farmer's toil, and those who live in the rural districts today are reaping a rich reward for their labors and winning the envy instead of the contempt of the city dwellers. Among the residents of DeKalb county who have reaped abundantly and in satisfactory measures from Mother Earth is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, who as farmer and fruit raiser is meeting with splendid success from his fine farm in Concord township. He is well educated and has gained a wide reputation, especially as a lecturer on agricultural, horticultural and kindred topics, and today is numbered among the leading and progressive citizens of his township.

Hugh Mervin Widney was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, on March

24, 1866, and is the son of O. H. and Emily F. (Maxwell) Widney. Oliver H. Widney was born on November 12, 1841, near Newville, DeKalb county, and was the son of John G. and Jane (Lynn) Widney. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools at Orangeville, afterwards studying in the schools of Auburn and at Newville Academy. He engaged in teaching school for a while, but in young manhood gave his attention to the clearing of a farm of seventy acres, which he developed from swamps to one of the best farms in his community. In 1877 he traded this farm to his father for the old homestead on the St. Joe river near the town of St. Joe. There he successfully carried on his agricultural pursuits, possessing a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres. On August 7, 1862, Oliver H. Widney enlisted as a private in Company H, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he took part in some arduous service during that fall, participating in the battle of Perrysville. On December 15th of that same year, he was discharged because of physical disability and remained at home until he had regained his health, when, on July 18, 1863, he again enlisted as first sergeant of Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he did valiant and courageous service until March 14, 1864, when he received his discharge. He later became a member of John C. Kern Post No. 144, Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he was a Republican up to the year 1870, after which he affiliated with the Democratic party. On November 3, 1864, O. H. Widney married Emily Maxwell, of Concord township, this county, and they became the parents of two children, Hugh Mervin, the subject of this sketch, and Lenore, who was born on May 18, 1881. Mr. Widney was a man of prominence and influence in his community and rendered good service to his county as a member of the board of county commissioners for two terms.

Hugh M. Widney secured his elementary education in the common schools and was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he followed for a while after attaining mature years, but turned his attention to the lumber business, in which he was successfully engaged for a time, first in the retail business and later as a wholesaler and manufacturer. He then again returned to the farm for a time, but later engaged in the lumber and hardware business at St. Joe, which, however, he later disposed of and again turned his attention to farming, which now occupies his attention. He owns a splendid tract of land in Concord township, and here he makes the raising of fruit a specialty. For twenty years he has given thoughtful and intelligent direction to this line of effort, having one of the best orchards in DeKalb county, and he has earned a wide reputation through this section of the state as one of the most successful fruit raisers, for he has followed advanced methods and applied up-to-date business ideas to his affairs. That Mr. Widney is a man of more than ordinary ability in his special line is evidenced by the fact that during the last three years he has been a lecturer at Purdue University and on the subject of soils and all matters pertaining to horticulture he is generally considered an authority, having given much thoughtful study to that special subject as well as done much practical experimental work on his own account. His orchard contains some of the very best varieties of fruit, which he handles with the greatest care, spraying his trees as their special needs require and giving due attention to all phases of his special line so that in the market the products of his orchard command the best prices.

On December 30, 1885, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Harriette A. Davis, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Jones) Davis, natives of Ohio and early settlers of DeKalb county. Mr. Widney's grandfather, Joel Davis, was one of the pioneers of this locality and a man highly respected by all who knew him. To Mr. and Mrs. Widney have been born two children, Blanchard V. and Doris D. Blanchard married Flossie Copp, of St. Joe, on August 19, 1913.

Politically, Mr. Widney assumes an independent attitude, preferring to vote for the man whom he considers best fitted for office rather than to be guided by party alliance. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Widney has honestly earned the high repute which he enjoys in his community and Spring Brook Fruit Farm is one of the best known pieces of rural property in DeKalb county. The one hundred and thirty-five acres which Mr. Widney owns are all under cultivation or in orchard, and the fruit, melons and berries which he raises find a ready market owing to the well known conditions under which they are raised. In 1913 he bought sixty-six acres known as the David Pope farm. Mr. Widney has found out and proved to others that it pays to raise the very best produce and he has set a valuable example to the community along this line. Personally, he is a genial and companionable gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet, and he is not only well known throughout the section of the state in which he lives, but is equally well liked by all who know him.

BYRON E. WIDNEY.

After a long course of years of daily observation on the part of his neighbors, it would be out of the question for them not to know the worth, moral standing, public sentiment and social conduct as well as something of the private life of Byron E. Widney, one of the substantial agriculturists of Concord township, because, as has been said, "actions speak louder than words." In his community and, in fact, anywhere in DeKalb county, there is heard nothing concerning Mr. Widney but good words and well deserved praise, for he has passed so many years here that his worth is well known, but it will be of interest to run over the busy events of his life in these pages.

Byron E. Widney was born in Concord township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on March 29, 1862, and is the son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Moore) Widney. Samuel L. Widney, who was the son of John P. and Jane (Lynn) Widney, was born in DKalb county on June 26, 1839. He received his education in the schools of his native locality and assisted his father on the home farm until attaining mature years. After his marriage, which occurred on January 1, 1860, he lived on his father's farm a year and the following year located on the farm in Concord township, where he spent the remainder of his days, and where he acquired the ownership of three hundred and thirty-three acres of fine land. His wife was a daughter of James and Ellen Moore, early settlers of Pleasant township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Widney were born five children, namely: Marion, Byron E., Viola, Otto L. and Iva May.

Byron E. Widney was reared under the parental roof and was early inducted into the mysteries of successful farming. His education was received in the common schools of Concord township and he has devoted his entire mature life to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been eminently successful, owing to his untiring efforts and persistency and the sound common sense with which he has characterized his labors. He is the owner of one hundred and three acres of good land, practically all of which is under the plow and the well-kept condition of the fences, the neat and well arranged barns and other outbuildings testifying to the progressive ideas and enterprising methods of the owner.

On January 27, 1883, Mr. Widney was united in marriage to Martha Rosetta Sechler, the daughter of Levi and Mary Barbara (Kistler) Sechler, the latter family being one of the oldest in DeKalb county. To Mr. and Mrs. Widney was born one child, Edith, who became the wife of Ross Abel, of Newville township, this county. Mrs. Widney, who was born on September 17, 1862, is a lady of many kindly qualities and because of her earnest life and pleasing relations with those with whom she associates, she enjoys a well deserved popularity.

Politically, Mr. Widney has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party and, though deeply interested in its success and active in its interests during campaigns, he has never sought nor held public office of any nature, his private affairs making heavy demands upon his time. He is deeply interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of his community, supporting all worthy movements, and among those who know him best he is held in the highest measure of esteem.

SHELDON HORATIO HINE.

Specific mention is made in the following paragraphs of one of the worthy citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana—one who has figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests have been identified with its progress. Additional interest also attaches to his career from the fact that practically his entire life has been passed within the borders of this county.

Sheldon Horatio Hine, one of the best known citizens of Waterloo, Indiana, was born on March 22, 1849, in Erie county, Ohio, the son of Horatio Sheldon and Cynthia (Brooks) Hine, who also were born and reared in Erie county. Horatio Sheldon Hine was a son of Sheldon Horatio Hine, who had come from Connecticut and settled in Erie county. The subject of this sketch has a son, Horatio Sheldon, and the latter has a son, Sheldon Horatio. Thus it will be seen that for five generations the two given names of the eldest son in each family have been reversed. Sheldon H. Hine lived until twelve years of age in Erie and Lake counties, Ohio, having spent much of his time with his grandfather Brooks in the latter county. At the age of twelve years he came with his father to Sedan, DeKalb county, Indiana, where the father had settled about a year before. The date of the subject's arrival here was Christmas day, 1861. At Sedan his father was engaged in the lumber business and farmed, and had also for a few years run a grist mill. Here the subject was reared to manhood and eventually took his father's place in the mill and on the farm, where he worked for ten years. He then bought a farm in the west part of Grant township on the township line, where he lived until March, 1902, when he moved to Waterloo, and where he has since resided. Here, on April 1, 1902, when the rural routes were established from Waterloo, he became a mail carrier and is still following this vocation. He sold his farm in the west part of Grant township to his son, Maynard, but still retains the part of his father's estate in Richland township. His life has been characterized by the strictest integrity of motive and action, and he is one of the most popular rural route carriers of DeKalb county, faithful to the duties of his position. Religiously, Mr. Hine is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has for many years taken an active part in public affairs and at the age of twenty-four years was elected justice of the peace of Richland, discharging the duties of that responsible office to the entire satisfaction of those who elected him. When Henry Hines died during his term of office as county treasurer, about two months after assuming the office, the subject of this sketch was appointed to fill the unexpired term, thus serving as county treasurer for nearly two years. He has given a life-long support to the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been an effective and earnest worker, and in many ways he has exhibited a commendable interest in the welfare of the community, withholding his support from no movement which has for its object the benefit of his fellow men.

On December 25, 1870, Sheldon Horatio Hine married Catherine A. Houser, who was born in Fairfield township, this county, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gonser) Houser. Her parents were from northeastern Ohio and came to DeKalb county, Indiana, about 1838 or 1840, being among the pioneer settlers of Fairfield township The father farmed there most of his life, but for about two years was also engaged in the mercantile business at Fairfield Center. By this union Mr. Hine became the father of six children, of whom four are living and two died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Horatio Sheldon Hine, born on August 19, 1872, was reared on the farm and attended school at Waterloo. He farmed a few years, and when about twenty-eight years old he went west and was employed at various places, taking the keenest interest in his observation of the country through which he passed. Returning to DeKalb county, he was married here in 1905 to Maude Warner, daughter of Jesse H. and Almina (Walters) Warner, who are represented elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Hine is a builder and contractor, and also substitutes in winter as rural mail carrier. He has had two children, one son who died in infancy, and one, Sheldon Horatio Hine, now living. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Clyde L., the second son, was born March 31, 1874. He attended the Waterloo public school and graduated with the class of 1895. He belonged to Company I, Third Regiment Indiana National Guard, being sergeant-major to Colonel Kuhlman. He completed a course in dentistry in Indianapolis, graduating in June, 1904. On December 28, 1903, he was married to Delia, daughter of Michael and Flora Kiplinger, who was a graduate of the Waterloo schools in the class of 1900. They have three children, Cleo K., Maynard K. and Maude. They live in Tuscola, Illinois, where he is successfully engaged in dentistry.

Maynard Hine, the third son of Sheldon Horatio Hine and wife, was born on January 2, 1876, at Sedan, DeKalb county, Indiana, and lived on the home farm during his boyhood years, attending the high school, where he was graduated in 1897. In that year he went to Auburn and helped his father in the county treasurer's office during a part of the latter's term. He became a corporal of Company I, Third Regiment Indiana National Guards, and during the Spanish-American war he went to the front with his company, which became a part of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was with the regiment until the close of that brief war. He returned home and thereafter for several years was employed on the home farm. In 1901 he married Mabel Scattergood, and at that time began farming for himself. In February, 1912, Maynard Hine bought fifty-eight acres of his father's old home place and is engaged in the operation of that land, as well as some other land adjoining. He and his wife are both members of the United Brethren church. Mrs. Mabel (Scattergood) Hine was born east of Waterloo, Grant township, DeKalb county, and is a sister of George Scattergood, who is represented elsewhere in this work. When she was four years old her parents moved to the east part of Richland township, this county, where she lived until her marriage.

Lula Hine, the daughter and youngest child, was born May 3, 1880. She graduated from Waterloo public school and attended the Normal school at Valparaiso for one year. After teaching a few years she became the wife of R. C. Smith, of Tuscola, Illinois, who is a real estate agent of that city. Mrs. Catherine Hine died on June 10, 1910, and on June 1, 1913, Mr. Hine married Mrs. Bertha (Closson) Knott, who was born and reared in the southern part of Steuben county, Indiana, and was a teacher in the public schools for more than twenty years. Her parents were early settlers of Steuben county and were people of respectability and prominence. Mrs.

Hine is now librarian of Waterloo. Her first husband, John Adams Knott, died about twenty-five years ago, about five years after their marriage, which was without issue.

Personally, the subject of this sketch is a man of clean moral character and marked business ability, which was evidenced in the successful management of his farming enterprises, and now he is numbered among the earnest and respected citizens of the section of the county in which he lives, his daily life being evidence of the high motives which control his actions.

E. W. SAYLOR.

Among the citizens of Concord township who have built up comfortable homes and surrounded themselves with landed and personal property, few have attained a higher degree of success than the subject of this sketch. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made a success of life and has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he has resided has been benefited by his presence.

E. W. Saylor, who occupies a fine farm in Concord township, is a native of DeKalb county, Indiana, having been born on August 17, 1858, and is the son of William and Mary J. (Stiltz) Saylor. These parents were natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and came to Concord township, this county, in 1850, locating on two hundred acres of land which he bought here and one hundred and forty of which the subject of this sketch now resides. William Saylor was twice married, first to Rosan Wade, to which union were born the following children: Mrs. Susan Stafford, now deceased; Samuel, deceased; Calvin, of Allen county, this state; Mrs. Catherine Rickett, of St. Joe. To William and Mary J. Saylor the following children were born: Mrs. Annie Baker, who lives in Concord township on a farm; E. W., the immediate subject of this sketch; William H., of Hicksville, Ohio; Joseph H., of DeKalb county, and Orman F., who lives in Indianapolis.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of DeKalb county and was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation to which he has devoted all his active years and in which he has met with most pronounced success. Careful, methodical and energetic in his operations, he gives his strict attention to his own affairs, with the result that he has met with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts. As before stated, he is residing on one hundred and forty acres of the old home place and he takes a justifiable pride in the manner in which he keeps up the appearance of the place. The neat and attractive residence, the substantial and commodious barns, well kept fences and the condition of the fields indicate the owner to be a man of good taste and sound judgment in the handling of his farming operations. He raises all the crops common to this locality and also gives some attention to live stock, which he has found to be a valuable adjunct to successful farming.

On August 28, 1887, Mr. Saylor was married to Fannie Bovlick, the daughter of Anthony and Barbara Bovlick, natives of Germany, and to this union have been born three children, two of whom died in infancy, the survivor being a son, Fred, who is now at home with his parents. Fraternally, Mr. Saylor is an appreciative member of Lodge No. 671, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at St. Joe. As a neighbor and citizen Mr. Saylor stands high in the esteem of all who know him, and the deep interest he takes in promoting the social and moral welfare of the community gives him an enviable reputation throughout the locality in which he lives.

ALBERT N. THRUSH.

There are individuals in nearly every community who, by reason of pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the heads of the masses and command the unbounded esteem of their fellow men. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt and the vigor of their strong personality serve as a stimulus and incentive to the young and rising generation. To this energetic and enterprising class the subject of this review very properly belongs. Having never been seized with the roaming desires that have led many of DeKalb county's young men to other fields of endeavor and other states, where they have sought their fortunes, Mr. Thrush has devoted his life to industries at home and has succeeded remarkably well, as we shall see by a study of his life history.

Albert N. Thrush, than whom no citizen of Butler township enjoys to a greater degree the popular confidence and regard, was born in Noble county, Indiana, on February 22, 1860, the son of William T. and Sarepta (Errickson) Thrush. The subject's mother was a native of Indiana and his father of Pennsylvania, from whence he came to Indiana, settling in Fort Wayne, where he followed the trade of a mason. Subsequently he moved to Noble county, Indiana, where he married and then, in 1868, came to DeKalb county, settling on a farm in Butler township. He retired and lived in Auburn from 1884 until his death, August 31, 1891. His wife passed away in Auburn in April, 1897. They were the parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the second born.

Albert N. Thrush received his education in the common schools of Noble and DeKalb counties, and as soon as old enough took up his share of the farm work. He has never relinquished his agricultural activities, and is now the owner of a splendid farm of two hundred and sixty-seven acres in Butler township, where he carries on general farming, raising all the crops generally cultivated in this locality and also giving some attention to live stock. His farm is kept in good condition and is numbered among the valuable homesteads of Butler township.

In January, 1882, Mr. Thrush married Ellen Pepple, the daughter of Joseph and Adeline Pepple, and to them have been born three children, Walter M., who married Inez Heitz; Marie, a teacher, and Marion, in high school. In the civic life of the community Mr. Thrush has long taken a live interest and has served as trustee of his township one term, 1895 to 1900, to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He has also served as president of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of DeKalb county for six years and five years as a director, having been actively identified with this company for eleven years. He has also served as county chairman of the DeKalb County Farmers' Institute work for three years and is still actively connected with this association. It is a well authenticated fact that success comes only as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and untiring perseverance, and in tracing the history of the subject of this sketch, it is found that the above elements have entered very largely into his makeup, and therefore there is no surprise at the splendid success which has crowned his efforts. His relations with his fellows have been such as to inspire their respect and confidence, and today no citizen of Butler township is held in higher esteem than A. N. Thrush.

Politically, Mr. Thrush is a Republican; fraternally, is a member of Lodge No. 689, Free and Accepted Masons, at Huntertown, Indiana, and, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. The son, Walter M., who has always assisted his father on the home place, is also a Mason.

PHILIP S. CARPER.

It is generally considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praises of the historian or the cheers and appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake was never made. No man is great in all things and very few are great in many things. Many by a lucky stroke achieve lasting fame, who before that had no reputation beyond the limits of their neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke that benefits mankind most, but the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for the success of others. Among those in this county who have achieved success along steady lines of action is the subject of this sketch.

Philip S. Carper, secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was born in DeKalb county, December 7, 1865, the son of John and Sarah (Friedt) Carper. John Carper was a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and came to DeKalb county with his parents, Adam and Elizabeth (Cobbler) Carper, in 1842, they settling in Jackson township on land entered from the government. John Carper died in 1895, while his wife is still living. The original tract of land entered is still in possession of the family. To them were born eight children: Eugene, George W., Lillie A., John A., Mary E., Philip, Laura J., and Alda Viola, deceased. Philip Carper received a good common school education in the DeKalb county schools, after which he began the career of an agriculturalist, in which he achieved a splendid success. Mr. Carper remained at home until his marriage and then located on his present farm, four miles southeast of Auburn, on the Auburn and St. Joe road, on the Henry Brown farm. He made all of the improvements just as they stand. He has seventy acres, of which fifty-five acres are in a good state of cultivation. He carries on a general farming business. In 1903 he was elected secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which position he still occupies, and his natural aptitude for this line of work has stood him in good stead, as is evidenced in the wonderful progress of the company, it now carrying over seven million dollars in policies with thirty-five hundred policy-holders. In this strong company, associated with Mr. Carper, are the following officers: President, A. N. Thrush; treasurer, John Hebel; vice-president, William Norris; actuary, C. H. Bangs; board of directors, Charles S. Arford, Henry St. Clair, David Shook, George Rheinhart and Archie Bowman. Mr. Thrush was elected president in 1908, and has been actively engaged with the company for about ten years. Since 1907 Mr. Carper has been a director of the City National Bank of Auburn.

On October 16, 1895, Mr. Carper was married to Lulu Able, daughter of Walter and Anna (Nelson) Able, who came from their native state of Ohio with their parents, he having been born in Trumbull county and she from Tuscarawas county. They had one other child besides the subject's wife, a son named Ross. To Mr. and Mrs. Carper have been born two children, Hugh B., born January 16, 1897, and Nellie, born May 1, 1900, both of whom are still under the shelter of the parental roof.

Mr. Carper has always given his support to the Republican party, and was honored by being selected as drainage commissioner by his fellow citizens in 1908 and 1909. His splendid success in his varied activities should be set down in a work of this character that the future generations may profit by his example.

JESSE H. WARNER.

Among the successful, self-made men of DeKalb county, Indiana, whose efforts and influence have contributed to the material upbuilding and general activity of their respective communities, the gentleman whose name appears above occupies a conspicuous position. In view of the energetic, consistent and successful record he has achieved, it is eminently appropriate that he be given representation in the present work.

Jesse Warner was born in August, 1850, near Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, and was a son of Daniel and Rebecca (Ransburg) Warner. Daniel Warner was from Hagerstown, Maryland, as was his wife. When Jesse H. Warner was but a child, his parents moved to near McCutcheonville, Seneca county, Ohio, and thence to Jackson township, that county, during the Civil war, and there the father bought a wooden bowl factory. He then moved to Henry county, Ohio, where he and his wife died, the former at the age of ninety-seven years and the latter when about eighty-four years old. Jesse H. Warner was reared on the home farm and lived there until his marriage, in 1877, to Almina Walters, who was born near Weston, Wood county, Ohio, the daughter of Elias and Phoebe Jane (Bossard) Walters. When she was five years old her father died, and when fifteen years old she suffered the loss of her mother. A few weeks later she went to Henry county, Ohio, and there lived with an aunt until her marriage. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Warner went to farming, but about fourteen years later he engaged in the meat business, running a market at McClure, Ohio, until 1909, when he sold out and moved to Steuben county, this state, where he ran a meat market at Ashley for one year. He then moved to Waterloo and engaged in raising high grade poultry, specializing on Black Minorcas, and also does considerable truck gardening. He is the father of four children, three daughters and a son, namely: Mrs. Maud Ellen, the wife of Horatio Sheldon Hine, and they have one son, Sheldon Horatio; Nellie Blnache is the wife of Frank Saltsman, and they have three children, Jacob Warner, Almina Grace and Francis Irene; Arthur Vernon, born April 17, 1883, was married on March 6, 1905, to Almeda W. F. Korn and they have two children, William Arthur and Orlo Clayton Warner. Bessie Doris lives at home with her parents and is employed at the telephone office at Waterloo. Jesse Warner belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at McClure, Ohio, of which he has been a member for twenty-six years. Arthur Warner belongs to the Odd Fellows at Waterloo.

SAMUEL A. MUMAW.

Farming is becoming recognized as a profession and the future farmers of our country will be trained as carefully as are our ministers and physicians. Purdue University now gives a four-year course in agriculture, leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree. The 1913 Legislature of this state created a new official known as the county agent, whose duties are to give expert advice to farmers on all subjects pertaining to agriculture. The short courses given at Purdue every year are being attended by increasing thousands of farmers and their sons. The tendency of all this points to a new era in farming. Farmers' institutes are being held throughout the state and have been the means of keeping the farmers abreast of the times. Agriculture is becoming a science and the most successful farmer of today is the man who studies his business. Such men as these are the men who make good officials as well as good farmers, and such a farmer and official is Samuel A. Mumaw, the subject of this brief review.

Samuel A. Mumaw, the son of David A. and Rebecca (Helsey) Mumaw, was born in Stark county, Ohio, May 26, 1877. His parents were both natives of Shenandoah county, Virginia, where David A. Mumaw grew to manhood and married. He enlisted in the Confederate army from Virginia, July 15, 1861 and remained in service until the close of the war. He belonged to Company K, Thirty-third Regiment, at the opening of the Civil war and continued in active service throughout that memorable conflict, making a brilliant record as a soldier and being mustered out at the end of nearly five years' service with a slight scalp wound. He was in the battle at Gettysburg and Winchester and many other noted battles. After the war he returned to his native state of Virginia, where he continued to reside until 1871, when he moved to Stark county, Ohio. Here he purchased land and improved it, but thinking he could improve his fortunes by going to Indiana, he came to DeKalb county, this state, in 1886 and purchased a farm in Wilmington township of forty acres. Here, at the age of seventy-nine, he is still actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, being probably the oldest farmer in active service in the county today. His wife is the same age as himself and is still in good health. Her parents were of German extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. David A. Mumaw have been born five children, Charles, of Butler, Indiana, who has been shipping agent for the Butler Wind-mill Company for the past seventeen years; John B., a plumber of Butler; Jacob, a telephone lineman of Eaton, Ohio; Sarah, who married Oliver Keysbury and lives in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Samuel A., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Samuel A. Mumaw was educated in the district schools of his county and continued to reside under the paternal roof until he was married at the age of twenty-two years. Upon his marriage on December 13, 1899, to Anna M. Sechler, he moved on to his mother-in-law's farm, fifty-six acres in Concord township. Mrs. Mumaw is the daughter of William and Rachel (Nelson) Sechler, her father being a native of Pennsylvania, of German stock. Mrs. Sechler was of Irish descent, her parents being pioneers of Concord township, where her father followed agricultural pursuits all his life. They were both members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Sechler died in April, 1884, and his wife's death occurred on October 30, 1903. Mrs. Rachel Sechler first married Samuel Armstrong, and had one son by this marriage, Samuel, who married Ethel Imhoof and now lives in Concord township. Some years after the death of her first husband, Mrs. Rachel Armstrong married William Sechler, and to this union were born two children, an infant daughter, deceased, and Anna M. Sechler, the wife of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Mumaw is the owner of a fine farm in Concord township comprising fifty-six acres and carries on a general farming business. Besides raising all the crops common to this locality, he has made a specialty of raising horses and hogs and has been uniformly successful in all his business transactions. The esteem in which he is held in his community is shown by the fact that he was appointed to the office of trustee of Concord township in July, 1911. In the conduct of his official affairs in his township, Mr. Mumaw has taken a commendable interest and has won the approval of all the citizens of his township, irrespective of party affiliations. He has taken a very active interest in the question of good district schools and has made a special effort to secure the best possible teachers for the township schools. He has just completed the erection of the best school building in DeKalb county. He has also been an advocate of good roads and has succeeded in adding a few miles of improved highway to the township system each year. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church at St. Joe and contribute liberally of their means to support the various activities of that denomination. Mr. Mumaw is also a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and takes an active interest in the fraternal affairs of that body. In all of his business dealings Mr. Mumaw has so conducted himself that he has won the confidence and approval of all of the good citizens of his community, not only in his business relations, but in every effort to elevate the moral, intellectual or social standard of his lacolity.

WILLIAM E. AND JAMES M. HAMILTON.

It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action when once decided upon. She is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and she never courts the loafer, only the men who have diligently sought her favor being crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of the gentlemen whose names form the caption of this review, it is plainly seen that the success which they enjoy has been won by commendable qualities and it is also this personal worth that has gained for them the high esteem of those who know them. William E. and James M. Hamilton are the sons of Jonathan and Hannah B. (Platter) Hamilton, the former of whom was born in New York City. Eventually he located in Pennsylvania where he was reared to the life of a farmer. He remained in

Pennsylvania until about eight years of age, when he went to Defiance, Ohio, and from there came to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he made his permanent settlement. He was prominent among the early pioneers of this section and took an active part in the development and progress that characterized this locality in those early days. He built and operated the old Hamilton mill in 1838, one of the landmarks of this locality for many years, and at the same time successfully operated his farm. He was a man of forceful character and sturdy integrity, who impressed his personality on the community where he spent so many of his active years and he was a leader in many of the important events which concerned the history of his county. To him and his wife were born nine children, namely: John R., Agnes and Catherine are all deceased; William E. and James M., the immediate subjects of this sketch; Elizabeth and Emmaline are deceased; Mary E. and John G.

William E. Hamilton was born on August 4, 1829, and early in life, under his father's direction, he learned the trade of a miller, which he followed during practically his entire active life. He was for a while in the West, being located in Idaho, where he established a mill and to him belongs the distinction of having ground the first bushel of wheat milled in that state, that being many years ago when it was still a territory. He is retired from active life and is living quietly at his comfortable home in Concord township, this county.

On June 9, 1878, William E. Hamilton married Mary Carpenter, the daughter of John Carpenter, a prominent farmer and one of the early settlers of DeKalb county.

James M. Hamilton was born on October 2, 1831, and was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation from which he never departed and in which he met with a well deserved success. He, too, is now retired from active business affairs. Neither of the Hamilton brothers have been aspirants for public office, though they have always taken an intelligent and active part in public affairs, as every loyal citizen should, and they have performed their full part of the duties of citizenship, thereby earning the approval and commendation of all who know them.

Politically, William E. Hamilton is an earnest Republican in his views, while James M. has given his support to the Progressive party since the recent campaign. Religiously, the former is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the latter of the United Brethren church, to the support of which societies they are liberal contributors. Quiet and unostentatious and seeking the sequestered ways of life rather than its tumult and strife, the

Hamilton brothers have ever attended strictly to their own affairs and by their upright lives and worthy examples have made better all who have come within the range of their influence, and today no more deserving or popular citizens reside in Concord township then they.

EZRA ROHM.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life, and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject of this sketch whose eminently honored and successful career now comes under review.

Ezra Rohm, one of the successful farmers and respected citizens of Grant township, was born on July 2, 1873, about one and one-half miles north of Waterloo, this county, and is a son of Simon and Mary (Harsh) Rohm, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. When Ezra Rohm was about five years old the family moved to the present location, which is about half way between Auburn and Waterloo, and there he was reared. In about 1896 he bought a part of the old home farm, and to the operation of this tract he has applied his energies continuously since with eminent success, and has earned a high reputation because of his up-to-date methods and untiring energy. He has one of the best improved farms in this locality, the substantial and attractive residence, commodious and well-arranged barns, well-kept fences and the general appearance of the fields evidencing him to be a man of good ideas and sound judgment. He carries on a general line of farming, raising all the crops common to this locality and has met with a gratifying degree of success as a result of his efforts.

In 1891 Mr. Rohm married Amelia Walker, daughter of George W. and Caroline (Neidig) Walker, of Feagler's Corners, Richland township, where her parents now reside. She was born in Stark county, Ohio, and was about nine years of age when the family removed to this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Rohm have been born seven children, of whom Iola Pearl died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Edward M., born March 28, 1892, married Hazel Husselman, and they have a daughter, Erma May; Edward Rohm is operating the Al St. Clair farm; Lillie M. Rohm is the wife of Clyde Osborne, and lives in Auburn; Luella is the wife of Merritt Sockrider, who is a postal telegraph operator, and they have a daughter, Myrtle Merrill; Elza Frank, born August 21, 1898; Mildred Catherine, born June 15, 1905, and Myrtle Caroline, born January 16, 1909. The family move in the best social circles of the community in which they reside and are held in high esteem by all who know them. Mr. Rohm, though quiet and unostentatious in his life, has been a definite factor in the life of the community, for he has given his support at all times to such movements as promise to be for the material, social, educational or moral advancement of the people, and as a result of his upright life and sturdy industry he has gained an enviable standing among his fellow citizens.

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